



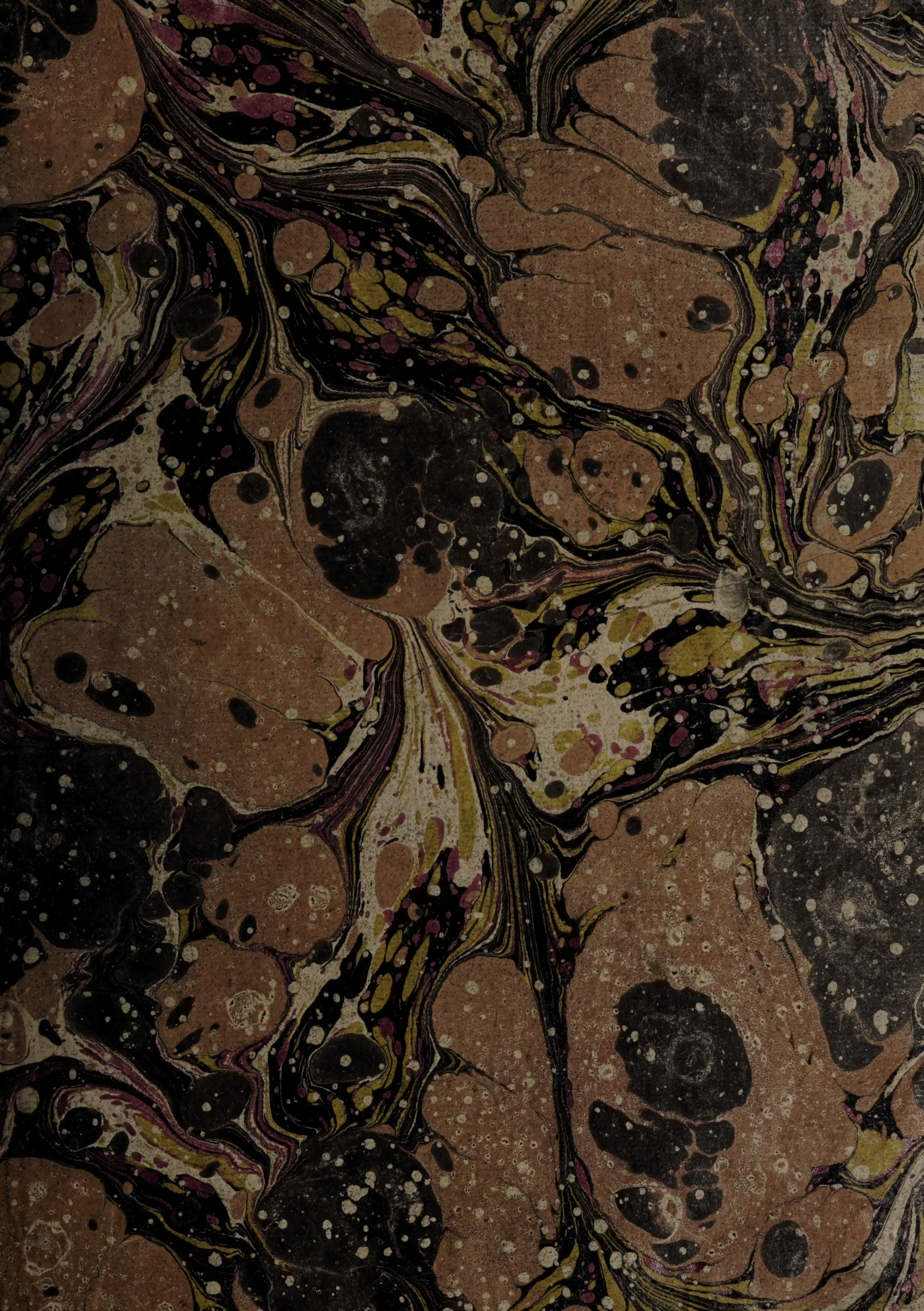


The background of the image is a complex marbled paper pattern. It features large, irregular, organic shapes in shades of brown, tan, and beige, which are outlined and filled with intricate swirls and veins of black, yellow, and maroon. The overall effect is reminiscent of traditional stone or shell marbling.

Minster Acres Library.

Column..... 11

Shelf..... 5



A
V O Y A G E
To the I S L A N D S
Madera, Barbadoes, Nieves, S^t Christophers,
A N D
J A M A I C A ;
W I T H T H E
Natural History
O F T H E
Herbs and Trees, Four-footed Beasts, Fishes,
Birds, Insects, Reptiles, &c.
Of the last of those I S L A N D S.

To which is prefix'd, An
I N T R O D U C T I O N ,
Wherein is an Account of the
Inhabitants, Air, Waters, Diseases, Trade, &c.
of that Place; with some Relations concerning the Neigh-
bouring Continent, and Islands of *America*.

I L L U S T R A T E D W I T H
The FIGURES of the Things described,
which have not been heretofore engraved.
In large Copper-Plates as big as the Life.

By Sir *H A N S S L O A N E*, Bar^o

In Two Volumes. Vol. II.

Many shall run to and fro, and Knowledge shall be increas'd. Dan. xii. 4.

L O N D O N :
Printed for the A U T H O R. 1725.

VOYAGE
 To the Islands
 Madeira, Barbadoes, Nieves, St Christopher,
 AND
 JAMAICA;
 WITH THE
 Natural History
 OF THE
 306701
 Herbs and Trees, Four-footed Beasts, Fishes,
 Birds, Insects, Reptiles, &c.
 Of the Soil of the ISLANDS
 To which is added
 INTRODUCTION
 Which is an Account of the
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 of that Place; with some Relations concerning the Neigh-
 bouring Continent, and Islands of America.
 ILLUSTRATED WITH
 The Figures of the Things described,
 which have not been heretofore engraved.
 The large Copper Plates are put in the Title.
 By SIR HANS SLOANE Bart.
 In Two Volumes. Vol. II.
 LONDON:
 Printed for the A. T. HOR. 1725.



To His Most Excellent Majesty
The KING:
This Second VOLUME of the
Natural History of Jamaica,
One of the Largest and most Considerable
OF
His Majesty's PLANTATIONS
IN
AMERICA,

Is with all Humility Dedicated,

As a Testimony of his Duty and Gratitude,

For the many great Blessings,

Which he with others enjoy,

Under His MAJESTY's Wise Government,

and Powerful Protection;

And for several particular Instances

Of His MAJESTY's Favours conferred on

His Majesty's most obedient,

most dutiful,

and most faithful,

Subject and Servant,

Hans Sloane.

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T H E
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
Second Volume.

 T is now near twenty Years since the first Volume of this History was publish'd, and at the same time the greatest Part of the Plates belonging to this Volume were engraved. The first Part met with a Reception in these Kingdoms and Foreign Countries much beyond my Expectation, considering, that the Book was publish'd in *English*, and begot a very earnest Solicitation from many People, for whom I have a very great Regard, to publish this Second, which hath been delay'd chiefly by a multiplicity of Business in the Practice of Physick, which I esteem one of my first Cares, and must be minded, if the Lives of Persons be regarded, with due Attention to the several Symptoms and Changes of their Diseases. This hath occasion'd many Interruptions and Faults of many kinds in this Work. The putting into some kind of Order my Curiosities, numbring them, and entring their Names, and Accounts receiv'd with them, in Books, which was necessary in Order to their Preservation and Uses, hath taken me up some of the Time I have had to spare from the exercise of my Profession; and because some People have represented me careless and negligent, in not giving this second Volume sooner, I think it proper in my own Justification to acquaint the Reader, that I have entered into Books, and numbred these natural and artificial Things following.

Earths and Salts	536
Bitumens, Sulphurs, Ambers, Ambergreese	249
Metals and Minerals	1394
Talcs, Micæ, &c.	169
Chrystals and Sparrs, or Fluores Crystallini	1025
Flints, Stones, and other remarkable Fossils that are anomalous.	730
Precious Stones, Agats, Jaspers, and fine Marbles	1394
Corals, or such as are a kin to them, as Sponges and other Submarine Plants	804
Vegetables, and Vegetable Substances, as Roots, Woods, Fruits, Seeds, Gums, Refines and inspissated Juices	8226
Besides 200 large Volumes of dried Samples of Plants, amongst which are such Specimens, as were collected by myself in <i>Europe</i> , the <i>Madera</i> Island, and <i>America</i> , as also those gathered by Dr. <i>Merret</i> , Dr. <i>Plukenet</i> , Mr. <i>Petiver</i> , and other curious Persons all over the known World.	
Insects	3824
Testacea, or Shells, and their Parts, both natural, found at Sea and Land, and Fossil	3753
Echini, or Sea Urchins, and Parts of them, both natural and fossil, found at Sea and Land	486
Crustacea, or Crabs, Lobsters, &c.	263
Fishes, and their Parts	1007
Afteriæ, Trochi, Entrochi, &c.	183
Birds, and their Parts	568
Eggs	185
Quadrupeds, and their Parts	1194
Vipers, Serpents, &c.	345
Humana, viz. Stones of the Kidneys and Bladder, Anatomical Preparations, and the like	507
Miscellaneous Things not comprehended with the foregoing, both Natural and Artificial	1169
Things relating to the Customs of ancient Times, or Antiquities, Urns, Instruments, &c.	302
Large Seals	81
Pictures, many relating to natural History	319
Mathematical Instruments	54
	Large

Large Vessels, Handles, and other Things made of Agats, Jaspers, Cornelians, Christsals, besides many Camei and Seals, excisa, and incisa 441

Medals, antient, as Samaritan, Phœnician, Greek, Consular, Roman, &c. and Modern, and Coins in all Metals 20228

Books in Miniature or Colours, with fine Drawings of Plants, Insects, Birds, Fishes, Quadrupeds, and all sorts of natural and artificial Curiosities 136

Books of Prints, &c. 580

Volumes of Manuscripts, the greatest Part of them relating to Physick, and Natural History, Travels, &c. 2666

In *van der Linden de Scriptis Medicis* put forth by *Mercklin* in 1687. are 3937 Authors, to which in my Library are added 3734, all such as have in Greek or Latin treated of the Medical Art, Natural History, Chymistry, Anatomy, &c. which are come to my knowledge; so that my Library consists of 7671 Greek and Latin Physick Authors, besides a great Number of Latin Books publish'd by the Authors already mentioned in *Mercklin's van der Linden*, and Editions, not taken Notice of by him, and other Physick Books publish'd in the *European* Languages. An Account of all these may perhaps be given hereafter by myself; or by some-body else from the Things themselves, and the Memoirs left with them, which I hope may be for the Benefit of Mankind.

I thought, and fully purposed, to have given an Account of Authors, or a Syllabus Autorum at the Beginning or End of this Volume, wherein should have been some Remarks made upon them, and upon their different Editions and Translations, towards which, upon perusal of them, I had made some Observations, as well as upon many Errors in *van der Linden*, some of which I had communicated to the late Monsieur *Bourdelot* at *Paris*. This learned Gentleman was about publishing that Book with the Additions of Medical Books in other Languages, which were in his very compleat Library,

Library, descended to him from his learned Ancestors, and which he intended to publish in two Volumes in Folio, but was prevented by Death. When I had sent him my Thoughts about this Work, with some Part of my Emendations and Additions intended for his Notice, he return'd me Thanks, with an Offer of whatever my Library wanted which he had. The War, and his Death, interrupted that Design. I am not without some hopes of setting on Foot this undertaking of publishing *van der Linden* in Latin, purged from many Errors with an Account of other Books of the same Nature in the *European* Languages added to it, as also of Books of Voyages and Travels which are of the same Nature, and are extreamly useful for many purposes, and in particular to natural Historians, Physicians, &c. but as the finding the Books, bringing them from all Parts of the World, and putting them into some sort of Order, hath cost me much Time and great Expence, I am not without hopes that they may some time, or other, serve for the propagating useful Knowledge.

Another Cause of the retarding the Publication of this Volume was the Death of Mr. *Petiver*, a Person sufficiently known by his Understanding in Natural History all over the learned World. He was, when I knew him first, an Apprentice to Mr. *Feltham*, who was Apothecary to St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital, and was appointed by his Master to dispence the Medicines there according to the Directions of Dr. *Brown*, Dr. *Bernard*, and other Physicians of that Place, and afterwards set up for himself in *Aldersgate-street*, and was chosen Apothecary to the *Charter-house*. He had taken great Pains to gather together the Productions of Nature in *England*, and by his Correspondents, and Acquaintance, all over the World procured, I believe, a greater Quantity than any Man before him. He did not take equal Care to keep them, but put them into heaps, with sometimes small labels of Paper, where they were many of them injured by Dust, Insects, Rain, &c. He always intended if he died before me, that his Collections should come into my Hands, which accord-

accordingly they did. I found myself obliged to take immediate Care of all of them, and in the first Place of the Animal Substances, which are most subject to Destruction. This was the more necessary to be done with Attention, because as he hath taken great Pains to give the Synonymous Names of Authors to such as were described, so there are many of them such as were not taken Notice of by any Natural Historian before him, and therefore his Samples were to ascertain what he meant by such short Names and descriptive Titles, as are to be found in his Pieces, either Anonymous or such as were publickly owned by him: Some few of them perhaps may be only Varieties of those Productions mentioned by other Writers, and not specifically different from what was described by them, but this could not be so certainly determined, without the very Originals from whence he took his Descriptions and Figures. I have taken as much Care as I can to bring his Collections and Papers out of the Confusion I found them in, and will take farther Care, that what he hath gather'd together, by very great and undefatigable Industry, shall not be lost, but preserved and published for the good of the Publick, doing right to his Memory, and my own Reputation.

Upon these Considerations, and many more too tedious to recite, I hope the delay of the coming out of this, but very indifferent Book, will be pardon'd, and yet I think it more curious then the first Volume; and that, because there is an Account of the *Animals*, &c. as also the Figures of the Fruit Trees of *Peru* and many Parts of the World hitherto unknown, and these drawn from the Life, in their natural Bigness, and also the Prospects of them, wherein their manner of Growth, and *tota facies* is shown at Distance; these are, continuing the Numbers of the Tables after the Introduction to the first Volume, and which immediately follow this. Tab. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. and XI.

Tab. V. Fig. 1. Shews the prospect at Distance, and in little of one of the Fruit Trees of *Jamaica*, called the Naseberry, which hath its Synonimous Names noted, p. 206 of my Catalogue of *Jamaica* Plants, is described at large in this Volume, p. 171. and figured as big as the Life, or of the natural Magnitude, Tab. 230.

Fig. 2. Shews the growing of Cacao after the same manner.

Fig. 3, 4, and 5. is the Avocada Pear Tree in like manner.

Fig. 6. Shews the Figure of the *Jamaica* Plumb Tree after the same manner.

Tab. VI. Shews, Fig. 1. the Caffada, Fig. 2. the Jamaica Pepper, or Pimienta Tree, Fig. 3. the Custard Apple Tree, and Fig. 4. the Sweet Sop in like manner.

Tab. VII. Shews, Fig. 1. the Barbados Cherry Tree, Fig. 2. the Mammee, and Fig. 3. the Mammee Sapota.

Tab. VIII. Shews, Fig: 1 and 2. the sort of Prickly Pear, thought in *Jamaica* to be that particular kind of *Opuntia*, whereon feeds the small Worm or Beetle, from whence comes the Cochineel. Fig. 3. is the sower Sop Tree, and Fig. 4. is the Starr Apple.

Tab. IX. Contains a Description of the Management and Culture of the *Opuntia*, or Cochineel Trees, or Plants, and of the *Aloe Americana*, for obtaining a Liqueur called Pulque (mentioned in the first Volume of this History) by the Inhabitants of *America* near *Vera Cruz* and *Mexico*, which was sent to the *South-Sea* Company, and copied, at my desire, by one employed by Mr. Lockyer. For the farther Knowledge of that valuable dye I have in the corner of the same Plate given a very true Draught of the Insect itself, in its due natural Bulk, and a little magnified.

Tab. X. Fig. 1. Shews a Branch of the Logwood Tree, with its Flowers and Seeds sent me from *Jamaica* by Mr. *Barbam*, from which I took the following Description of what is called, p. 182 of this Volume Loggwood, and hath the same Name given it by Tradescant, p. 36. or Campeigiana, Campechia. Ej. p. 35.

The Leaves of this Tree are winged, two or three Pair being set on to a middle Rib, without any odd one at the End, each of them being shaped, and in other respects like the Leaves of the Lignum Vitæ Tree, or Box; *ex alis foliorum comes* a two or three Inches long String, whereon are set many Flowers, which resemble in growth these of the Sycomore, are Hexapetalous with a Stylus, and have Stamina of a yellowish brown Colour, after which follow Siliculæ, or Follicles growing after the manner of Ashenkeys, of a light green Colour, each fashion'd like the end of a Spear, being flat opening in the Middle, from whence issue small flat Seeds. The Branches are cover'd with a smooth Ash colour'd thin Bark, and have at the going out of the Leaves an Inch, or two Inches long sharp Thorns; these Thorns growing thick, make it very proper for Hedges in *Jamaica*, where it is planted from Seeds sent to Mr. *Barbam*. This curious Gentleman directed an Indian, he sent to the Bay of Campeche to cut that Wood, to furnish him with the Seeds for the propagation of it. He informs me also, that when they cut that Wood, they stand up to their Knees in the Water, where it grows, in Danger of being cut off by the *Spaniards*, who pretend no European Nation can with right cut it but themselves. Another Danger to them is the being stung prodigiously by Mosquitos, by which many of the Loggwood Cutters have died, which by his Care in bringing over the Seed may for the future be prevented. Since the Year 1715 the first sowing of this Seed in *Jamaica*, many Trees now have produced ripe Seeds.

Fig. 2. Shews a Part of a floating Piece of Timber, or drift Wood beset with Bernacle Shells, or *Conchæ Anatiferæ* growing to it, mentioned p. 346 of this Volume.

Tab. XI. Shews some Shells I had from the Streights of *Magellan*, the Coast of *Chili* and the *Tierra del Fuego*, amongst the rest a small black *Trochus*, which being strung by the Natives on Fish Guts, or Nerves, and worn as Bracelets and Necklaces, come to an extraordinary fine Colour, even beyond that of the finest Oriental Pearl. I thought to have given a farther Account of this Voyage to the Streights of *Magellan* and the *South-Sea*, and of natural Things from these Places, but must leave them for another Opportunity:

It will be proper in this Place to take Notice of some Objections, that may have been made against my former Volume, and such as I find fault with myself therein, and in this. In the first Place I must own, that many of the Figures were taken from dried Plants, and that both the Person who fastened them into the Books, he who design'd them afterwards, and the Engravers have committed several Mistakes. I had observ'd Books of Natural History and Voyages to be so fill'd with Figures of Natural Productions made from relations by word of Mouth and Memory, that I was perhaps too nice in not correcting what was amiss, my Reason being, that if there were any Slips of that kind in the Prints, they were easily to be mended, by perusing their Descriptions, where if any of the Leaves had dropt off, or been neglected by the several Workmen, as for example, in being by such means placed alternatively, instead of being set opposite to one another on the Stalk, such Error is set to rights. This is so true, that I do not find any Body, who minds those Things in *Jamaica*, ever miss'd by my Description and Figures, to find the Plants I meant, as may appear by what follows. Mr. *Barham* above-mentioned, an ingenious Physician in *Jamaica*, amongst many other curious and useful Observations he sent to me by Letters and in a Manuscript, call'd *Hortus Americanus*, which I hope he will publish, many of which

which are taken Notice of at the latter end of this Volume, they coming since it was finish'd, took notice to me of an accident, whereby several Negros had been poyson'd in the Year 1711. The Account he gave me was this, that a Negro Servant carrying some Rum in a Vessel upon his Head, as their Way is, found, that upon motion, it run over, to stop which he pluck'd the Leaves of a Plant he found growing in the Savanna or Meadow, over which he was passing. Upon drinking this Rum they found the Negros poyson'd, some whereof I think died, and thereupon the Negro was try'd for his Life, the rest recover'd by the Use of the Juice of the Indian Arrow Root, or *Canna Indica radice alba Alexipharmaca*, of my Catalogue of *Jamaica* Plants. p. 122. Hist. Vol. 1. p. 253. Mr. *Barham* observing these Leaves, and comparing them with my Description and Figure, found them presently to be of the *Apocynum erectum fruticosum flore luteo maximo & speciosissimo*, Cat. p. 89. Hist. Vol. 1. p. 206. He farther tells me, that no Cattle will meddle with this Herb, and that he saw two Drams of the express'd Juice of it kill a Dog in eight Minutes, but he says, it may be so order'd as not to kill a Person in many Days, Months, or Years. I knew, says he, a Practitioner in Physick poyson'd with this Plant by his Negro Woman, who had so order'd it, as not to dispatch him quickly; but he was seiz'd with violent gripings, inclinations to vomit, and loss of Appetite, afterwards he had small Convulsions in several Parts of his Body, a Hectic Fever, and continual wasting of his Flesh. He sent to me, and I sent him some *Ghandiroba vel Nhandiroba Brasil*. (Cat. p. 85. Vol. 1. p. 200.) Kernels to infuse in Wine, and drink frequently of the Infusion. This cured him, and he is alive at this Day. But it was some considerable Time before his Convulsive Symptoms left him. He adds, that two or three Spoonfuls of the Juice of the whole Plant given to strong young People, purges them upwards and downwards, bringing away Worms. The Milk outwardly applied takes away Warts, cures Ring-Worms and Freckles. A Cataplasm of the Green Leaves

is good against cold Swellings. A Planter gave the Powder of the dried Root, which work'd upwards and downwards as Ipecacuana, which he said it was, but was as much mistaken, as these affirming the Subsequent to be the same. The Tryals or Use of the Root and other Parts of this Plant seem to me to be very hazardous.

The same Gentleman takes notice of the next *Apocynum erectum folio oblongo, flore umbellato, petalis coccineis reflexis*. Cat. p. 89. Hist. Vol. 1, p. 206, which he says is commonly call'd in *Jamaica* Blood Flower, &c. from its stopping Blood, when other Medicines fail'd. The Juice injected by a Syringe stops the Bleeding of the Piles. A Decoction of the Leaves, Stalks, and Flowers, twice a Day for five or six Days cur'd a running Gonorrhœa, that nothing for twelve Months could stop, after the virulence was carried off, and Balsamics came to be us'd, without any Gleet; the Flowers dry'd, drank as other Tea, cure Gleets. He says also, that it is likely to be good for the Fluor Albus.

The Root of this Plant was sent many Years ago to me from *Virginia*, for the Root of Ipecacuanna in order to get it sold, and a Commerce establish'd for it; but observing that it was not right Ipecacuanna, I excused myself from disposing of it, as not knowing what Mischief might ensue from the Use of an unknown Root. Some Years since Dr. Burnet, who was sent over by the *South-Sea* Company to take care of their Factory at *Porto Bell*, or *Puerto Belo*, and who is well understood in Natural Learning, at my desire sent me over some natural Productions of that Country, with the Uses of them, and the Draughts or Designs of others taken by black Lead. Amongst these, most of which grow in *Jamaica*, and are taken Notice of in this History, was the Draught of the above named *Apocynum*, and an Account that the *Spaniards* and Inhabitants about that Place took the Root of this for that of the true Ipecacuanna. Some time after Mr. Barham wrote me the Account of this from *Jamaica* above-mentioned. These Accounts which I had

had by degrees made me very careful in prescribing that Root for several Years, that unless the Patients earnestly desired it, as being their customary Vomit, or their Disease requir'd it more particularly then another Vomit, I prescribed it with a little doubt and reluctancy, least this bad kind should be given. When I was certain, by the several Circumstances abovemention'd, I desired the Censors of the College of Physicians, and the Wardens of the Company of Apothecaries, when they were going upon their search to take particular care of this Drugg, so much in use and adulterated in so dangerous a Manner. I at the same Time shewed them the Difference between the true Ipecacuanna-Roots, and those which resemble them very much and are so likely to do Mischief, as may appear to any Body who will be at the trouble to compare *Piso* and *Marcgraves* Description of that Plant, which is only known yet to come from *Brasile*, and that of these Apocynums in my Catalogue and History, of which I shewed them the Samples or Specimens, agreeing with the Draught from *Porto Bell*, which I likewise shewed them. I also had the false, and true Roots, which I likewise compared before them, whereby it appear'd, that the true had a gray Bark, tho' it varies something from the Soil in which it grows, many Rings and Wrinkles, or Corrugations going round a String, Nerve, or Pith in the Middle, and that there were several Fissures or Cracks of the outward Bark quite to the Nerve; and that the mealy parts of the Bark and Nerve were whitish. In the Root of the Apocynum or False, the Colour is dark, browner, or of a yellowish cast, the Fissures, Wrinkles, or Corrugations fewer, and the Bark of the Root smoother. Both these Roots are frequently so crooked and turned as to make acute angles one part of the Root with the other. Upon this occasion notice was also given to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Apothecaries by Letter, and to the Censors, that in their publick and private Searches they would take care to condemn and destroy such a dangerous Root, by which I hope the Mischiefs of Inflammations in the Stomach, Guts, &c. which

I think I have endeavour'd in vain to remedy, after what I vehemently suspect giving of this Root for the true, have been prevented. I know it is alledged from what I have said p. 25. of my Introduction to Vol. I. that there is a wide difference between fresh Roots and those dried, which tho' poysonous, become even Nourishment in many Cases ; but 'tis also most certain, that there are many dried Roots that are mortal Poysons ; and I should be loath to be the first Experimenter of such a Matter, either upon myself or any body else.

I wish the same or the like Mischiefs may not arise from Gumm Guajacum, which is adulterated with that from the Mansaneel Tree, which yields the rankest Poyson in the World : Both of them are Resins, and pretty near of a Colour, and grow out of both the Trees, the Lignum Vitæ and Mansaneel, in the same roundish, or oval Shape, the Mansaneel is not so dark, and hath no greenish colour or cast, as hath the other. I think I have seen great Diseases in the Bowels happen after taking Medicines wherein was prescribed Gumm Guajac, which I could not so easily account for, as by the bad Gum gather'd from the Mansaneel by the Slaves in the *West-Indies*, sold for the true.

Another fault, I find with myself, is the Confusion there is in the Quotations of Authors, in giving the Vertues of Plants, &c. This indeed came partly from want of Time to continue the Discourse with References in the Margin or Bottom of the Pages ; but I have the same Reason as above, that every one may see what concerns their Lives, and what Authorities are to support the Virtues ascrib'd to Simples, for I think it not fit to take upon myself the consequences to the Lives of People, which may attend the taking Medicines that I have never given, and which too many People are apt to take upon slight grounds, and to ascribe to them the same Virtues as to those of the same Tribe in *Europe*, when there are many instances, that the Virtues of many Plants of the same Tribe differ widely. Upon this Occasion, I
cannot

cannot but take Notice of some Passages. Of these one was concerning Dr. *Burnet* of the *Charter-House* his Theory of the Earth, (some of the Notions whereof he had probably from an old Abassinian Philosopher mention'd, in Francesco Patritio's libro della rhetorica Dialogo 1.) which is a Book thought to be wrote, as all Dr. *Burnet*'s Books are, in an extraordinary fine Style. Mr. *Flamsteed*, the Astronomer at *Greenwich*, speaking to me with great Wamrth about some of his Opinions, said at last, that he would prove and make him know, that there went more to the making of the World then a well turn'd Period. I have had the Fate to fall under the Displeasure of some Critics, for even the Faults of others, as because I made amongst many others of the like Nature a faithful Quotation of the Name of a sort of Coral or Coral Stone from *Boetius de Boodt* one of the best writers upon that Subject, viz. *Astroitidis zum & zum* Genus, (which natural Productions do not agree to the Description of the *Astroites* of *Pliny*) must this seemingly Grammatical Slip in that Writer, in giving that Name to the Substances he describes be imputed to me? It is certain that as Knowledge of Things that were not known before increases, new Names must be given to them. The endeavouring to express new Things by old Classic Words, hath been a hindrance to Natural History, and it is well known what Confusion another Mark of profound and great Learning, the translating proper Names of Persons and Places into Classic Latin hath brought into the History of the Progress of Learning, and of Places in Geography; so that it hath been found necessary to print a Dictionary for *Thuanus*'s Works, and another for *Buchanan*'s, to bring such Names back to their proper and vulgar Signification, that the Sense of the Writers may be understood. I have learn'd, I think, more from *Oviedo*'s History of the *West-Indies* wrote in *Spanish*, his Mother Tongue, he understanding no other, than from the long fine turn'd Periods of the celebrated Latin Writer *Peter Martyr* in his Epistles. I have heard Fault found with the Word *Operatio*, for the Effects of vomiting, purging, or other Physick, which though it be not used by *Celsus*, is very well understood amongst all People at Home and Abroad practising Physick, and

is made use of by Dr. *Willis*, even in the Title Page of his *Pharmaceutice Rationalis*, printed at Oxford. I was told of a great Critic, who notwithstanding I think he was one of the worst Speakers I ever heard, when Persons of Learning and good Understanding were commending the late Dr. *Spratt*, Bishop of *Rockester*, for his writing the finest Language of any Author in the *English* Tongue, he said, he was so far from being of that Opinion, that the very Title Page of his celebrated Book of the History of the *Royal Society* was not good and Gramatical *English*! I think *Olaus Rudbeck* makes it appear, that Women who seldom or never study Grammar, are the most exact Speakers of any Mother Tongue, and I believe most Grammars are made from the Languages themselves as they were or are used in common Discourse. I will mention but one Passage more of a very good Scholar and Physician, who had a great Aversion to the late Dr. *Radcliffe*, and would one Day endeavour to persuade me, that he could not cure a Disease, because he had seen a Latin Prescription of his, wherein *Pilula* was wrote with a double *ll* instead of a single one. I have never observ'd, that those Physicians who regarded the Latin Turns and Words of their Prescriptions, more then the other material Things to be consider'd, were more Fortunate in their Cures of Diseases then others, who took a sort of *Lingua Franca*, the common Language known in Apothecaries Shops, and which all other Professions use in their Affairs, as well as Physicians. Neither have I seen any Effect of Gibberish or other Words used as Charms to cure or rather fright Diseases, tho' in ancient Times, and even now some have a great Opinion of them from a Belief they have in an axiom *herbis, & lapidibus, inest magna vis*.

There are many other Things that are objected against, some Opinions I have taken up, I think upon good Grounds, as that the great Pox, or Venereal Disease came from the *West-Indies* to *Europe* in the first Ship from thence, against which it is alledged, that it was known in all Times, and particularly, that the Elephantiasis or true Leprosy was the
same

same Disease with it: This Opinion which hath been very often taken up in all Times, since the Knowledge of that Distemper, seems to be entirely confuted by many Arguments, and particularly by one common and notorious Truth, namely, that almost all Degrees of the Pox and all its Symptoms, and no degree of the true Leprosy will be cured to hold well, by a Salivation, tho' it be gone thro' three or four Times with all the force imaginable.

It hath been said, that Lizards were not Eaten in *Jamaica* or the *West-Indies*, that is so notoriously false, as that even the smaller sorts was the ordinary Food of Monsieur *Surian*, and I think Father *Plumier* of late Years, as Father *Labat* tells us. All Nations inhabiting these Parts of the World esteem them, and I was assur'd by the first Planters of *Jamaica*, that they came into this Custom, under Colonel *Doyly*, who was Governor there at the first Settlement of the *English*, when Provisions were scarce, and that they were then sold at a very dear Rate in the common Markets.

It hath been suggested, that I spoke in some Places disrespectfully of the Inhabitants, as first, by naming them in my Observations of their Distempers, which I never did but in ordinary Cases, and to prove that the Diseases there were the same as in *England*. If I had not done this, it would have been said by the same People, to be an Hypothesis without Foundation, and this is the practice of all Physicians who write Observations. Secondly, by saying their Cloathing was very often Canvas, which is very true, and no Reflection. I myself made use of it as being lighter and more cool then most sorts of other Apparel. Thirdly, That I spoke more honourably of the Inhabitants of *Barbados* in respect of their Civility. I am sure I never meant to detract any Thing from the Inhabitants of *Jamaica*, for there, as in all these Parts of the World, when
their

their Countrymen arrive, there are very great and uncommon Civilities shewn to Strangers by all sorts of People in their several Stations. Arriving first at *Barbados*, perhaps that kind of unusual civil Treatment, especially by some of my old Acquaintance might influence and make a greater Impression upon me then the same, or perhaps greater kindneses shewn me in *Jamaica*, where I was in a manner at home.

It hath been said, that I have described and figured Things already done better by Dr. *Plukenet* and others, I will only mention two or three Passages. Dr. *Plukenet* one Day we met, ask'd what Fruit the Ebony of *Jamaica* bore, I told him it bore a sort of Pod like the *Aspalathi*, to the Wood of which it was of kin, being very hard and ponderous. He adapted this Fruit in a Book he printed to a Shrub which grew at *Chelsea*, and resembled it in its Leaves, without mentioning my Name. At last the Flower and Berry appear'd on that at *Chelsea*, when not only he, when he saw his Mistake, but many others believed that I had imposed on him, till what I told him appeared by my Catalogue, and now by this second Volume, p. 31. to be true. He pretends to find fault with my making use of his Synonymous Names, whereas he antedated some of the Books of his *Phytographia*, (See p. 130 of this Volume) four Years, publish'd them without being perfect, there wanting several Tables afterwards engraved, and taking a Lemma to his Book, *Vires dedit æmula virtus*, which I believe he meant, that I being about to publish my Observations, he made haste to come out before with his.

When I first return'd from *Jamaica*, I brought with me a Collection of dried Samples of some very strange Plants, which excited the Curiosity of People who loved Things of that Nature to see them, and who were welcome, 'till I observ'd some so very curious, as to desire to carry part of them home with them privately, and injure what they left. This made

made me upon my guard with them. Dr. *Tournefort*, a Person of the greatest Curiosity in Things of this Nature, sent over to me from *Paris*, Dr. *Gundelscheimer*, to view what I had brought from *Jamaica*. This last Gentleman afterwards travelled with him into *Greece*, with a Design (being furnish'd with all sorts of Conveniencies and Necessaries at the Charge of the late *French* King) as Dr. *Tournefort* acquainted me, to discover the Plants taken Notice of by *Hippocrates*, *Dioscorides*, and other *Greek* Physicians, whose Descriptions were very dark and short. He had formed many Years a Project of going into the Countries where they lived, by that means to ascertain in some degree what these Simples were. This Gentleman, who was afterwards Physician to the King of *Prussia*, and is since dead, carried back to Dr. *Tournefort* an Account of what I had brought from the *West-Indies*, and at the same Time a present, I made him amongst other Things, of Sixty very extraordinary Ferns, of which I had duplicates. This was the Occasion of Father *Plumier*'s being sent to the *West-Indies*, as appears by the following Passage in *Labat*: “ Un Medecin Anglois avoit
“ publie un livre de plantes de L’Amerique, dans lequel
“ il avoit fait graver plus de soixante especes de Fougères.
“ On crut quil estoit de l’honneur de la Nation d’en de-
“ couvrir davantage, & comme on ne connoissoit personne
“ plus capable de soutenir le poids de cette grande affaire,
“ que ce Minime, on luy donna la Commission. *Labat*.
“ T. IV. p. 24. in his Journal of the Year 1697.

As to the Names and Method, notwithstanding they are every day changed without (I humbly conceive) sufficient Reasons by every Person who almost treats of them, I have continued the same formerly used. It doth seem to me to be a great Obstruction to the Knowledge of natural Things, that every several Writer should assume to himself a liberty of treating very ill, and sometimes scurrilously very great Men, such as Monsieur *Tournefort* and others, for not taking notice of some slender *minutiæ*,
e perhaps

perhaps not worth observing. It is to be noted here, that what is said by some of them, that the Fruits or Seeds are the finis ultimus of the Plant, and therefore principally to be regarded in a Method, is not followed by themselves who only almost go by the Pericarpium, Husk or Seed Vessel, which parts of Plants are very often less conspicuous, for a smaller time in view, and to be not so much regarded as the Leaves, Flowers, and other parts of the same Plant, and yet for a hair, or the like, standing upon them, they will pretend to overthrow what their Predecessors have settled, as much as perhaps is necessary to the fulying their Memories, and which is worse, to the bringing into Natural History such divers Names, that it would require sometimes a days labour to find out what Plant described by other Writers they mean to give an Account of,

Having thus endeavour'd to answer all the Objections that I have heard made by others, and taken notice of the Faults observed by myself, I will conclude with an Apology for what Imperfections remain. In that distant Climate the Heats and Rains are excessive, so that there are often hindrances upon those Accounts: The Parts not inhabited are very productive of several Things very Curious, but have no Conveniencies for lodging Men or Horses, and are often full of Serpents and other venomous Creatures, which tho' of themselves they will fly from Men, yet if the Places where they Nestle, or have their young, are come near, they are thought to make very fierce and dangerous Attacks upon Mankind. The same Places remote from Settlements are very often full of run away Negros, who lye in Ambush to kill the Whites who come within their reach. In all these Cases the Observations to be made must be very much short of that accuracy, which those void of such Circumstances attending them may have. I shall be extreamly pleased to see my Observations of any kind rendred more perfect and usefull.

T H E

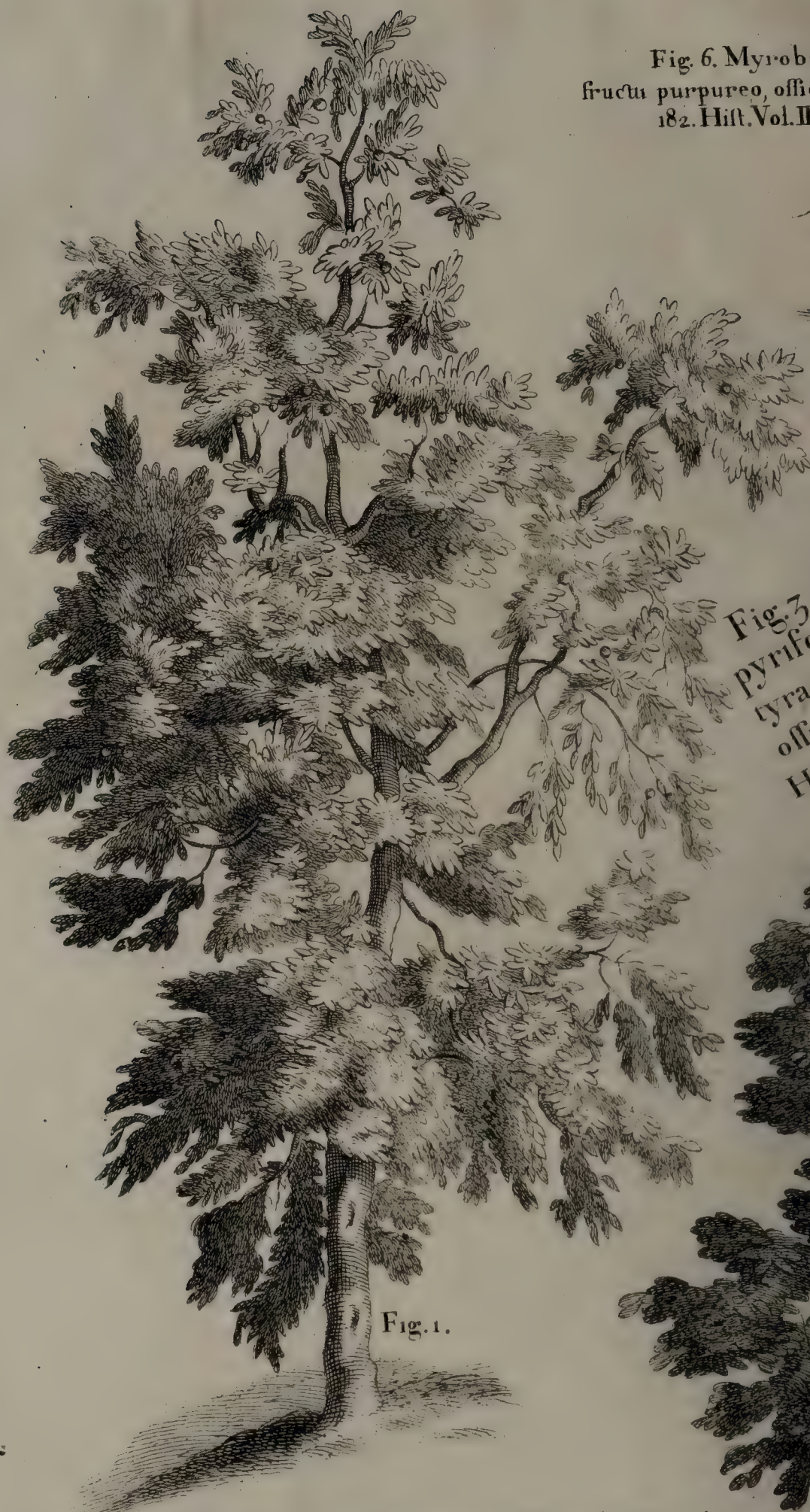


Fig. 1. *Anona*, folijs laurinis, glabris, viridifuscis, fructu minore, rotundo, viridi flavo, scabro, seminibus fuscis splendentib⁹ fissura alba notatis. Cat. *Tam.* p. 206. Tab. 230. Hist. Vol. 2 p. 171.
The Nāse berry tree.

Fig. 6. *Myrobalanus minor*, folio fructu purpureo, ossiculo magno fibroso. 182. Hist. Vol. II. p. 125. Tab. 219. Fig. 2.

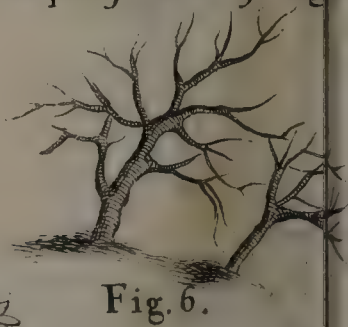


Fig. 3. *Prunifera arbor*, pyramidalis, viridi, pericarpio pyriformi, nucleum unicum ossiculo tectum, cinereo. Hist. Vol. II. p. 132. Tab. 219. Fig. 3. *Pear*



Fig. 4. Fructus.



Fig. 5.

ca conspectus.

xini alato
Jam. p.
 2.

, fructu maximo
 rpio esculento bu-
 n maximum nullo
 nte *Cat. Jam. p. 185.*
Fig. 2. The Avocada.
 tree,

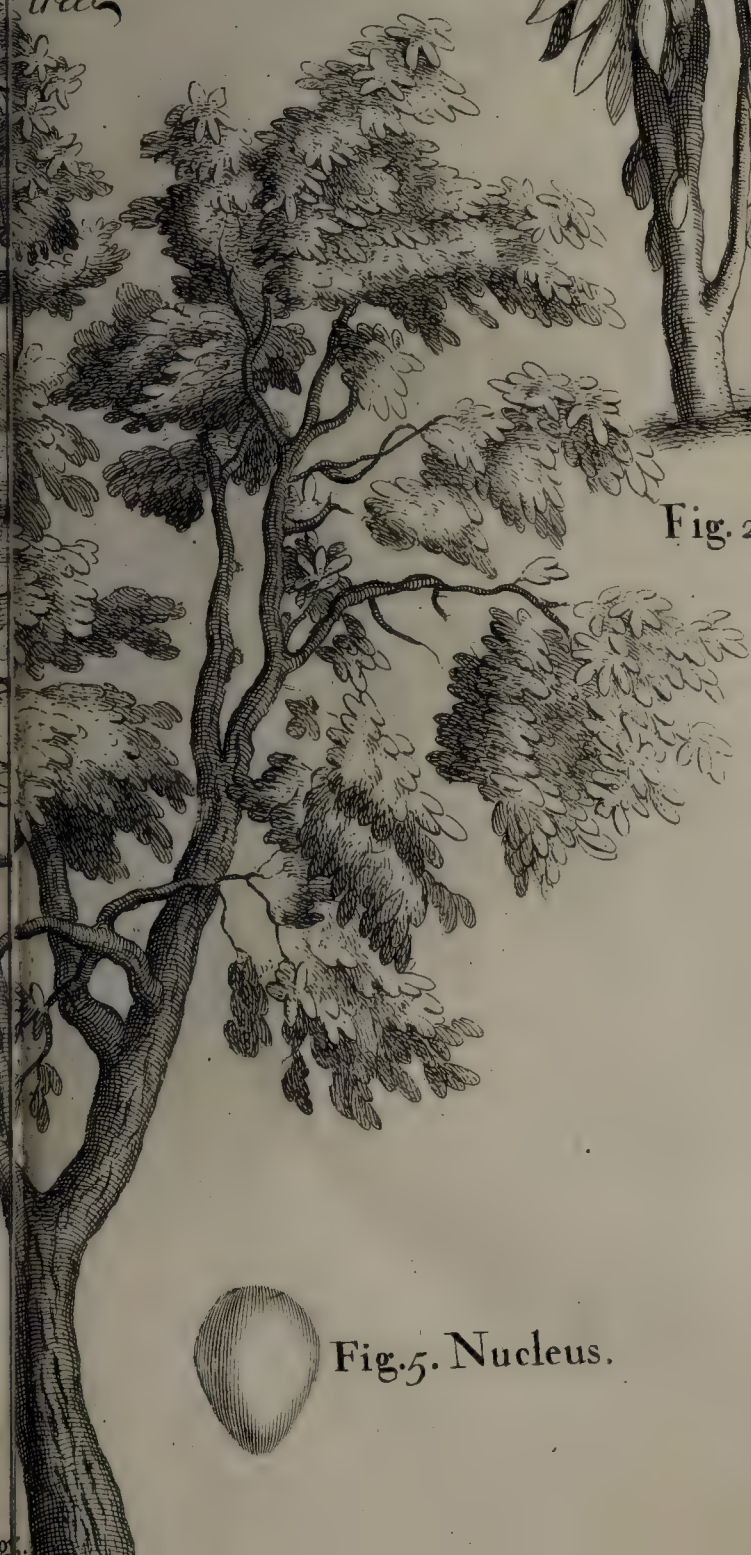


Fig 2.

Fig. 2. Cacao. *Cat. Jam. p. 134. Hist. Vol. 2. p. 15. Tab. 160.*



Fig. 5. Nucleus.

Fig. 1. Ricinus minor viticis obtuso folio, caule verrucoso flore
pentapetalo albedo, ex cujus radice tuberosa, succo verrucoso flore
Americani panem conficiunt Cat. Jam. p. 41. Hist. Vol. 1. p. 130.



Fig. 2. Myrtus arborea aromatica folijs laurinis.
Cat. Jam. p. 161. Hist. Vol. 2. p. 36. Tab. 191. Fig. 1.
Pimenta, Jamaica. Pepper or all Spice Tree.

Fig. 3. *Anona maxima* folijs oblongis, angustis, fructu maximo, luteo, conoide, cortice glabro, in areolas distincto. *Cat. Jam. p. 204. Hist. Vol. 2. p. 167. Tab. 226. The Custard Apple tree.*



Fig 3



Fig. 4.

Fig. 4. *Anona*, folijs odoratis minoribus, fructu conoide, squammoso, parvo, dulci. *Cat. Jam. p. 205. Hist. Vol. 2. p. 168. Tab. 227. The sweet Sop-tree.*

Fig. 2.

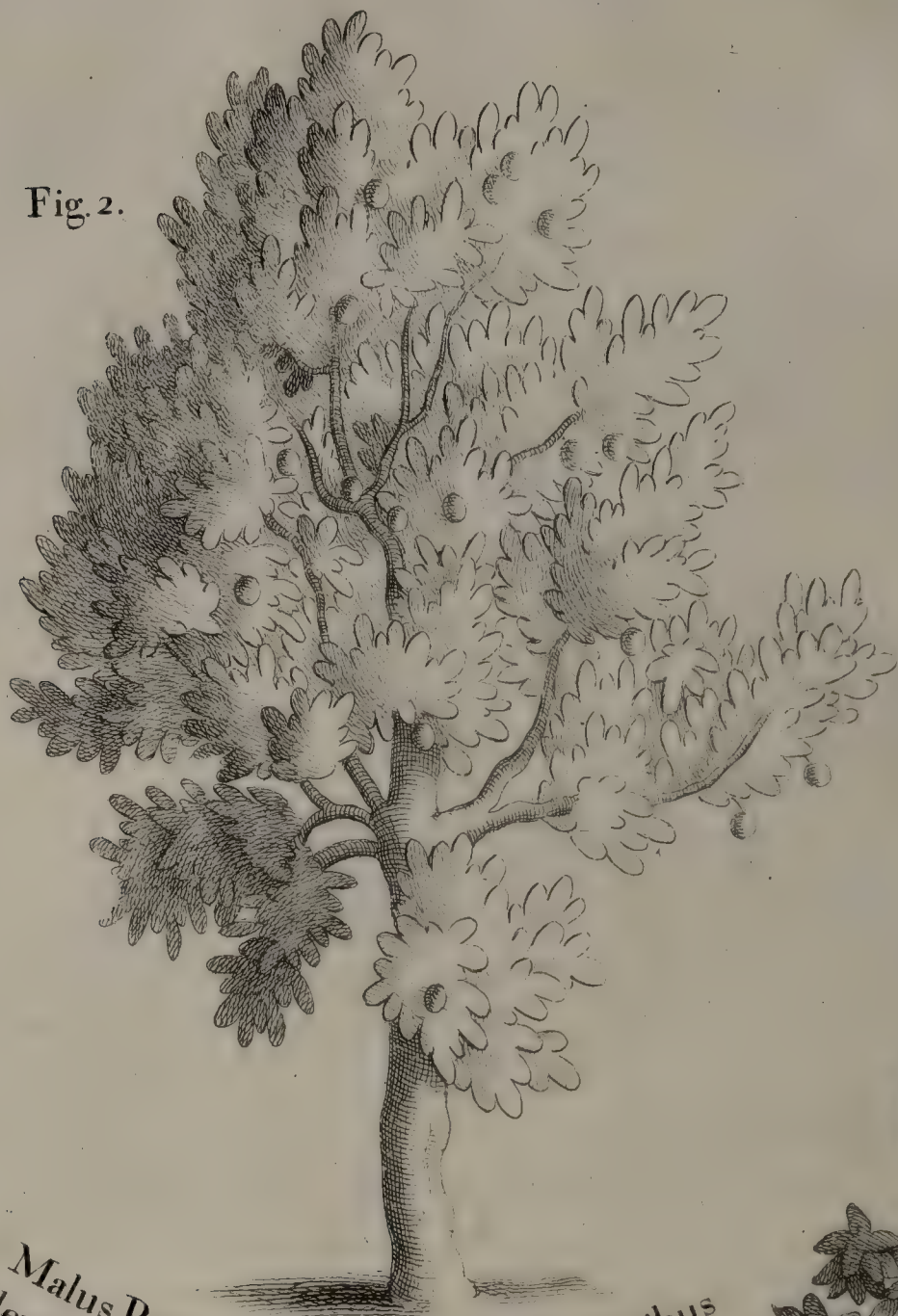


Fig. 2. *Malus Persica maxima*, folijs roundioribus
splendentibus glabris, fructu maximo, scabro, rugoso,
subrotundo, pulpa dura sublutea, unum vel plura ossi-
cula filamentosa cingente. *Cat. Jam.* p. 179. *Hist.* Vol.
2. p. 123. Tab. 217. Fig. 3. *The Mammee Tree.*

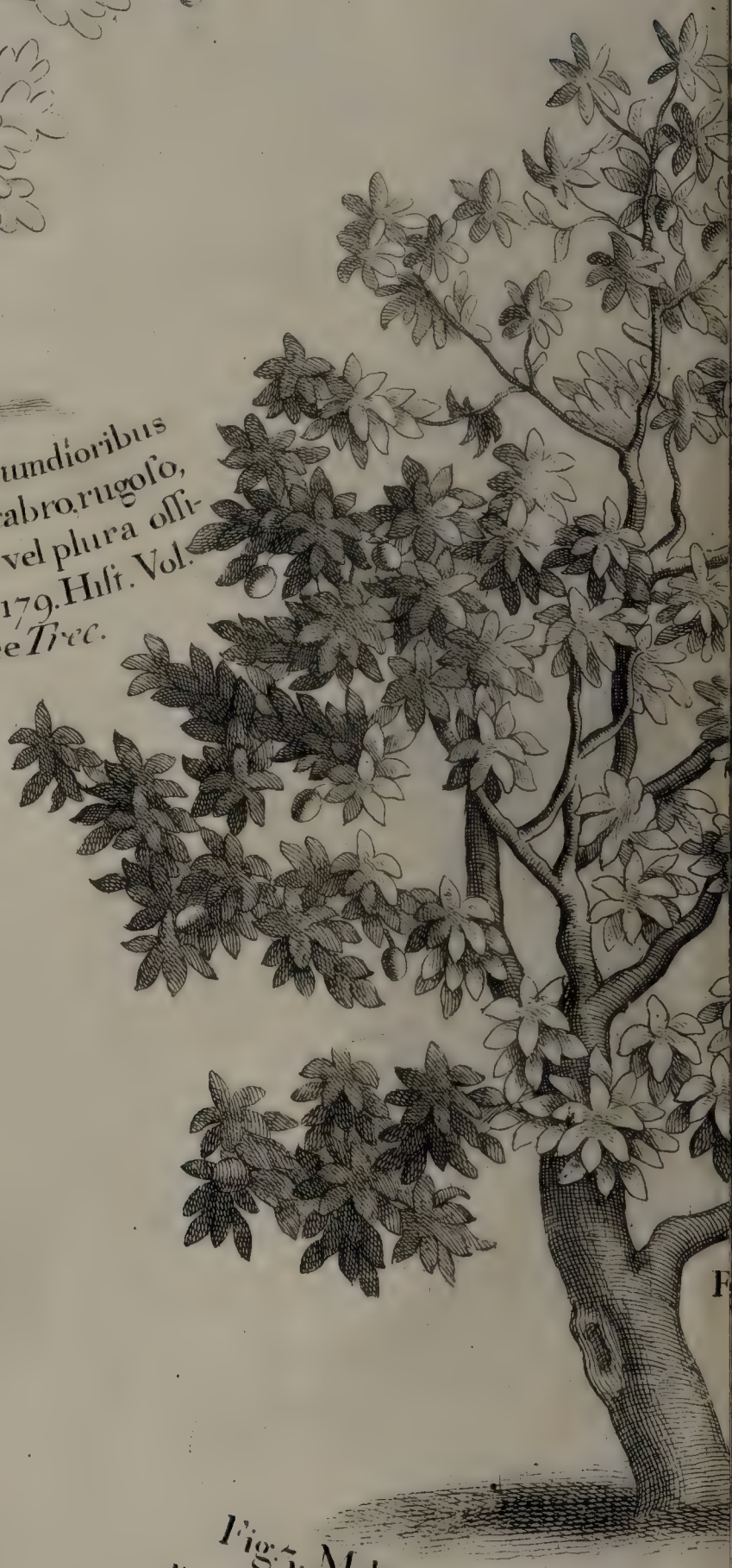


Fig. 5. *Malus Persica maxima*, foli-
maximo oblongo, scabro, ossiculo parti-
p. 180. *Hist.* Vol. 2. p. 124. Tab. 218. *The*

Fig. 1.



Fig. 1. Arbor baccifera, folio subrotundo, fructu cerasino sulcato, rubro, polypyreno, officulis cannulatis. *Cat. Jam. p. 106. Tab. 207.*
Fig. 2. *The Barbadoes Cherry-Tree.*



Fig. 3.

Fig. 3. Magnis integris longis, fructu rugoso, partim glabro. *Cat. Jam.*
Mamimee Sapota Tree.

Fig.1. Opuntia maxima folio oblongo
libus & innocentibus obsito, flo-
194. Hist. Vol. 2. p. 152.

Fig.3 Anona maxima folijs latis splendidibus, fructu maximo
Viridi conoide tuberculis seu spinulis innocentibus obsito.
Cat. Jam. p. 203. Hist. Vol. 2. p. 166. Tab. 225. The Sower-jop-tree.



Fig. 3.

Fig.4. Anona, folijs subtus ferrugineis, fructu
partim glabro. Cat. Jam.



rotundo majore spinulis obtusis mol-
re strijs rubris variegato. Cat. Jam. p.



Fig. 1.



rotun-
p. 206.

do majore, laevi, purpureo, semine nigro, partim rugoso.
Hist. Vol. 2. p. 170. Tab. 229.

The Starr apple.



Fig. 2. Folium et flos
ejusdem.

Fig. 2.

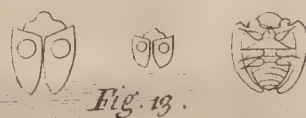


Fig. 13.



The manner of propagating, gathering & curing y Grana or Cochineel, done by an Indian in the Bishopruck of Guaxaca in the Kingdom of Mexico in America.

Fig. 1.1. The Hills and Mountains between and on the sides and borders whereof, are the proper places for breeding the Cochineel.
Fig. 2.2.2. Are Plants called Macqueys, Aloe or Magueiz, described in the first Vol. p. 246. Cat. p. 117. from which is taken that liquor which the Indians call Pulque, which is done thus, y plant being grown to its ripeness, they cut open and dig into the heart of it and cleanse y hollow part, then they cover it with a Tile and visit it morning and evening, taking away from it at each time about a quart of liquor; this liquor is well liked by the Indians, that besides what they drink in their own Towns, the retail of it in the City of Mexico, is by one single man who pays for engrossing it, 120,000. Dollars per Ann. to the King.

Fig. 3.3. A Parcel of Indian Figs, described more at large in Cat. Plant. *Lam.* p. 194. Hist. Vol. 2. p. 52. Tab. VIII. Fig. 12. Nopals or Prickly Pear Bullies with the Grana or Cochineel newly planted on them for breeding, which is done by taking ten or a dozen grains of Cochineel alive & big wth young, wrapping them up in a little dry Moss or Hemp, & placing them between y joints of y Nopal, where they quickly bring forth y young ones; & altho very small, readily creep up to y juicy leaves of y said plant, where they feed & grow to a proper bigness to bring forth their young; & when y natives find they have brought forth young enough to carry on their Breed, they take off y old ones one by one with y point of long thorn, as appears by Fig. 4.4.4. A parcel of Nopals from which y natives are gathering y Grana or Cochineel, in order to kill & dry it to make it fit for sale. This parcel as also y former being railed in to prevent the

Cattle and Horses from coming at them, which if they do they eat up the plant Grana and all: for this Plant altho it be a Species of y Prickly Pear has no Thorns. Fig. 5. Represents an Indian Woman grinding her Corn (farther describ'd in my Cat. of *Jamaica* Plants, p. 26. Hist. Vol. 1. p. 104.) and making it into little Cakes, which they call Tortillas, and baking them in an earthen pot over the fire. Fig. 6. Shews the Grana after being gathered and put alive between the earthen dishes and fire put upon them, which is just to kill them and no more. Fig. 7. The Grana taken out of the dishes when dead and spread upon a Mat to dry in the Sun, which they do daily, till it is as dry as it ought to be. Fig. 8. A Gentleman Indian Descendant of the Family of Montezuma called a Cacique, who beareth command over the rest. Fig. 9. A common Indian man receiving Orders from y Cacique being his Superior; & y Cane in his hand denotes him a Governour or Alcalde, which is a Justice of y Peace amongst them. Fig. 10. A little Hut where they shelter themselves when it rains. Fig. 11. An Indian man cleansing y roots of y Plants from a worm w^{ch} destroys them & makes them fall down. Fig. 12. An Indian man cutting of wood for firing & to rail in his Plants.

Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4.

Ramulus arboris ferentis lignum campechianum,
speciem quandam. brasil. Laet.

A Branch of the Logwood-Tree



Fig. 5. Frustum ligni e mari atlantico erutum cui adhaerescunt conchæ anatifera
margine muricata. List.



Fig. 2. Flos. Fig. 3. Siliqua vel vasculum feminale

Fig. 4. Semen

Fig. 1. 2. Buccinum magnum, cras-
tum, rostro recurvo, umbilicato,
extus muricibus concavis, longis &
nigris, totum obsitum. Ex Mari de
pe Chili provinciam Americanam

Fig. 3. Buccinum angustum læv-
productius, dentatum ore patulo,
cans, intus lutescens. E Fretos.

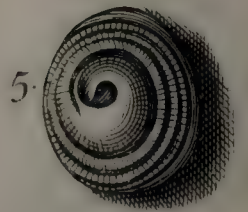
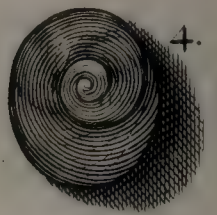


Fig. 4.5. Operculum sive umbilicus marinus, elatus, parte plana fuscus, & lineâ spirali notatus, convexâ albidus, fulcatus, & apicibus donatus. E Treto *Magellanicum*.

Fig. 6.7. Buccinum minus, subfuscum, claviculâ longâ muricatâ, rostro recurvo, ore sinuato. E Treto *Magellanicum*.

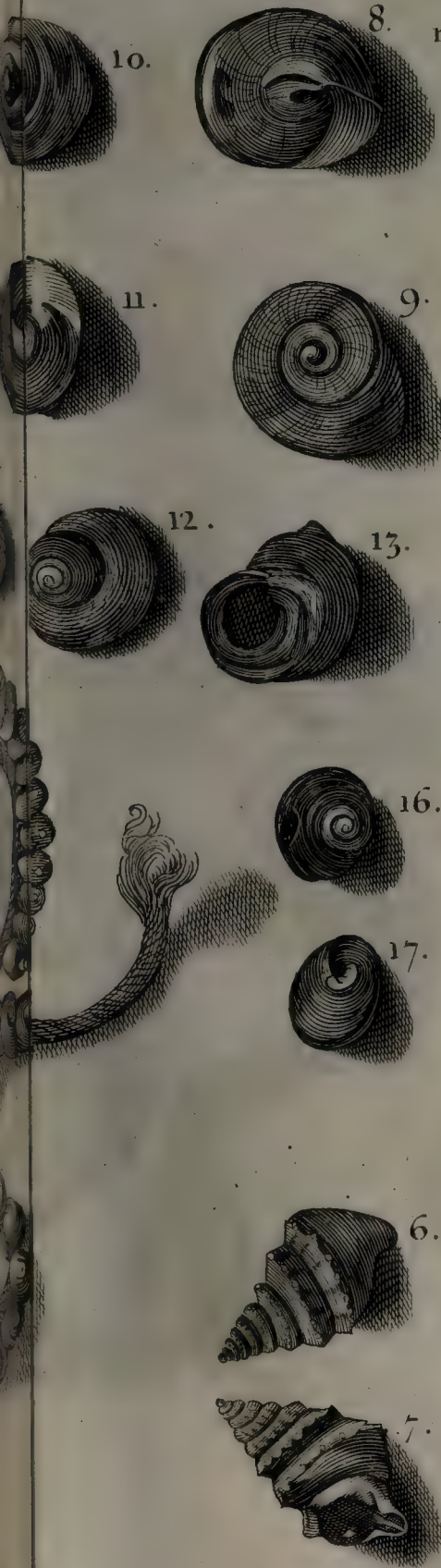
Fig. 8.9. Trochus non umbilicatus, lævis, extus totus purpureus, intus totus argenteus. E Treto *Magellanicum*.

Fig. 10.11. Trochus terrestris argenteus, lævis, lineis rubris notatus. E Treto *Magellanicum*.

Fig. 12.13. Cochlea minor cinerea leviter fulcata. E Treto *Magellanicum*.

Fig. 14.15.16.17. Trochus parvus, levissime striatus, non umbilicatus, extus totus niger, intus totus argenteus. E Treto *Magellanicum*.

Fig. 18. Trochorum pertusorum, intestinis phocæ piscis confertorū, lineâ, quâ, terræ *del Fuego* incolæ loco armillæ vel torquis, utuntur.



I

T H E
Natural History
O F
J A M A I C A.

B O O K I. P A R T II.

O F T H E
Trees of J A M A I C A.



H E greatest Part of the Island of *Jamaica* was heretofore cover'd with Woods ; the Trees remaining are very tall, so that I could not come at the Leaves, Flowers, or Fruit of many of them, which makes the following Descriptions the less perfect.

I was unwilling to divide Trees into those with divided and not divided Bodies, because I found the *Papaya*, which generally is accounted to have an undivided Body, to be sometimes divided, and so some *Palms*. I therefore rather chuse to range them as their Fruit led me, or if I had not that, as their Flowers or Leaves.

C H A P. I.

Of Trees which bear their Flowers and Fruit separated.

I. **N**UX *juglans trifolia, fructu magnitudine nucis moschatae. Cat. p. 128. Tab. 157. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. pl. Tom. 3. dendr. p. 6. An Arbuscula Jamaicensis oleagni folijs ternis, communi pediculo longissimo insidentibus. Pluken. Alm. p. 47. Phyt. Tab. 266. Fig. 1. ?*

This Tree rises to twenty Foot high, having a grey-colour'd Bark, with some Sulci in it, being as thick as ones Thigh, having Branches spread round it, making a comely Top. The Twigs have Leaves which stand on their Ends without any Order, always three together on the same, two Inches long

A

common

common redish Footstalk, each of which has a small quarter Inch Footstalk, is about three Inches long and one broad, thin, smooth, and of a dirty or brownish green colour. *Ex alis foliorum* come the *Juli*, two together, each about an Inch long, made up of a great many small greenish yellow Points, *granula herbacea*, or Flowers not open. The Fruit hangs from the Branches by an Inch long Footstalk, is oval, yellowish in Colour, as big as a Nutmeg, having under a very thin mucilaginous Pulp, a large Shell of the same Shape, which I never remember I broke, but think this Fruit may be refer'd hither.

It grew in the Town *Savanna*, in the woody Part, between it and two Mile Wood, and on the Banks of the *Rio Cobre*, below the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega*.

'Tis plain that this is differing from the *Hickery Nat* Tree which *Dr. Plukenet*, p. 236. of his *Mantissa* suspects may be it.

II. *Alni folio, arbor, folio subrotundo serrato. Cat. p. 128. Tab. 157. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Tom 3. dendr. p. 11.*

The Branches of this Tree were streight, cover'd with a smooth blackish Bark, under which was a white hard Wood; the Twigs had at their Ends several Leaves standing on very short Footstalks, each of them being almost round, tho' sometimes somewhat pointed, of about three Quarters of an Inch diameter, serrated very prettily about the Edges, thin, and somewhat like the Leaves of *Alder*.

It grew on the Road going to the North Side of the Island about *Mount Diablo*.

This, as appears by its Figure and Description, is perfectly different from the *alni folia Americana serrata floribus Pentapetalis albis in spicam dispositis. Pluken. Phyt. Tab. 15. Fig. 1. Alm. p. 19.* tho' the Doctor supposeth it may be the same. *Mant. p. 7.*

III. *Juniperus maxima Cupressi folio minimo, cortice exteriore in tenues philyras spirales ductili. Cat. p. 128. Tab. 157. Fig. 3. Raij. Hist. Tom. 3. dendr. p. 12. An Juniperus Barbadosis Cupressi folio arbor praelata tetragonophyllos sive foliatura quadrangulati. Pluk. Mant. p. 109? The Juniper Tree.*

This Tree grows to be one of the largest and highest Timber Trees of this Island, affording very large Boards, of a reddish brown Colour, close and firm Contexture, shining, very odoriferous, and strongly scented, extreemly like, if not the same with the *Bermudas Cedar*, being towards its Outsides of a paler Colour and looser Contexture. The Bark is thin, and ready in great Pieces to drop off, appearing somewhat contorted, of a reddish brown Colour. The Branches, Twigs and Leaves are exactly like those of the *Sabina folio Cupressi C. B. or Baccifera. J. B.* The Twigs or *Sarculi* are more dense and smaller than those of this last, and less than the Leaves of the other Kinds, smelling of *Rosin*, and like to *Savin*. The Fruit I never saw, but was told it was a Berry like those of the *Juniper*.

It grows on the Hills near the *Blue Mountain* in *Liguanea*, near *Mr. Harrison's* or *Mr. Mac Gragh's* House.

These Trees are fell'd and very much us'd for wainscoting Rooms, making *Escritores*, *Cabinets*, &c. *Cockroches* and other Vermine avoiding this Smell; any Papers or other Goods devourable by them are put up in Chests of this Wood and that of *Cedar*, where they remain secure and safe for many Years, from the Attempts of that all-devouring Tribe.

Thevet tells us, the *Indians* us'd to put their Feathers in Boxes of it, it being durable, and preserving Things put therein, but it gives a bitter Taste

Taste to Victuals. He also says 'tis good Timber for Ships against Worms eating them and the Sea, and destroying equinoctial Air. But I have seen Keels of Ships of this Wood eaten thro' and thro' by these large Sea Worms.

IV. *Morus fructu viridi, ligno sulphureo tinctorio.* Cat. p. 128. Tab. 158. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Tom. 3. dendr. p. 14. Bois jaune ou fustok Rochef. p. 91. Tabl. p. 29. Arbor baccifera Brasiliensis, fructu tuberculis inequali, mori amulo Raij. Hist. p. 1639. An Bois jaune Abbeville. p. 208? De Biet. p. 338? Bois jaune. Pommet. p. 122. An Lignum croceo tingens. J. B. T. 1. p. 493? Fustick Wood.

This Tree has a great many very long and great Roots with abundance of smaller Twigs, having a very yellow-colour'd Bark, by which it is firmly fix'd into all Parts of the Earth near it, and sends up a very large and streight Trunc, sixty Foot or more high, cover'd with a light brown-colour'd Bark, having here and there some superficial Furrows, in which appear a bright yellow Colour. The Wood is very firm, solid, and of a very fine yellow Colour: The Branches are spread on every Hand, and the Twigs are cover'd with a Bark of a more light Colour, set with Leaves, standing on short Footstalks. They are rough, dark green in Colour, larger towards the Footstalk, from whence they end in a Point, and something resemble *Elm* Leaves, only are longer; a great many *Juli* or Catkins come out at the Ends of the Branches, they are whitish and short; the Fruit stands on a Footstalk, is as large as a Nutmeg, round, having its *Acini* like the other Mulberries, of a greenish Colour both without and within the Pulp; there are in it some flat brown small Seed, like *Linseed*, and before the Fruit comes to be ripe 'tis milky and not pleasant, but when come to Maturity 'tis pleasant to the Taste, altho' very lusciously sweet.

This Tree grows very quickly: I have seen Trees thirty or forty Foot high in seven or eight Years Time.

It grows by the Banks of the *Rio Cobre*, near the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega*, and in all the Plains of the North and South Sides of the Island.

It is fell'd and cut into Loggs to be sent for *Europe*, to be used by the Dyers, for a yellow Colour, and 'tis worth Fifty Shillings per Tun in *Jamaica*. 'Tis one of the Commodities this Island naturally affords, and being cut down in several Places, is by some again planted for Shade, in their clear'd Fields, as well as that they may fell and make Profit of the Wood in some few Years.

The Wood is likewise very much used by Wheel-Wrights.

The Fruit is pleasant to eat and very much coveted by Negro's as a Delicacy.

It is better if eaten with Wine and Sugar. *Piso*.

This is not the *Ponga* H. M. p. 3. 74. as *Commelin* suspects.

It grows much in *St. Cruz* and *Tobago*. *Roch*.

The Fruit is eaten when fresh; a Sapa is made of it good for a sore Throat. *Nieremb*.

V. *Juglandi affinis arbor julifera, lactescens, venenata, pyrifolia*, Mancanillo Hispanis dicta. Cat. p. 129. Tab. 159. Mancanilla de Esquemeling. p. 34. *Malus Americana, laurocerasi folio, venenata.* Mancinello arbor sen *Massinilia* dicta. *Commel. hort. Amst.* p. 131. *Mancanilla pyri facie* Plumier. pl. Ameri. p. 50. *Macenilla arbor toxica & lactea, fructu suavi pomiformi qua Indiani sagittas inficiunt.* Surian. *Mancaneel Tree* of Dampier. cap. 3. An *Massinilia* major Herm. par. Bat. cat. p. 9? The Mancaneel Tree.

This

This Tree has as large a Trunk as our European Oakes, out of which very large Boards are saw'd, not only for Wainscot and Cabinets, but even for the largest Tables; this Wood being very much coveted by all People, not only for its being able to endure the Polish, but for its Durability, and likewise for its delicate and pleasant various Colours, which are dark. The Bark is grey, almost smooth, with no deep Sulci in it, and usually after rising streight up Ten or Twelve Foot high, divides it self into several Branches, which make a round fine shap'd Head, rising Thirty or Forty Foot high with their Tops. After some few Days Rain, the Ends of the Branches sprout out three Inches long Juli of a yellowish green Colour made up of small yellow Apices: And at the same Time, usually between the Parting or Divarication of two Twigs, the Fruit grows on the Branch, by almost no Footstalk, at first no bigger than a Pin's Head, round and green, but augments to the Bigness of a Walnut without Skin, or one of our wild or crab Apples, of a yellowish green Colour when ripe, and has exactly their Smell if one come on the Lee Side of the Tree under which they lie, having a small Hole for the Crown, and a Pulp no thicker than a half Crown Piece, which usually dries away under the Tree, showing some Furrows or Channels in it, and turning to a light fungous Matter. This Matter being with Difficulty taken off, there appears a roundish very hard Stone, having many sharp Points on each Side of it, in which lies in Cells some flat Seeds somewhat like those of a Melon.

While the Fruit is ripening, come the Leaves, standing without any Order on the Ends of the Twigs, on three quarter Inch Footstalks, being Inch and half long and Inch broad, a little beyond the round Base where broadest, from thence growing narrower 'till they end in a Point, being smooth, hard and of a yellowish green Colour.

It is in all its Parts extreemly full of a very fiery and hot Milk in great Abundance.

It grows in the low Land, Sandy Woods, near Gullies and Places where Water runs some Times of the Year.

Mr. *Mohun* told me, he knew a Fellow eat four of them, and yet was not much hurt by them.

I do not say 'tis the Baxana, as is alledg'd by Dr. *Plukenet* p. 23, of his *Mantissa*.

Goats feed on the Fruit when fallen from the Trees, very greedily and in great Plenty, and yet neither their Flesh, nor which is more wonderful, their Milk is in the least poysonous, but eaten indifferently as other Milk.

This Tree is very much valued for its fine Timber, but Workmen take great Care in Felling it that the Milk should not come near their Bodies, which it very much burns and destroys, especially the Eyes, as you may see by an Instance of one who had his Eyes hurt and was with some Difficulty cured, of which I have given an Account in my Introduction to the first Volume of this History. p. CXX.

Martyr tells us, the Fruit turns into Worms when eaten, and that if one sleep under the Shade, their Head swells and they grow blind, but if they sleep it out they recover their Sight, as likewise that they raise Pustles if the Leaves touch the naked Body, which cause deadly Pain unless helped by Salt Water or fasting Spittle, that smelling the Wood is deadly, and that it cannot be any where carried without great Hazard. The Indians tried by the Smoak of this to free themselves of the Chiefs of the Spaniards, when they were asleep. They made the Indians confess this Design and some of the Authors of it were punished. The Indians have an Herb whose smell saves them from the Harm of this, that they may carry it about

about with them. They often fall into Rivers over which they grow, and if the Fish eat them and are taken, they beget many strange Diseases in Men feeding on them. *Thomas H. Ortizius* tasted one of them, and said that it was sharp and sweet, it hurt him a little, a Draught of Oil is the Antidote. This Fruit kills Cats, Dogs or any quadruped which eats it. *Pet. Martyr.*

It grows on all the Islands on the Coast of the Continent from *Dragons Mouth* to *Nombre de Dios*, which is 400 Leagues, they are most pernicious to People lying in their Shade, their whole Bodies swell, their Eyes and Eyelids being most extreemly so, as if they had been burnt, if by Chance any of the Dew touch the Flesh, it burns wherever it falls, as if it was *Aqua Fortis*, and if it touch the Eyes it cuts them to Pieces and corrupts them so that they never can be remedied, but remain for ever blind. The Wood gives a horrible stinking Smoak, much worse than that of Brimstone; the Indians poison their Arrows with this Fruit, which are irremediable, and I do very much doubt if in the World there is such a pernicious Plant, others being useful for Physick or Mechanics, but this for Nothing. *Xim.*

This Fruit dry'd seems to be the *fructus Peregrinus*, 2^{us} described and figur'd by *Clusius* in his *Exoticks* p. 45. the Stone alone clear'd of its fungous Matter his *fructus Peregrinus* 5^o and perhaps 4^o.

The Indians use the Juice of this Tree to poison their Arrows. *Thevet.* *Benzo* says that the Poison for their Arrows was made of Roots, Herbs, Ants, Apples, and other filthy Juices that old Women boil'd with Serpents venomous Juices till they brought it to the right Mixture, neither are there few who are kill'd with the Vapour; if any Body be wounded with an Arrow poison'd by this when fresh, he swells and dies suddenly mad, but if not fresh it is less strong. The best Remedy is burning with a hot Iron.

The Indians take Deer by poisoning the Ponds where they drink with this Fruit, with which and the Milk of the same Tree they anoint their Arrows. *Lop. de Gom.* The Fruit if eaten breeds Worms in the Body, corroding the Guts of Man or Beast, sleeping under it makes the Head ach and Eyes swell. Fire and salt Water is the Remedy. The Indians have another Herb whose Roots Juice remedies the Poison of this Fruit, (*An Canna Indica radice alba Alexipharmaca Cat. pl. Jam. p. 122. Nat. Hist. Jam. p. 253.*) The Arrows have on their Ends Rayes Tails anointed with the Juice of this Fruit, or other Poison made of many Things, which wounding kills. *Id. cap. 71.*

In making the Composition of this Fruit, Ants, Scorpions, &c. if the old Women dye with its Steam, 'tis thought very good. *Thevet.*

The Ulcers on which a Drop of the Milk falls, gangreen presently, they do not corrupt as Apples, but turn lignous. The best inward Remedy is vomiting with Oil Olive, but there is no Remedy after an Hour. Those dead of it were found to have a large Place in their Stomach as big as ones Hand, black and burnt. *Tertre.*

The Apples falling in the Water, are pernicious to Fish eating them. *Laet.* Maccaws feed on the Fruit tho' caustic to other Creatures. *Du Tertre.*

With *Mansaneel* Apples, together with venomous Bats, Vipers, Adders and other Serpents, they make a Medley, and therewith anoint their poison'd Arrows for Wars, which they keep in a Cane together, which Cane is of the Bigness of a Man's Arm: These will hurt a Spaniard who covers himself and Horse with two Inches thick quilted Canvass: The Spaniards report that it kills in twenty four Hours. *Hawkins ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 3. p. 508.*

The Fruit seems so desirable, it may be thought that of our first Parents. Of those Fruits, big Ants, Efts and Vipers, is made their Poyson, which poysonous Masse is black and like Pitch; of Fifty wounded, Three have not recover'd; Salt Water is thought good. The Wood causes when burnt, a Stink; reposing under it is pernicious, causing swell'd Eyes, and Droppings of Dew from it, if falling into the Eye, destroys the Sight. *Oviedo's Summary, Eden. p. 198. and 209.*

This Tree grows in *Espanola*, and for the Space of four Hundred Leagues of the Coast of *Terra firma*, is hurtful to those sleeping under it; causes Headach, swelling of the Eyes, Eyelids and Jaws; the Droppings of the Dew of it is very hurtful, like Fire, and getting into the Eyes endanger the Loss of them; the Smoke of the Wood burnt is not to be born by either Man or Beast, causing much Weight, and for Arrows Head Poyson is a Composition. *Ovied. Coron.*

Fowls or Swine will not meddle with this hurtful Fruit. *Smith's Obss. Hughes.*

This Fruit is like *Apple-John*, *Ligon. p. 68.*

Their Weapons (the Indians of *Caribes*) are Bows and Arrows, their Bows are never bent, but their String lies flat to the Bow; their Arrows a small Reed, four or five Foot long, headed some with the poyson'd Sting of the Tail of a *Stingray*, some with Iron, some with Wood, but all so poyson'd, that if they draw but Blood, the Hurt is incurable. *Smith's Obss. p. 52.*

I doubt whether this be the most strong Poyson for Arrows used by the *Arora's*, a People as black as *Negro's*, with smooth Hair; they (who are hurt by it) die sometimes stark mad, and their Bowels are discolour'd and unfavoury, enduring great Torment, and Drinking, tho' dry, is more certain Death. *Sir Walter Rawleigh of Guiana, p. 55. ap. Hakl. 649.* Or, what,

Keymis ap. Hakl. p. 688. mentions, viz. the Herb *Wapototo*, whose Juice invenoms Arrows, the Wounds of which, brings incomparable Torment. And in the next Page he mentions in *Guiana*, four poysonous Herbs, viz. *Ourari*, *Carassi*, *Aparepo*, *Parapara*, and Herbs good against Poyson as many, viz. *Turara*, *Cutarapama*, *Wapo* and *Macatto*. Or, that which

The *Sapies* and *Sambofes* also use in their Wars, Bows and Arrows made of Reeds, with Heads of Iron, poyson'd with the Juice of a Cucumber, whereof I had many in my Hands. *Sir John Hawkins. ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 505.*

We arrived at *Cape Verde* the 18th of *Nov.* where we landed one hundred and fifty Men, hoping to obtain some *Negro's*, where we got but few, and those with great Hurt and Damage to our Men, which chiefly proceeded of their envenom'd Arrows; and altho' in the Beginning they seem'd to be but small Hurts, yet there hardly escaped any that had Blood drawn of them, but died in strange Sort, with their Mouths shut some ten Days before they died, and after their Wounds were whole, where I my self had one of the greatest Wounds, yet Thanks be to God, escaped. *Hakl. p. 3. p. 521. John Hawkins.*

They (the *Spaniards* at *Cartagena*) had joyn'd with them many Indians, whom they had placed in Corners of Advantage, all Bowmen, with their Arrows most villanously empoyson'd, so as if they did but break the Skin, the Party so touch'd died, without great Marvel. Some they slew of our People with their Arrows; some they likewise mischief'd to Death with certain Pricks of small Sticks sharply pointed, of a Foot and a half long, the one End put into the Ground, the other empoyson'd

poyson'd, sticking fast upright against our coming in the Way, as we should approach from our Landing towards the Town, whereof they had planted a wonderful Number in the ordinary Way; but our keeping the Sea-wash Shore, missed the greatest Part of them very happily. *Cates ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 542.*

The Fruit poysons Water, that even the Fishes are hurt by it. Oil Olive is the best Antidote, or the Patient is to be bound so as not to drink. A Spaniard told *Commelin* that the Roots were most poysonous, and the Seeds the Antidote bruised and given with Wine. *Commel.* whose Figure is not good.

It is certain that most Parts of this Tree are poysonous, and that the poyson'd Arrows of the Indians were anointed by a Substance, likely to be mostly of the Milk, which they had from this Tree.

And yet I have seen a Grove of young Mansaneels, which I was assured, had some Years before, sprung up from the Seeds of these Trees which were lodg'd in the Dung of Goats, which after feeding on their Fruit, had resorted thither.

Land-Crabs, Barracuda's and other Fish feeding on the Leaves or other Parts of these Trees, are poysonous to the Persons eating of them. This is not unlikely to come from the Parts of this Tree undigested, which may remain about their Mouths, Stomacks or Guts, whereas their Flesh may be wholesome enough.

I have, for the Satisfaction of the Reader given the Accounts of this most poysonous Tree from several Travellers, mostly in their own Words, and they who desire to know the several Countries where it grows, and Authors who have spoke of it, may find them referr'd to in my *Cat. pl. Inf. Jan. p. 129, 130, and 131.*

Tab. 159.

- Fig. 1. Shews a Branch of the Tree with the Leaves and the Fruit.
 2. A Branch with the Julus.
 3. The Mansaneel-Apple dry'd and shrivel'd.
 4. The stony Inside.
 5. The fungous Outside.
 6 and 7. The stony Inside broken, where the Cells of the Seeds appear.
 8. Three of the Seeds taken out.
 9. A Gum which exsudes out of this Tree, like Gum. Guajaci.

VI. *Ricini fructu glabro, arbor, julifera, lactescens folio myrtino. cat. p. 131. Tab. 158. Fig. 2.*

This Tree (which is of the same Kind with that called Cametti. *H. M.*) has gray colour'd small Roots, thrusting themselves on every Hand very deep into the Earth, they send up a Trunc of the Bigness of ones Leg, about 20 Foot high, cover'd with a gray Bark on the outside, which within is red and milky. After Rains the Twigs have Juli in abundance, about a Quarter of an Inch long, made up of many yellowish green, round, small, very tender Apices, after which come the Leaves, two Inches long, one broad, in the Middle they are broadest, being narrow both at Beginning and End, having some scarce perceivable Notches in them, and being of a dark-green-shining Colour: The Twigs have here and there, on short Footstalks, a small green triangular Fruit, which afterwards comes to be as large as the Grana-Tilli, of the

the same light brown Colour, and contains three roundish Seeds in so many Loculaments.

It grew in a Wood between the Town Savanna and two Mile Wood, in a Gully in great Plenty.

This, 'tis plain, is not the *Lycium myrti foliis subrotundis Americanum lactescens limbis foliorum argentatis*. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 234. Fig. 7. Alm. p. 234. Tho' the Dr. p. 122. of his *Mantissa* thinks it may be the same.

CHAP. II.

Of Trees bearing dry Fruit which are not Siliquose.

Palma Indica Nucifera Cotinus ditto, Raij. Hist. pl. p. 1356. Coconut of Cat. pl. Jam. p. 132. Dampier cap. 10, &c. Yay-sa Palma de Coco Boym. Thevenot. Relat. p. 17.

The Coco-Tree.

THIS Tree is so well and so often describ'd and figur'd, especially in the *Hortus Malabaricus*, that I shall do neither, but refer to Authors taken Notice of in my Catalogue of *Jamaica* Plants. p. 132, 133, and 134.

The Nut must be good and wholesome Nourishment, the Inhabitants of several Isles living on Nothing else.

The Tree, or the Wood is good for Masts for Ships, Planks and Nails, as well as Boards and Timber for Housing and Firing.

The Leaves for covering Hats, Houses, &c. and for Sails.

The outward Skin for Ropes, Okum, which swelling more with wet, is better Okum than ours.

They are planted in all the hot Parts of the *East* and *West-Indies*, for their Use, but are most plentifully found, and I suppose, Naturally wild in the *Maldives* and the desert *East-India* Isles near the Shore, being not found in the Midland Parts,

The Oil, made by Decoction, is as hard as white Wax: The Way of making it is to grate the Kernel, and boil it in Water, the Oil swimming at Top is taken off, and is reckon'd very cooling, dretick and Pectoral, good for Burns and for every thing that Oil of sweet Almonds is.

The Pulp of the Nut grated and mix'd with Water, makes a Milk, to be used to make Cheesecakes and any other Way as ordinary Milk, and mix'd with some Salt, drank to eight Ounces, is good for Worms, and in the *East-Indies* is mixed with their Rice for Food.

The Top of this Tree, the Germen being tender, is eaten as that of a Cabbage-Tree; the elder the Tree, the tenderer, but the Tree after 'tis taken off, perishes.

The Top of the Tree being wounded, gives a Liquor, which in a Days Time, is vinous, and fit to drink, in three or four Days it turns to Vinegar, and if when new it be evaporated, it leaves a sort of Honey or Sugar.

The inward hard Shell is made into Drinking-Cups, and is thought by some, to give an Alexipharmac nervous Antiparalytic and Antiapoplectic Quality, to any Liquor standing in it, and makes Vessels of all Sorts, but this is not to be depended upon. Of the Shell is made a Coal useful to Goldsmiths.

The

The Water contain'd in the Nuts not ripe, is very pleasant, cooling, and a natural Emulsion, good in *Gonorrhœas*, Stoppage of Urine, Fevers, Inflammations, &c. and is the most pleasant cooling Liquor that I ever tasted; but in some small Time, if suffer'd to remain in the Nut, it turns into the Kernel, sticking to the Inside of the Shell, for which Reason, it stands well here among Trees with a dry Fruit, tho' Dr. *Pluk.* p. 143. of his *Mantiss.* thinks otherwise.

Marcgrave saw this Tree removed when thirty Years old at *Brasil*, there being three hundred People to do it.

In *Goa* they take out the white Kernel, dry it, and send it in Traffick, as well as the whole Fruit, to *Malabar*, *Cambaja*, *Ormus*, &c. which is for making Oil to eat, serve their Lamps, and for Physick to purge the Stomach and kill Worms; the Dose is Eight Ounces when made of Fresh Nuts; When made of old ones, it serves for old Aches, Gout and Contractions of the Nerves. They cut the Flowers to get the Liquor *Sura* in a Bottle closed from the Air, 'tis from thence, none in the *Philippine* Islands are troubled with the Stone; it being cooling to the Liver and Kidneys, and cleansing the *Urethra*; standing an Hour in the Sun it turns to Vinegar, which must be mix'd with Meat when almost cold, for on the least Heat, it loses its Sourness; distill'd twice, it is called *Vraca* (or *Rack*) used very much in the *Indies*, being as hot as Spirit of Wine; with Raisins it makes a fine red Wine; carried thro' the *Indies*, and *Jagra*, a black Sugar, good for the Breast, and every thing as our Sugar, is made of *Sura* by Evaporation; the Cabbage (or *Germen*) is a great Dainty; the *Maldives* are full of these Nuts, so that their whole Barks, Loading, Meat, &c. are all from this Tree. *Linschot. Garcias.*

Martyr says this Fruit was brought to the *American* Isles, but, that many were found naturally in *Peru*, it may be doubted whether they were not brought thither by the natural Currents of the Sea.

The Nuts when young are eat, they taste like Artichokes, and stop all Manner of Fluxes. *Xim. Hermand. Garc. Acosta.*

Of the Villi or Fibres of this Fruit Birds make their hang Nests to secure them against Serpents. *Valer. ap. Lau. p. 27.*

The Roots Chark'd, gives an excellent Temper to Iron, and the Boughs and Leaves make Torches to drive away Serpents, and take Fish as in *Portugal*; of the Leaves are made Parasols to shelter from Sun and Rain and Coverings for *Palanquins*; some Palm Leaves serve for Paper, being writ on with a steel Pencil; of the Twigs or *Petiole* of the Fruit are made ordinary Caps; when the Cluster appears yet cover'd with the Flower, gather'd pounded and boyl'd in three Pints of Cows Milk, it is a Remedy against the Yellow-Jaundice, which is infallible; the Water of the unripe Nuts is an excellent Wash: When the Palm puts forth her Shoot or *Poyo*, shaped like a Moorish Scimiter, before the Cluster appears, they cut three Fingers Breadth from the Point, and tying it near the Incision, sitting it, put the End of the Shoot into a Pitcher made for that Purpose, leaving it there, the Shoots weep that Juice which should have produced *Cocos-Nuts*; the Inhabitants take it away twice in 24 Hours, Morning and Evening. Fish putrified at these Trees Roots are good Manure, some Estates in *India* consist of them; they do not thrive on Hills too much expos'd or far from the Sea; the Indians Sow the Ground between them; the best are in *Asia* and *India*; they plant them in Beds, and cover them with Earth, and when grown big, they transplant them; they are secur'd as it were with a sort of natural Canvass against Winds; their Age is known by the *Vestigia* of their Leaves dropt off. *Hieronymo de Lobos.*

The Fruit makes Vessels, giving Wine a Fragancy, easing Pains of the Head, and Loins, provoking Urine; Indians beat the Kernell with Water and drink it in their Sickneses. *Thevet. Sing.*

The Islanders of *Zebut* anoint with Coco Oil their whole Bodies. *Cap. 91. Gom.*

The Cups made of this Shell are good for those that are splenetick, and good Thatch is made of the Leaves, *Casalp.*

The Leaves serve to write on, the first Letter sent to the King of Portugal from *Calecut*, was writ on this Leaf. *Ferdinando Lopes.*

This Nut binds *Lugd.*

The common Figures of this Tree with a round and single Fruit, are not good.

A Milk is made of it like Almonds for Meat, and for boiling Rice, it is as good as ordinary Milk.

The Indians make Use of the folding inward Substance of this Tree for Paper. *Ind. or. p. 4. cap. 12.*

The Shells having three Holes are in some Places put on for Masks to fright Children. *Anon. ad tab. Cosm.* The Indians in *Malabar* are troubled with Worms from this Fruit. *I. B.*

Leaves make Paper and Cloaths. *I. B.* Such Cloaths were sent for a Present to the Portugal King. *Maffei.*

The Indians write very elegantly on the Leaves. *Bont.*

The Top of the Tree is eat, Elephants love it and therefore root out the Tree, the elder the Fruit, the more Oily the Taste of it, at first the Water in the Nut is limpid, after 'tis turbid when the Kernel comes; the Nut is eat when tender and young. *Suri*, or *Sura*, an inebriating Liquor comes from the Footstalks of the young Fruit, yielding a Spirit; *Jagra* a Sugar is made with Lime put to the *Suri*, Vinegar is made with Fermentation in Lime; the elder Trees give less *Suri* but stronger; Oil of the Fruit is good for *Hemorhoids* and scabb'd Heads; the Juice from the tender Branches mix'd with Honey, easeth Pains of the Eyes. *H. M.*

Groves of them are in *Guam* one of the *Ladrones* Isles, the Kernel when ripe is very hard to digest; Moisture makes the Fruit sprout; *Toddy* is drawn from the Tree, and from it sower Arack, the best is from this for Punch, it is drawn from a Branch that will yield it as long as the Fruit would have grown; the bearing Branches if all tapp'd there followeth no Fruit, those not tapp'd bear, the Fruit Kernel rasp'd into Water, makes Milk to boil Fowl or Flesh in; Oil is got by boiling the Nut Kernel rasp'd in Water, it swims at Top; the *Indians* beat the Husk to make Rope-Yarns and Coarse Sail cloth; they grow overflow'd with Salt Water; the Fruit Fattens Hogs whose Flesh is as hard as Brisket Beef. Abundance of them swimming in the Sea are found with Water in them off of *Sumatra*. They grow smaller, but more ponderous in an Isle near that overflowed with Salt Water. The *Hottentots* and in most *East India* Isles, the Inhabitants anoint themselves with Coconut Oil, two or three Times a Day, especially Mornings and Evenings, chafing it in for half an Hour into Hair and Skin. *Dampier.*

Raveneau de Luffan, p. 78. found these Trees along the Coast by *Nicoga*, for the Space of fifteen Leagues, as if planted, in five Rows Alleys. Oakum is made of the Rind by the Spaniards, which is better than Tow.

Cliffe, ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 749. says that he found this Tree in *Maio*, one of the *Cape Verde* Isles.

Pyrard de la Val, who liv'd several Years in the *Maldives* Islands, and by his own Experience knew more of this Tree than any Writer I know of, tells us that there it is, *p. 3. p. 22.* called *Roul*, in *Malabar Tengua*, *Guzaratte Narquilly*, by the *Portuguese Palmero*, and Fruit *Cocos*, it grows only in the *Torrid Zone*, tho' there not every where; more in the *Maldives* than in any other Part; they are forced to cut them down to make Room for Houses, which they suffer them not near, because the Winds sometimes blow them down on their Houses, and kill the Inhabitants in them; Rats eat Holes in them when green for Meat and Drink, whereby they dry and fall, often killing those about them, because of the Height, with their Weight; so that in the Desert Isles the Ground is covered with them, but not so where the Isles are inhabited, because when so dry'd they make good Fuel. Ants make their Tracks at their Feet, and carry the Earth from them, whence they fall, *p. 23.* They grow twenty Toises high, *ib.* The under half of the Tree is good for Building and Shipping, the under Part 3 Foot high, where 'tis thickest makes a Trough for Honey or Water. 24, 50 *Cocos* are sometimes in a Bunch, a Bunch comes every Month. *ib.* It loves moist and sandy Ground. 24. and does not come well within Land. 24. if no Water be in it, and it be too dry, it will not grow. The whole Fruit must be planted, otherways it corrupts. 25. when Water shakes on striking on it, or not, it is a Sign of its being ripe or not. 25. The Middle Rib cleaves and makes Laths and Palisades, &c. 25. the Leaves serve for Thatch. 26. with Stiles they write on them as Paper. *ib.* they are used for Sails. *ib.* Mats, Hats, Panniers and Parasols. *ib.* and every thing usually in *Europe* made of Osier or Willow, *ib.* little Baskets, Brooms and Coffers are made of the middle Ribs of it, 26. Javelins are made of the middle Ribs tyed together and lacker'd, 27. they make Pins of them likewise, *ib.* and steep the Bark of the Fruit or Husks somewhat green, peel'd from the Nuts to make Ropes or Oakum, it is to lie 3 Weeks in the Sea Water cover'd with Sand, then the Inhabitants beat it as Hemp or Flax with wooden Mallets. *ib.* make Match of it when the Fruit is ripe, which is not soak'd and beat, but spun with all its Substance, then they boil it with Ashes and use it for Match all over the *Indies*, except where *Cocos* are scarce, where they use Cotton. 28. Pots, Spoons, or Cups are made of the Shell, *ib.* and Forge Coal. *ib.* The Kernel is eat as Bread with other Victuals, and grated and press'd, it gives Milk, as sugar'd Milk or Almond Milk, and with Honey or Sugar is drank fasting, and is their only purging Medicine, 28. This Milk boil'd, thickens and turns into Oil fit for Fricasees, &c. for Lamps and for curing Ulcers, 29. The Author was cured with it; it is also good for the Itch. From a yellow Oil it grows a white Butter, being kept three Months, to be used as Oil: The Marc or dry Part of the Kernel press'd, with Honey and Sugar, is us'd to make Preserves, 29. when very young, Husk and all is eat like an Apple, but this is only one Kind, which is not good when ripe, 33. they make Quarts or Measures of the *Spatha*, and Conserves of the Flowers, 30. The Membrane between the Leaves, is good to make Sacks and also Sieves to strain things thro', 30. the Indians cut the flowering Footstalk a Foot high, and get a sort of Wine, a Quart a Day for six Months, they boil it with some clear white Stones found in the Sea, and make it into Honey or Sugar, 30. and with other Stones it is made whiter, *ib.* they make good Arack, 31. and good Vinegar of it, *ib.* the Drawing this Liquor spoils the Fruit of the Tree, 31. the tender Top three Foot in Length is good to eat, *ib.* the ripe Fruit left in moist Places or in the Ground three Weeks or a Month, the Sprout or Germen, is good Meat and very tender, 31. they dry the Kernel to send it to *Arabia*, &c. by dividing the Nut in two, and exposing it to the Sun

Sun to dry and use for Sauces, Pottage and Oil, 32. which Oil is better and keeps longer than that drawn from the fresh Fruit, *ib.* a black Colour is given by the Sawings of the Wood, its own Sugar, and Water left some Days in the Sun, *ib.* infinite Numbers of Ships of a hundred or a hundred and twenty Tun are made of it, without the Help of any Iron or other Wood but what comes from this Tree. Anchors of this are fill'd, the Hollows with Stones to make them heavy, 32. these Ships are fill'd with Merchandize made from the Tree, 33. the Natives make Drums of this Tree, hollow'd and cover'd with large Ray-skins, 33. and fourbush their Arms &c. with the Wood, *ib.* The Inhabitants write on the Leaves with a Bodkin; they are as white as Paper. *p.* 103. The Natives eat one half ripe and drink the Water of it at the Beginning of a Meal, saying it is wholesome and laxative. *ib.* *p.* 128. Drink Wine of Cocos the same Day, 128. Another Drink which is hot, is made of Water and Honey of Cocos with Pepper, *ib.* the cool and more delicate of Sugar and Cocos dissolv'd in Water, *ib.* Sugar of this with its Milk, Millet or Rice bruise'd and boil'd, are given to Children, *ib.* 134. this Tree comes naturally at *Maldives* without planting. *Cap.* 17. *p.* 165 *Cairo* or Ropes of Cocos and *Bolys*, or (*Gowries*, *Coris*) is the Revenue of the Christian King of *Maldives*; with the 3d of which, Ships are sent every Year as Tribute to the King of *Portugal*, of 150 Tuns each. 172. This Tree is at *Malicut.* *cap.* 24. *p.* 232. *cap.* 27. *p.* 286. in the Country about *Calecut*, where Houses are cover'd with its Leaves, *p.* 289. but only by the poorer Sort, the richer having Tyles, 290. They write with Iron Bodkins on Leaves of Palm-Trees, 293. *p.* 2. *p.* 18. These Trees are planted and enclos'd in Gardens about *Goa*, where they are farm'd by the *Canarins*, chiefly for the Wine's sake *ib.* *p.* 88. they likewise grow in *Ceylan* *ib.* *p.* 100. at *Bantam*, *Moluccos.* *p.* 148. and at *Mosambique*.

Mr. *Cesar Frederick* *ap. Hakl.* *p.* 218. T. 2. tells us that Sails are made of the Leaves, and Spoons of the hard Shells of the Fruit, and that they are in *Cochin*, *Cananor.* *p.* 227. in *Andemaon* and in *Goa*, *p.* 219.

Mr. *Fitch* *ap. Hakl.* *p.* 251. says that a Boat he went from *Basara* to *Ormuz* in, was sow'd with *Cayro* Ropes but it was leaky, and that he found them, *ib.* *p.* 252. at *Chaul*.

Layfield *ap. Purchas lib.* 4. *p.* 1165 and 1173 found them in *Porto Rico*.

Cates *ap. Hakl.* *p.* 3. *p.* 537, found them in *St. Jago* one of the *Cape Verde* Isles.

Here (at *Quitagone* near *Mozambique*) we took a *Pangaja*, which is a Vessel like a Barge, with one Mat Sail of *Coco-Nut* Leaves. The Barge is sow'd together with the Rinds of Trees, and pinn'd with wooden Pins, *May. Ap. Hakl.* *p.* 3. *p.* 571.

Brou de Coco is a Material for Cordage, *Loubere du Siam*, *p.* 35. *Tom.* 1. The Trees are taxed there, *id.* *p.* 284. they use the Shell in long Hafts for drinking Water in the *Indies*, *id.* *Tom.* 2. *p.* 54.

Cocos grow in *Nicubar.* *May. Hakl.* *p.* 3. *p.* 572. Sir *Francis Drake*, *ib.* *p.* 731, met with them in *Mayo* Island, and in certain Islands Eight Degrees N. of the Equinoctial Line, near *Malucos*, 738. in *Barateve* an East-India Isle, *ib.* 741, and in *Java* where this Tree is called *Calapa*, *b.* 742.

Barks are made of Palm-Trees *Pigafetta* of *Congo.* 1. *Part Ind. or* *p.* 8.

Pretty *ap. Hakl.* *p.* 3. *p.* 817. saw them in *Ladrones* Isles, and in the *Philippines*, *ib.* 818. and in *Java*, *ib.* 821.

Oviedo in his *Summary* *ap. Eden.* *p.* 105. tells us that they make Cakes with the Milk of this Fruit.

Hughes, p. 60. I have been told by Negroes, that in *Guiney* they take the outward Rind of these Nuts, rease it, card it out into a Kind of Okam, and then make Ropes and Cordage thereof, and also Sails. They take the Kernel, beat it a little, and put there-to the Liquor that came forth of the Nut, then strain it and it maketh a perfect and pleasant Milk both in Colour and Taste so that it is scarce to be discerned by them that are not well acquainted with it, from the Milk of some Animal.

Mandelslo, p. 179, says this Tree grows in the South Provinces of *China*, and p. 206, in *Madagascar*. It was found in *St. Jago*, one of the *Cape Verde Isles*, by *Ligon*. p. 9. where 'tis the chief Trade of the Place, 18.

Terry, p. 53. met with it in *Mohelia*, and p. 55, speaks of a Gum coming from it to calk Ships. If this be his *Toddie Tree*, 'tis in the *Mogul's Country*, p. 97. where its Wine cures the Stone, which *Palm* or, *Toddie-Tree* is planted by the *Persees* in *Guzarat*, *id*, p. 353.

Cables are made of the outside of *Cocos* called *Cairos*, *Linschot*. cap. 56. A *Demi Pardante*, or *Carolus Profit* is made of each *Coco-Tree* at *Goa*, every Day, cap. 25. *Linschot*. who in his *descrip. de la Guinee*, cap. 5. found this Tree in *Congo*.

Three *Malabar Ships* were found loaded with *Cairo* and *Coco-nuts*, *Dounton apud Purchas*. lib. 3. cap. 12. §. 5. 302. who says that dry'd *Coco-nuts* are sent to *Chaul*. *ib*. p. 304. and that *Jagara* or brown Sugar from it is loaded from *Calicut* to *Aden*. *ib*. p. 306.

Hoare apud Purchas. lib. 5. cap. 8. p. 657. found it on the Coast of *Malabar*.

Pyrard. cap. 4. p. 32. found these Trees at *Molaclei* one of the *Comorra's Islands*, and tells us, that Thirty two Barks were made of, and loaded with them, as at *Maldives*, and sent to *Mosambique*.

Saris apud Purchas. lib. 4. cap. 1. §. 1. p. 336. saw them at *Comorra*. and *ib*. §. 5. p. 360. at *Moluccos* and *Best* *ib*. lib. 4. cap. 7. §. 1. p. 457. at *Mal-ilha* one of the *Comorra's Islands*. *ib*. p. 364. by the *Moluccos* and *apud Purchas*. lib. 4. cap. 7. §. 2. p. 461. at *Dabul*. and at *Maldiva* and *Beringar*. *Elkinton* *ib*. p. 515. §. 1. found these Trees in an Island going from *Suratt* to *Bantam*. *Milcead* by *Java* *ib*. lib. 4. cap. 14. p. 525. *Payton*, lib. 4. cap. 15. §. 1. p. 529. at *Mohelia*. *Child*, lib. 5. cap. 2. p. 606. at *Comorra* and at *Brin. Jan.* and not far from *Comorin*. *Pring*. *ib*. lib. 5. cap. 7. §. p. 633.

Payton apud Purchas, lib. 4. cap. 9. §. 1. p. 489. found them likewise at *Mohelia* near *Comorra Isles*, called there *Sejavoye*; where *Surra*, a kind of Drink is made of the Fruit, they were also at *Doffar* on the Coast of *Arabia*. *ib*. p. 490.

Pyrard says, that the Fruit on the *Maldives* is the Price of Labour, where they make Sails and Panniers of their Leaves, p. 46. They likewise are thrown down by great Storms, 65. These Trees are the Riches of this Country, 70. Honey is made of their Water with the Help of white Coral, 72. and cap. 10. p. 85. *ib*. the Kernel is Bread, its Wood makes Houses which are thatch'd with its Leaves sow'd one into the other, 89.

Jo. dos Santos ap. Purchas. lib. 9. cap. 12. §. 4. p. 1554. This Tree grows on the Ile of *Quirimba*. Of *Cairo* are made Ropes, from *Cabo dos Corrientes* to the Red Sea, for Ships, *Pangayas* and *Almadias*, and Sails for them are made of the Leaves.

Toddy (as *Copland apud Purchas* lib. 4. cap. 8. p. 467. §. 1. tells us) is sweetning and fatning at *Suratt*.

Pyrard. cap. 1. p. 4. found this Tree at *Annabon*. Sir *Thomas Roe, apud Purchas. lib. cap. 16. §. 1. 536 and 537.* found it at *Angeresia* one of the *Comorra's*. At *Mohelia* another of them, where the Rinds are used for Towels, and the Shells for pouring out Water. The Coco-milk is for Drink: Junks of Forty Tuns are made of it, they are sowed not pinned, calked and freighted with this Tree's Product. *ib.* They grow also at *Socotora, p. 539.*

The Dutch, second Voyage says, *lib. 5. cap. 15. p. 709.* they grow at *Amboyna*.

Dart de Menejes. Purchas. lib. 9. cap. 10. §. 1. p. 1506. found about *Goa* Groves of them planted at twelve Paces in Length distance, where they cover their Houses with their Leaves, 1511. and have great Numbers of Cocos. *Jo. dos Sanctos. ib. cap. 12, §. 1. p. 1536.* tells us, that Oyl is made of this Fruit, which burns clearer than that of Olives. *p. 1537.* The Portuguese drink Palm-Wine there, but the *Cafres* that of *Guiney-Wheat*, tho' it makes them tipsie. *Galvanos* saw them, *ib. p. 1689.* on the low Isles called *los Jardines* discovered in the South Seas by *Scavedra* in 12 or 10 Degrees Latitude. The Fruit is eat instead of Bread, breaking it before it is ripe, putting it under the Sand, after certain Days, they take it out and lay it in the Sun and then they will open. *ib.*

An *Anonymus Portugal, Purchas, lib. 139. cap. 1. p. 1307.* found them in *Brasil* set in Farms. *Ferdinando, Giros. lib. 7. cap. 10. p. 1424.* in *Terra Australis incognita*, and *David Middleton, ap. Purchas. lib. 3. c. 8. p. 226.* about the *Moluccos*, and by *Polo ap. Purchas. lib. 1. p. 103.* in *Samara*.

Purchas. lib. 2. p. 285. tells us 'tis in the *Philippinas*, and if it be his Palm-Tree thereof Wine is made in *China, ib. p. 292.*

Monfieur Rochef. p. 82. assures us that the Water clears the Face of Wrinkles, and gives it a good Colour.

The Nuts being broken to pieces, their Bark taken off, and the Kernels dried, are carry'd to Places where they are not plentiful, and are eaten as Chesnuts, being better than the whole ones brought to *Portugal. Nieremb.* The Elder the Tree the better the Cabbage, *ib.*

There is no other Kernel but the soft, hollow, thick and oval, white, Substance within the Shell.

Jones apud. Purchas. lib. 3. cap. 9. §. 1. p. 228. met with these Trees near *Pemba* and *p. 229.* in great Plenty in the *Comorha* Isles near *St. Laurence*, and in desolate Islands thereabouts.

Cauche, p. 146. relates that Wine is made of it in *Madagascar* and the *Cape Verd* Isles.

Henry Middleton apud. Purchas. lib. 3. cap. 11. §. 2. p. 251. found these Trees at *Moha* in the *Red Sea*. *Downton, ib. cap. 12. §. 4. p. 298.* about *Surat*, where seventeen thousand of this Fruit were bought for Refreshment.

Davis apud Purchas lib. 3. cap. 1. p. 119. §. 4. found this Tree on the *Maldiva, p. 134,* and on *Diego Graciosa. Lancaster on Diego Piz. 10 Degrees and one half South Lat. near the Maldives. apud Purchas lib 3. cap. 3: §. 2. p. 151. Keeling apud Purchas lib. 3. cap. 6. §. 5. p. 203.* in the Woods of *Banda*, and *Salbank apud Purchas, lib. 3. cap. 9. §. 4. p. 238.* about *Goa Town*.

Antonio Pigafetta, apud. Purchas. lib. 2. cap. 2. p. 37. says this Cocos is a Fruit of certain Date-Trees, whereof they make Bread, Wine, Oyl and Vinegar. They make Wine in this manner; they cut a large Branch of the Tree, and hang thereat a Reed as big as a Man's Leg, into which drop-eth a sweet Liquor from the Tree, like White-wine, somewhat tart, and

and let the Reed continue there from Morning till Evening, and from Evening to Morning. The Fruit of this Tree, call'd *Cocos*, is as big as the Head of a Man, or more. The first Rind of this is green, and of the Thickness of two Fingers, having in it certain Threads, whereof they make Cords, with which they tie their Boats. Under this Rind there is a thick Shell, which they burn and make Powder of, and use it as a Remedy for certain Diseases. Under this Shell is a white Substance, like the Kernel of a Nut, being a Finger in Thickness, which they eat with Flesh and Fish, as we do Bread. It hath the Taste of an Almond, and is used in the stead of Bread, when it is dry'd. In the Midst of this Kernel is a clear and sweet Water, being very wholesome and cordial. This Water sometimes congealeth, and lyeth within the Shell like an Egg. When they intend to make Oyl of it, they lay it to putrify in Water, and boil it until it be like Oyl or liquid Butter. When they intend to make Vinegar, they suffer only the Water to putrify, and then set it in the Sun, where it becometh Vinegar, like that which is made of White-wine: And when they mingle the Kernel with the Water which is in the midst of the Fruit, and strain it thro' a Cloth, they make a Milk thereof, like Goats Milk. These Date-Trees are like them that bare Dates, but not so full of Knots. With the Juice of two of these Date-Trees a Family of ten Persons may be maintain'd with Wine, using one eight Days, and the other eight Days, for they should else be dry'd and wither'd. These Trees continue for the Space of an hundred Years.

II. *Cacao*. Cat. Jam. p. 134. Tab. 160. *Cacaos* Pomet, p. 205. *Cacao Avelana Mexiana* Lob lobo coccineo ex quo *Chocolata famosa* conficitur surian. *Cacao fructus*. Calceolar. Mus. p. 606. Worm. Mus. p. 191. Abor.

Cacavi fera Americana cujus fructus folliculo inclusus amygdalarum speciem refert. Pluk. Almag. p. 40. Phyt. Tab. 268. Fig. 3.

The Cacao Tree.

This Tree rose to about 15 Foot high, with a grey, almost smooth Bark, and a Trunk as thick as ones Thigh. It hath several Branches on every Side, the Ends of them being long, set with Leaves standing on half Inch long Footstalks, the Fruit is 7 Inches long and two and a half broad in the Middle where broadest, of a yellowish green Colour, hard and pointed: Out of the Body of the Tree, or Branch, comes a very small Flower, standing on a half Inch long Footstalk, it is made up of 5 Capsular Leaves, 5 crooked Petala, several Stamina, and a Stylus, of a very pale Purple colour, after which follows the Fruit, which when ripe is as big as one's Fist, bigger in the Middle than at the Ends, which are pointed, it has some Sulci and Asperities on its Outside, is for the most Part of a deep Purple colour, the Shell being about Half a Crown's thickness, and containing within it many Kernels of an oval Shape, each of which is as big as a Pistachia Nut, having a thin Membrane without which is a mucilaginous Substance, in which it lies. The Nuts themselves are made up of several Parts like an Ox's Kidney, some Lines being visible on it before broken, and is hollow within, its Pulp is oily and bitterish to the Taste, made up of many Striae, which tend from the Circumference to the Center.

They are planted here very frequently, and in the Caribes, sometimes Du Tertre.

It grows in the Bay of *Campeche*, where the Nuts pass for Money. in *Costa Rica*, between *Portabel* and *Nicaragua*, on the Coast of *Caraccas* and in the *South Seas* at *Guiaquil*, *Collina*, and *Jamaica*. The *Caraccas* Nuts are oily, tho' not so large as those of *Costa Rica*, therefore they are burnt by the *Spaniards* to dry away the Oil, lest they should make them too full of Blood, they drinking Chocolate five or six Times a Day. They are ripe in *December* and *June*, twice a Year; the Inhabitants sweat the Cods, the Nuts are dried on Mats, being taken out of the Cods: Nuts are not hurt with salt Water. They set the Nuts to raise them every four or five Years by Plantains, to keep them from the Sun, for they are much annoy'd by Heat. *Dampier*.

Leaving *Tecoantepec*, I went still along by the *South Sea*, about an hundred and fifty Leagues in the desolate Province of *Soconusco*, where there groweth *Cacao*, which the Christians carry from thence into *Nova Hispania*, for it will not grow in any cold Country. The Indians of this Country pay the King their Tribute in *Cacao*, giving him four hundred *Carga's*, and every *Carga* is twenty four thousand Almonds, which is worth in *Mexico* thirty Pieces of Rials of Plate. The chiefest Merchandise in *Suchetepes* and *Guasacapan* is *Cacao*. *Chilton ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 457. ib. p. 461*. The Indians also pay their Tribute in *Cacao* from *Campeche*.

In certain Provinces which are call'd *Guatemala* and *Soconusco*, there is growing great Store of *Cacao*, which is a Berry like unto an Almond: It is the best Merchandise that is in all the *Indies*. The Indians make Drink of it, and in like Manner Meat to eat. It goeth currently for Money in any Market, or Fair, and may buy any Flesh, Fish, Bread or Cheese, or other Things. *Hawks ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 464*.

Cacao is found about the Port of *Tecuanapa*, not far from *Nicaragua* in the *South Seas*. *Descr. of the Port of Tecuanapa ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 496 and 497*.

Petty Hakl. apud. p. 3. p. 814. tells us, that in *Sonsonate* the Nuts are Money and ready Payment, an hundred and fifty for a Rial.

Hughes, p. 102. This Tree is shaded by the *Bonana*: The Harvest of the Nut is usually in *January*, or *May*; they cut the Kernels out, cleanse them from their Slime, and cure them, drying them in the Sun on Sheets or Mats, they are adstringent, causing a pale Colour, they grow orderly, and are planted six, seven, or eight Foot distant from each other. Chocolate is best which is made up in the Country where it grows. The Nuts are clear'd of their Films by a moderate Heat, and beat up, 117. Notty is added to it to colour it, 119. The Indians us'd it simply, and the Spaniards added Chille, or sweet Pepper and Achiote. The Ingredients are beat apart and wrought into a Masse, *ib.* The Oyliness and Spirits are dried up with too much Fire, 121. *Cacao* Nuts are ground in a Mill of black Stones, 122. and are adstringent, and cause Obstructions, 124. Oyl is drawn from them like that of Almonds, having the same Operations, 125. and the Butter is good in all Inflammations, &c. and is cooling and anodine, *ib.* the Lumps ought to be nine or fourteen Days old before they be used, 128. *Casava* Bread will not dissolve so well in hot Water as cold, 129. Chocolate is not good with Physical Matters put into it, especially Laxatives, 152. it sustains the Spirits, 154. *Linschot. descr. de L' Amerique, cap. 5*. tells us it grows in *New Spain*.

The Indians when taken Prisoners by us Strangers shew'd their Esteem for these Nuts more than any other Commodity. *Fern. Col.*

Three or four Nuts first toasted stop the Bloody Fluxes. *Jorst.*

When

When the Spaniards went first to *Mexico* these Nuts went for current Money, whence *Peter Matryr* gave them the Name *Amygdale Pecuniaria*. The Indians planted them in a hot and moist Ground, and purchas'd with them whatever they wanted of their Neighbours. These Trees are planted by others to shade them from the scorching Sun, and save them from great Showers of Rain, 'till they are able to bear both; then the Mother Tree or Nurse is cut down. The Food of it is made by pouring from on high, and it inebriates. *Martyr*.

When young and tender they are planted by great Trees to keep them from tempestuous Winds, great Rains and sharp Frosts. *Xim*. They are uneasily kept from Apes and Squirrels. *Laet*.

The Nuts must be torrefy'd, having so much Oyl that it may be squeez'd out of them. The Chocolate for Food is made of several Ingredients, and by pouring it out of one Vessel into another, from on high, to bring the more oily Parts and Froth uppermost, to be drank; the compound Sort promotes Venery, the Simple cools, fattens, and nourishes very much. It is good for hectic and consumptive People who are extenuated: It is planted by a Tree call'd *Atlina*, which is proper for Shade, and no other Use. Too much Use of Chocolate destroys the Colour, brings Obstructions and a Cachexy. *Hern. Xim*.

These Trees must be shaded, otherwise they die; the Fruit is astringent, cooling, and ill tasted, so that I could not like it for some time. The Nuts must be taken out of their Cover, expos'd to the Sun, and sweated, then they are roasted, mill'd with Indian Pepper, and made into an ungrateful Drink. *Benzo*.

D' Acugna says this Tree grows wild on the Banks of the River *Amazones*, and that every Foot of this Tree is worth eight Rials of Revenue, all Charges paid.

They mix with Chocolate many Ingredients, but chiefly Indian Pepper, making it have several Vertues; the Nuts pass for Money, and are given to their Poor, those not us'd to it are not curious of it, but loath it; those who are accusom'd to it cannot be without it. They plant another Tree by it to keep it from the Sun. The best is in *Guatemala*; it keeps long. *Acosta*.

It grows in *Nicaragua*, *Guatemala*, *Honduras*, and *New Spain*, in shady Places; the Inhabitants gather them when ripe, and take them out of their Follicles, and expose them to the Sun till they sweat out their Moisture. To make Drink the Indians dry them on an earthen Tile, grind them with Stones to Powder, and mix it with Water and Pepper, which makes a Dish fitter for Swine than Men; it was a Year before I could drink of it, for which the Indians would laugh at me; it does not inebriate; and is in greatest Esteem among the Indians. *Benzo*.

They grow naturally in *Nicaragua* and *Guatemala*, but are also there planted as Olives and Vines; in two Years it comes to bear Fruit, and falls after twenty. The Fruit is gather'd twice a Year; there is more Oyl in them than in Almonds.

It is good Food for the Breast to dissipate malignant Humours settling there; carries off Gravel, keeps the Body cool and in good order, provided it be moderately us'd. *Roch*.

Their small Money is Almonds, which oftentimes they use to eat in *Couche*, a Country twenty five Days Journey North of *Bengala*. *Fitch. ap. Hakl. 257. p. 2.*

The best Sort of Cacao Nuts are call'd *Caraccas*, a Word corrupted from the Name of the Province of *Nicaragua*, whence they are brought.

II. *Cacao affinis, frutex spinosus, lycij facie jasmini flore albo, fructu in dispares particulas inter se arcte haerentes diviso.* Cat. Jam. p. 135. Tab. 161. Fig. 1. Raij. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 82.

This Shrub rises 10 or 12 Foot high, it has a Trunk as big as one's Arm, cover'd with a reddish rough Bark, and having several Branches opposite to one another, which have three quarter Inch long sharp Prickles standing against one another; the Leaves come out opposite to one another, they are one Inch long, and half as broad, of a yellowish green Colour, smooth and shining, from no Footstalk, augmenting to the Middle, whence they decrease to the End, *Ex alis Foliorum* come the Flowers which are pentapetalous, white, and stand on a half Inch long green Calix, appearing like a Star, after which follows a half Inch long green umbilicated Fruit as big as one's Finger in the Middle, tapering to both Ends, containing within a thin green Skin and a Hollow, a black Substance appearing like Cacao Nuts, having several irregularly siz'd Parts clapt close together.

It grew on the Road to *Guanaboa* very plentifully.

By a Sample of the *Jasminum Spinosum Americanum Folio Lucido subrotundo.* Herm. par. Bat. pr. p. 342. sent me by Dr. Richardson who gather'd it in the Garden of *Leyden*, I find this and that to be the same as I suspected p. 135. of my Catalogue.

III. *Alni fructu, laurifolia arbor maritima.* Cat. Jam. 135. Tab. 161. Fig. 2. Raij. Vol. Dendr. Tom. 3. p. 11.

Button Tree.

This Tree has a Trunk as thick as one's Thigh, streight, thirty Foot high, having a smooth, whitish, or grey Bark, and several Branches spread on every Side, with their Leaves at Joints set opposite to one another. They stand on one quarter Inch long Footstalks, are two Inches and a half long, and an Inch and half broad, almost oval, only somewhat broader towards their End, and smooth. The Leaves towards the Tops of the Branches among the Flowers are narrow and pointed, of a yellowish green Colour. The Tops of the Twigs are branch'd, sustaining at first some small roundish Heads, no bigger than those of Pins, growing larger, hairy, downy, or muscose, looking like the *Juli* of Willows, being of a yellowish green, or red Colour. These augment to so many round red Balls, something resembling the Cones of Alder, or like Buttons, whence the Name, sticking to the Branch by a quarter of an Inch long Footstalk, each of which is made up of a great many redish corner'd Seeds, sticking in a fungous Matter on its Outside, and regarding its Center, so that by their Means 'tis rough or echinated.

It grows near the Sea-side by *Passage-Fort*, and old Harbour, among the Mangroves.

Butter-Flies swarm very much about this Tree.

It is very plain from *Commeline's* Figure, Hort. Amst. p. 115. that this Tree is the *Manghala arbor Curassavica folijs salignis.* Herm. par. Bat. pr.

IV. *Alni fructu, morifolia arbor, flore pentapetalo Flavo.* Cat. Jam. p. 135. Raij. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 11. *Cenchrameda Jamaicensis morifolia fructu ovali integro verrucoso, intus in quinque cellulas, granula ficulneis similia includentes dispersito, Balsamum olente.* Plukenet. Almag. p. 92.

Bastard Cedar-Tree.

This has a very strong Root deeply fasten'd in the Ground, sending up a Trunk as large as one's Middle, forty Foot high, its Bark is of a dark brown Colour and furrow'd as Alder. The Branches are spread on every Hand, beset alternatively with Leaves at half an Inches Distance, standing on quarter Inch long Footstalks, they are 3 Inches long and half as broad near the round Base, where broadest, from whence they end in a Point, their Edges are serrated, surfaces woolly, of a yellowish green Colour, having one Middle and several transverse Ribs thro' the Leaves, *Ex alis foliorum* come small Branches sustaining on short Footstalks a great many pentapetalous yellow Flowers. The Cones are as big as the End of one's Finger, of a dark brown Colour, round, and rough, within are several Cells, in each whereof lie many dark brown, roundish Seeds.

It grows in the low Land Woods and Savanna's very plentifully.

It is left standing when other Trees are fell'd, because of its Usefulness for nourishing Cattle when Grass and other Food fail. In great Droughts, the greater Cattle come to these Trees and very carefully gather the Cones for their Food. They are also gather'd and kept by Planters for their Cattle in Times of Scarcity, for they fatten upon them as well as Corn.

Earth taken up from under these Trees raises Nispera Seeds the best of any. This Tree being rais'd with Difficulty I suppose is brought forward by the Dung of the Cattle resorting to these Trees for Food, mix'd with the Earth of the Place.

The Timber of this Tree is ductile, white and good to make Staves of for Casks of all Sorts.

V. Tilia forte arbor racemosa, folio longiori subtus albicante nervis purpureis insignito, flore pentapetalo purpureo. Cat. Jam. p. 135. Raij. Dendr. Tom. 3. p. 88. Tab. 158. Fig. 3.

This Tree had several woody slender Branches cover'd with a light-colour'd, reddish, brown, smooth Bark, under which was a white Wood, being divided into Twigs set with Leaves at one third of an Inch Distance from one another, each of them standing on one ten Inches long Footstalk, being about two Inches long and one and a half broad, roundish, larger at Base than at the End, where it is obtuse, being green above, and very pleasantly white underneath, with one Middle and several transverse Ribs running thro' it of a Purple Colour; the Flowers came out of the Ends of the Twigs on Strings about two or three Inches long, plac'd alternatively after one another, each having its several small Inch-long Petiolus, and a Foliolum, or small Leaf at Bottom, on the Top of which stands six strong, thick, small, purplish Petala, or Foliola, enclosing as in a Calix, a single roundish black Seed, somewhat like those of the *Tilia*.

I found it in the Woods, I cannot exactly tell where.

An verba mora Canar. Plukenet mant. p. 21? Alm. p. 42?

Tilia

VI. *Tilia affinis Laurifolia, arbuti Floribus albis racemosis odoratis, fructu pentagono.* Cat. Jam. p. 136. Tab. 163. Fig. 1. Vol. Tom. 3. Dendr. p. 88.

This Tree rises to about thirty Foot high, by a Thick Trunk, cover'd with a Clay colour'd, furrow'd Bark. The Ends of the Branches have Leaves coming out irregularly, standing on an 8th of an Inch long Footstalk, being two Inches long, one broad in the Middle where Broadest, smooth, having a large Middle Rib: On the Ends of the Twigs come out the Flowers several together, on an eighth of an Inch Footstalk being urceolated, or like those of *Erica Ramulis ternis*. I. B. only white and very sweet scented, after which succeeds so many five angl'd or cannulated, calyculated, roundish dry Berries or Seeds, lying in a Pentaphylous Calix, having in each little Leaf, two little obtuse Apices or Prickles at Bottom.

It grows on the Mountains near Mr. Elletson's Plantation in Liguanea.

This seems to me different from the *Laurus tinus Virginiana floribus albidis eleganter bullatis*. D. Baxister Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 199 Fig. 7. & 305. Fig. 2. which Dr. Plukenet suspects. p. 116. of his *Mantissa* may be the same.

VII. *Laurifolia Arbor flore tetrapetalo, Fructu racemoso rotundo cannulato & coronato.* Cat. Jam. p. 136. Tab. 163. Fig. 2. Raij. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 86. An *Laurifolia Jamaicensis baccifera Fructu parvo oblongo striato.* Pluk. Alm. p. 211. ?

This Tree had its Branches streight, cover'd with a dark colour'd smooth brown Bark, under which was a white Wood. The Leaves come at the Ends of the Twigs, without any Order, standing on a qr. of an Inch Footstalk, being about two Inches long and one broad near the further End where broadest, being narrow at the Beginning, augmenting to near the Top, where they are blunt and round. They are smooth, shining, thick, and somewhat like to the Leaves of the *Cortex Winteranus Tree*. The Flowers come in Bunches on the Tops of the Twigs, being oblong, of a pale yellow Colour, made up of four Petala; the under Part of this swells into a cannulated, round, coronated, small Fruit, not so large as a Pepper-Corn, but very elegant and pretty.

I found it in the North Side of the Island of Jamaica.

VIII. *Cariophyllus spurius inodorus, folio subrotundo scabro, flore racemoso hexapetaloido coccineo speciosissimo.* Cat. Jam. p. 136. Tab. 164. Raij. Dendr. Vol. 3. p. 86.

This Shrub by several, eight or nine Foot high Stems or Trunks, having a Clay colour'd Bark, rises streight up, having Leaves at the Tops of the Branches, standing on round Inch long Footstalks very thick set by one another. They are almost round, four Inches long and three broad, very harsh to the Touch, and of a very dark green Colour; the Flowers are standing each in a long rough Calix on the Branches Ends on their Footstalks, Umbell Fashion, are of a delicate fine scarlet Colour, many and large, consisting of a long undivided *Tabulus*, something like a Clove, and a broad Margin, divided into six Sections, all standing in a dark brown *Capsula*. The Fruit I never found in Perfection, but perhaps it ought to be referr'd to the *Cariophylli spurij*.

It grew on a rocky Bank over Mr. Batchelor's House near the black River Bridge, and made there a most pleasant Sight.

IX. *Laurus folio longiore, flore hexapetalo racemoso, fructu humidior.*
Cat. Jam. p. 136. Tab. 165. Raij. Tom. 3. Hist. Dendr. p. 86.

Sweet-Wood.

This Tree rises to the Height and Largeness of the ordinary Bay, having many Branches, whose Twigs have Leaves set on them without any Order, on half Inch long Footstalks; they are seven Inches long and two broad in the Middle, where broadest, being narrow at the Beginning, and ending in a sharp Point, shining, hard, smooth, thin, having one middle, and several transverse Ribs, and when broken giving a very grateful Smell, in all Things resembling the Bay. The Flowers are white, hexapetalous, each of the Petala being broad and short, several of them standing in a Sparse Bunch fastened to the Ends of the Stalks by two Inch long, red Footstalks. To each of these Flowers succeeds an oval blackish Berry, bigger than that of the Bay, containing within a thin black Pulp, one Kernel exactly like that of the Bay Berry.

It grows on the red Hills, by the Banks of the *Rio Cabre* very plentifully, and in several other Places of this Island.

X. *Laurus folio brevior, flore racemoso minore.* Cat. Jam. p. 136. Tab. 166. Fig. 1.

The Branches of this Tree were cover'd with a smooth, reddish brown Bark, under which was a hard, white and somewhat aromatick Wood, having Leaves standing alternatively on its Twigs at uncertain or unequal Distances; each of them had about one eighth of an Inch long Footstalk, were about two Inches and three quarters long, and one broad in the Middle, where broadest, whence it decreas'd, ending in a Point; it was very smooth on its Surface, had one Middle and some transverse Ribs, and was very like the Precedent: The Ends of the Twigs are branch'd into several Footstalks, sustaining many small Flowers, as to growing, &c. very like the Precedent, wherefore I have reduc'd it hither.

It grew in the Inland, or North Parts of this Island.

XI. *Laurifolia arbor venenata folio acuminato, copiosum lac prabens, ex quo inspissato viscus aucupum paratur.* Cat. Jam. p. 136. Tab. 167. Fig. 1. & 2. Raij. Dendr. p. 87. Vol. 3. Hist. An Acomos Rochef. p. 69? An Lauri facie arbor venuste venosis folijs Lacte turgens Americana Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 199. Fig. 6. Alm. p. 210.

Milkwood-Tree.

This Tree has a Trunc as big as one's Thigh, cover'd with a grey, almost smooth Bark on the Outside, being reddish brown within, and near one quarter of an Inch thick. It rises twenty or thirty Foot high, and has several Branches, whose Twigs are beset with Leaves at an Inch's Distance; they stand on more than an Inch long Footstalk, are of a yellowish green Colour and round, six Inches long and almost three broad in the Middle, where broadest, and whence they decrease to both Ends. They are very smooth, thick, and have one Middle and several transverse Ribs going from it to the Sides. From the End of the Footstalk they augment in Breadth to the Middle, and thence decrease to the Point.

The whole Tree in all its Parts is extreamly milky, and is accounted very poyfonous, whence its Name.

It grows near Collonel Bourden's Plantation beyond Guanaboa, and near the Town, as well as in all the *Caribe Islands*.

The Bark of this Tree being deeply gash'd, yields a great Quantity of Milk, which on Evaporation turns to Bird-lime: This is made use of in the Indian-Corn Fields, whither the Parroquets come to feed. So soon as one is taken and makes a Noise, the rest come and perch about it, so that most of them are taken likewise.

It may be doubted whither this be not the *Curapicaiba* of an anonymous *Portugal* of *Brasil*. *Apud. Purchas. Lib. 7. Cap. 1. p. 1308.* of which is made Bird-Lime, and which cures Wounds.

XII. *Laurifolia arbor folio latiore longo mucronato levi splendente, cortice interiore in telas plurimas linearum emulas extensili. Cat. p. 137. Tab. 168. Fig. 1, 2, 3. Tab. 169. Fig. 1. Arbor Americana Sindophoros laurifolia, ficus Indica modo radicata, linteaminis speciem mira tenuitatis, quasi telam araneam sub externo cortice proferens. Pluken. Alm. p. 41.*

Lageto.

The Branches I had sent me of this Tree (which I was told was not very large) had a white Wood, a small Pith, and were cover'd with a smooth, light brown, or grey colour'd striated outward Bark. The inward Bark was solid and white. The Branches were divided into several Twigs, which are beset with Leaves alternatively on opposite Sides, standing on one quarter of an Inch long Footstalks, which when they fall off leave on the Twig a protuberant Mark. Each Leaf is about four Inches long and two and a half broad near the round Base, where broadest, having one Middle and several transverse Ribs, being of a yellowish green colour, shining, thick and smooth. What is most strange in this Tree is, that the inward Bark is made up of about twelve Coats, Layers, or Tunics, appearing white and solid, which if cut off for some Length, clear'd of its outward Cuticula, or Bark, and extended by the Fingers, the Filaments or Threads thereof leaving some rhomboidal Interstices, greater or smaller according to the Dimensions you extend it to, form a Web not unlike Gauze, Lace, or thin Muslin, in Length and Breadth proportionable to the Length and Circumference of the Branch from which the Bark so extended was cut. This imitates Linens, Gauze, or Lace so much, that in Scarcity it has been made use of in lieu of them for Mourning Linen both for Men and Women, and unless one know them well and look attentively, he will not perceive the Difference. I was told likewise, that it would bear washing as well as other Linen; and that King Charles the Second had a Cravat made of this presented to him by Sir Thomas Lynch Governor of Jamaica.

I had it from Mr. Leming, who sent it me from Luidas, an Inland, mountainous, Plantation, where these Trees grew in great Plenty.

It appears by the following Passages, that Cloth analogous to this is found in several Places of both *Indies* and *Africa*, and that it so resembles our Cloths, that the Inhabitants when they first saw ours, thought it grew upon our Trees.

Pigafetta makes mention of the inner Bark of a Tree call'd *Enzanda*, a sort of Mangrove Tree in *Congo*, which beaten, clean'd, and stretch'd in length, is made into Webs fit for Cloathing the meaner Sort of People.

Antoni *Pigafetta* says, that in *Tidore* the Women are brutish, and go naked, save that before their Privities they have a Covering made of a Tree, which being steep'd in Water is beaten into as large a Form as they will, and even to the Thinness of Silk. *Purchas. lib. 2. cap. 2. p. 44.* and that the inner Bark of the Palm-Tree serves for the same Purpose in the Islands *Ladrones*, and *lib. 2. cap. 2. p. 37. & p. 38.* the same mentions Cloth made of the Rind of a certain Tree, with which they cover their Privities.

Clusius likewise some where mentions a Clew of Thread of the Bark of a Tree, and several Barks fit for writing on.

A striped Stuff of Cotton, or Rinds of Trees is worn in *Java*. *Scott. ap. Purchas. lib. 3. cap. 4. §. 1. p. 165.*

Cloth of Rinds of Trees is used to cover the Privities of those of *Madagascar*. *Keeling. ap. Purchas. 192. Will. Finch, ib. p. 417. lib. 4. cap. 4. §. 2.* There is also mention'd a Commodity brought from *Gangamora* in *St. Lawrence*, (Cloth made of Barks of Trees, whence they make cool Garments) by *Payton. ib. cap. 15. §. 1. p. 529.* being sent as Merchandise to *Mohelia*.

Palm Cloth, great Store was bought in *Loango* by *Battel. ap. Purchas. lib. 7. cap. 3. §. 2. p. 971.* and wore about the King of *Gaga's* Middle. *p. 977.* it is a Commodity there in *Loango*, 979. and of sundry Sorts, 981. of the Leaves of them clean'd and purg'd, they draw Threads long and even for that Purpose, making Velvets, Damasks, Sarcenets, Taffataes, and Sattins. *ib. 985.* They are kept water'd and cut every Year.

In the Province of *Dombe* in *Guiney*, near *Congo*, or *Angola*, they wear Cloth of the Tree *Insandie*, which is neither spun nor woven. *Battel. ap. Purchas. lib. 7. cap. 3. §. 2. p. 973.*

Cloth is made of Palm Leaves. *Pigafett. of Congo. p. 1. Ind. or p. 12.* Palm Leaves are likewise made into Thread. *ib. p. 13.* and loose Garments made of them. *p. 4.*

Our European Cloth was thought to grow by those of *Kermentain*. *Ind. or pars. 6. p. 43.*

Cloth made of the Bark of a Palm Tree, is taken Notice of by *Welsb ap. Hakl. p. 129. p. 2. in Benin.*

In *Cintigui* Cloathes are made of the Bark of Trees. *Polo ap. Purchas. lib. 1. p. 94.*

In *Loanda* is the Tree *Enfanda* growing by Filaments (shot from the Ends of the Twigs) under the first Bark grows a Sort of Linen, which after beating, cleansing, stretching in Length and Breadth, serves the Islanders for their Accoutrements. *Linschot. descr. Guin. cap. 4.*

Foncoe is a Tree, of the Bark of which is made Paper. *Louhere du Siam. p. 43. Tom. 1.*

Arbor miraculosa Enzanda dicta Pigafett. de Congo. 1. par. Ind. serves to make Cloaths of its inner Bark which resembles Cloth made, *p. 8.* This Tree seems to be either a Fig Tree, *funiculis a summis ramis demissis* or a Mangrove Tree.

They make Nets of a Tree's Bark in *Kermentain*. *Ind. or pars. 6. p. 43.*

An. Anonymus Portugal of Elvas, p. 43. ap. Purchas. 1536. mentions in *Florida* Mantles of that Country which are like Blankets; they make them of the inner Rind of the Barks of Trees, and some of a Kind of Grass like Nettles, which being beaten is like unto Flax. Women wear two, one from the Waste downward, the other over their Shoulder, with their right Arm out like the *Egyptians* or *Gypsies*.

XIII. *Lauro affinis, Terebinthi folio alato, ligno odorato candido, flore albo.* Cat. Jam. p. 137. Tab. 168. Fig. 4. Raij. Vol. 3. dendr. p. 88. *An lucinum arbor tilia folijs minoribus Americanum.* Pluken. Alm. p. 228. Phyt. Tab. 201. Fig. 3.

Lignum Rhodium or Lignum Rorum.

The Trunc of this Tree is as big as one's Leg, hard, having a Bark of a light, or at other times dark brown Colour. It is sometimes, beset with a great many short Prickles, and rises twenty Foot high, its Branches are bow'd down, or inclin'd towards the Ground. The Wood is white, solid, and of a very pleasant and odoriferous Smell, having a pretty large Pith; the Leaves stand on the Branches Ends, are wing'd, consisting of two, three or more pairs of Pinnæ, without any odd one, set opposite to one another at half an Inch's Distance one from the other, to the middle Rib, each of which is smooth and of a very dark green colour, being roundish, about an Inch long and three quarters of one broad in the Middle, where broadest. The Flowers grow at top in Bunches, are white and like those of *Sambucus*, being small, and each made up of three Petals, thick, having Stamina in their Middle, and to each of them follows a round Fruit as big as black Pepper, having within a thin, dry, brownish Skin, which opens in two Halves, a round black Seed, the Skin and Seed smelling something like bay Berries.

I found it near Mr. Batchelor's House among the Hills, where it grows as well as in other Places very plentifully.

This is commonly taken for *Lignum Rhodium* by some Planters here, the Smell coming somewhat near that, although one may by Attention soon find them to be quite differing Woods.

If the Wood of this be burnt, the Smoke is odoriferous, and diffuses its self along the Savanna's or Plains a great Way, and therefore I am apt to believe the Smoke of this Wood burning ashore was the fine Scent Columbus found near the South Shore of Cuba, on his Discovery of that Island, which is mention'd by several Historians.

If this be called *Ligni aloë* by Fernand. Col. vit. di padre. F. 56. it is found in the Lucaios Isles. & F. 60 in Guadalupe 96 and F. 104. in Espanola.

XIV. *Lauro affinis arbor, folijs latioribus ex adverso sitis, Cortice cannabino, ligno moschum olente.* Cat. Jam. p. 137. Tab. 170. Fig. 1. Raij. Vol. 3. Hist. dendr. p. 88.

Alleygator, or Musk-Wood.

This Tree, in respect of its sweet Smell, I reduce hither, for I saw neither Flower nor Fruit, but it had some small Spurs by which the Roots go into the Ground; the Trunk is streight, one Foot in Diameter, the Smell is pleasant, and sweet like Musk, or that of an Alleygator, whence the Name. It is cover'd with a grey Bark, peeling off in thin Membranes like Hemp. The Branches are towards the Top, and have Twigs set at every Inch's Distance, with pairs of Leaves opposite to one another, having very small Footstalks; they are two Inches long and one broad, of a pale green colour, and thin, having Veins very easily discernable running thro' all Parts of the Leaf.

It grew on the Road's Side beyond Guanaboa, going to Collonel Bourden's Plantation.

XV. *Lauro*

XV. *Lauro affinis Jasmini folio alato, costa media membranulis utrinque extantibus alata, ligni duritie ferro vix cedens.* Cat. Jam. p. 137. Tab. 162. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. dendr. Vol. 3. p. 88. An *Syderoxylum Surinamense*, Lenticini minoribus Folijs, radchi media appendicibus aucto. Pluk. Mant. p. 172.

Iron-Wood.

This Tree has a very hard Wood, of a pale yellow Colour, close like Box, cover'd with a grey Bark, rising to twenty Foot high, having numerous Branches spread on every Hand, on the Ends of which, come the Leaves, they are wing'd, the Pinnæ being very small, and having one odd one at the End; the middle Rib is about an Inch, or sometimes two Inches long, having narrow extant Membranes or Appendices, like to the Alæ, or extant Parts of the middle Rib of Sopeberry-tree Leaves, or the Leaves of Orange-trees: Between each pair there is an Isthmus, where they are set opposite to one another. Each of the Pinnæ are about one third of an Inch long and half as broad in the Middle where broadest, whence they decrease to both Extremes, smooth and of a yellowish green, Colour; the Fruit comes out of the Sides of the Twigs, two or three together, being a Membrane or thin Pulp, which cleaves in two, and shews one large Seed or Kernel.

It grows in the Savanna's, and has the Name from the Hardness of the Wood.

James Reid brought a Tree over from Barbadoes, which was in every thing the same only the Twigs were prickly.

If this be the Iron-Wood of Ligon, p. 41. it grows in Barbadoes. and p. 74. he tells us, that 'tis proper to make Cogs, that neither Sun nor Wind hurts it, and that it is so hard as to break their Tools.

XVI. *Paliuro affinis Ligustrifolia spinosa, flore Monopetalo difformi, fructu sicco subrotundo.* Cat. Jam. p. 137. Tab. 166. Fig. 2, 3. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 97.

This Tree or Shrub had several small Stems from the same Root, ten or twelve Foot long, inclining their Heads downwards, and cover'd with a whitish, grey, smooth, Bark. Towards the Ends of the Branches, they have a great many short crooked Prickles, opposite one to the other, at half an Inch's Interval, and at the same Place, many Leaves set likewise opposite to one another on half Inch long Footstalks, being two Inches long and half an Inch broad in the Middle, where broadest, of a Grass green Colour, smooth, and narrow at their Beginning and End. Several Flowers stand together at the Ends of the Twigs on Inch long Footstalks, two for the most Part on the same Footstalk, being an Inch long, Monopetalous, difform, whitish, and having in their Middle, several very long Purplish Stamina. The Flower dropping off the Stylus augments, and there follows a roundish, small, Fruit, Head, or dry Berry, no bigger than a small Pea, of a peculiar Shape and Figure, being roundish, with a Ligula or Top.

It grows in the Savanna-Woods, and in Barbadoes.

XVII. *Paliuro affinis arbor spinosa, flore racemoso herbaceo pentapetaloides, fructu sicco nudo cannulato lappaceo.* Cat. Jam. p. 137. Tab. 167. Fig. 3. 4. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 97. *Pisonia aculeata fructu glutinoso & racemoso.* Plum. pl. Am. p. 7.

Fingrigo.

This Tree has a Trunc of the Thickness of one's Thigh, cover'd with a light brown, smooth, Bark, rising not above eight or nine Foot high, and inclining its Top towards the Ground, being weak if not supported by the neighbouring Trees, which sometimes they turn round; the Branches are always opposite one to another, and go out at opposite Sides of the Trunc, and so do the Twigs and Prickles, the upper Branches, Twigs or Prickles making a Cross with those immediately under them; the Prickles are short, very crooked, strong and many, sufficiently known to any frequenting the Woods. This Tree is for some time as many other are here, altogether void of Leaves, and the Flowers sprout first, coming out many together, filling the whole Tree on Bunches near to, and at the Ends of the Twigs, being several, standing on small branch'd Footstalks, small, monopetalous, with five Points or Sections, of a greenish yellow, or herby Colour, having white Stamina and smelling like Sambucus. After some time each single Flower's Footstalk lengthens and sustains an oblong, cannulated, rough, naked, brown, large Seed, sticking by the Means of crooked short extant Points, like those of Burs, or Agrimony, only shorter, to any thing they come near. After the Fruit is perfected come the Leaves at the Ends of the Twigs, standing on three quarters of an Inch long Footstalks; they are two Inches and a half long, and one broad in the Middle, where broadest, of a dark green Colour and like those of the *Prunus Sylvestris*.

It grows every where in the woody Parts of the Savanna's, or low Lands.

The Decoction of the Roots of this Tree with those of the Lime Tree are thought very good for *Gonorhea's*, and so it is if the Root is ground on a Stone and the Powder stir'd in Lime Juice till it be thick there with.

The Seeds by their crooked Points take hold of the Wings of Ground Doves and other Birds feeding where they are, and stick so fast that they cannot make use of them to fly, or scarce flutter, but become a Prey to their Enemies, to avoid which, by natural Instinct, they feed not on the Ground when these Seeds are ripe.

XVIII. *Acer scandens folijs laurinis*. Cat. Jam. p. 137. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. dendr. p. 94. *An triopteris Americana scandens fructu fulgente majore*. Pluken. Mant. p. 185?

This Shrub has a Stalk no bigger than a Swan's Quill, cover'd with a whitish colour'd smooth, Bark, being within woody, with a pretty large Pith. It rises by and turns round any Plant or Tree it comes near, mounting several Foot high, now and then sending forth Foot long Branches, with Twigs standing opposite one to the other, on which at an Inch's Distance stand opposite one to the other, the Leaves on quarter of an Inch long Footstalks; they are three Inches long and half as broad in the Middle, where broadest, ending in a Point, having one middle Rib and several transverse ones, being smooth, hard, thin, and of a dark green Colour. The Tops of these small Branches, for three Inches in their Length, are beset with Flowers Spike-fashion, it and the quarter of an Inch long Footstalks of the several Flowers being of a russet Colour, the Flowers are yellow, small and pentapetalous, the Seeds are made up of a protuberant Part where the Seed lies, and a membranous extant or wingy Part, exactly like those of the Seeds of *Acer Majus*, or large Maple, only there are often three of these Seeds together, whereas in the ordinary Maple I never saw above two. It

It grew plentifully on the Banks of the *Rio Cobre* below the Town, in the Road between *Passage Fort* and the Town, and in a Gully hard by the Church in *St. Dorothy's* Parish.

XIX. *Acer Scandens minus, apocyni facie, folio subrotundo.* Cat. Jam. p. 138. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. dendr. p. 94. Tab. 162. Fig. 2. An *Acer Scandens, convolvuli folio, flore ex aureo coccineo.* Plum. Inst. Tournef. p. 615. pl. Amer. p. 18.

This Shrub which was somewhat in Face like the *Apocynum Scandens majus folio subrotundo*, rises to about four or five Foot high, with round Stalks, which turn about any neighbouring Helps, and rise by a Stalk as big as a Goose Quill, cover'd with a grey, smooth, Bark. They have Leaves opposite to one another, standing at the Joints, which are three or four Inches distant from one another; they are almost round, about two Inches and a half long, and one and a half broad near the round Base, where broadest, and whence they decrease to a blunt Point, being smooth, equal on the Edges, with one Middle and several transverse Ribs. Opposite to the Leaves, come Inch long Footstalks, sustaining Umbel Fashion on half Inch long *Petioli* several Flowers, made up of five Petala, or Leaves, each Flower's Leaf being Spoon Fashion'd, only not hollow, or beginning very narrow, and being round at their Ends and broad, indented about their Edges, and after these follow the Fruit, being several Seeds joined together with several Membranes standing out from them like the Seeds of the Acers.

It grew on the Entrance of the Red Hills in the Road to *Guanaboa*, and in *Barbadoes*.

Dr. *Plukenet*. p. 26. of his *Mantissa*, doubts if this be not his *Arbuscula claviculata periplocae folijs hepta phyllos, ex insula Jobanna*. That Title can never agree to this Description.

XX. *Aceri vel palituro affinis, angusto oblongo ligustri folio, flore tetrapetalo herbaceo.* Cat. Jam. p. 138. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. dendr. p. 94. Tab. 162. Fig. 3. *Triopteris India Orientalis seu Arbuscula amygdala nana folijs dispermos siliqua. Thlaspius Dioscoridis, ternis amplioribus alis Wanella Ceylanensibus dicta.* Pluk. Alm. p. 377. *Triopteris Jamaicensis angusto salicis folio Fructu minore fusco Ejusd. ib. An Triopteris India orientalis, chamaenerij splendentibus folijs Veraullee Malabarorum, Ej. mant. p. 185? An Triopteris Eleagni folijs viscosis letevirentibus Americana. Ej. ib. p. 185? An Acer minus fructu orbiculari salicis folio Brasilianum seu folijs & fructibus majoribus Breyn. p. 2.*

This Tree rises not over 10 or 12 Foot high, has a Trunc, or several Trunks from the same Root, of the Bigness of one's Leg, cover'd with a light brown outward Bark, which sticks not, except in some few superficial Places to the Wood, hanging loosely to it, like uncarded Hemp; its Branches are upright, redish brown, having many Leaves on their Tops, which are of several Sizes, as to Length and Breadth, some whereof are longer, others shorter, but for the most part three Inches long and half an Inch broad near the Top, where broadest, smooth, hard, beginning narrow, without any Footstalks, and of a darkish green, Colour. The Flowers or Rudiments of the Fruit are many together on the Tops of the Twigs, each on a small Footstalk, being green, small, almost round, made up of four channel'd solid Petala, short and thick, in the Center of which comes a large green Stylus, to which follow two, three or four round, brown, Pease, lying in a flat Seed Vessel, or Follicle, having two, three, or more membranous extant Appendices, either flat as the Seed Vessel of the *Palurus*, or standing out, as those of the Dogwood Tree, or *Laserpitium*, like the Sails of a Windmill. It

It varies in the Bark which sticks close sometimes, in the Leaves which are sometimes smaller, in the Height, being sometimes lower, and in the Number of the membranous Appendices, which 'tis likely may come from the different Age or Soil of the Plants.

I believe this to be Dr. Plukenet's *Arbuscula viscosa*, &c. notwithstanding what he says in his *Mant.* p. 22.

It grows at Old-Harbour by the Sea-Side, and on the red Hills going to Guanaboa, very plentifully.

XXI. *Aceri aut paliuro affinis Arbor caudice non ramoso, Folijs Sorbi silvestris, floribus pentapetalis racemosis speciosis purpureis, fructu sicco tribus membranulis extantibus alato.* Cat. Jam. p. 138. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 94. Tab. 170.

The Roots of this Tree take hold of the Surface of the Earth. The Stem or Trunc is about an Inch Diameter, streight, without Branches, or undivided, rising up to Forty Foot high, having no Leaves 'till within half a Foot of its Top, after the Manner of the Palms; its Bark is smooth, whitish, but near the Top round about has the Vestigia or Mark of every Leaf fallen off, like those on the Stem of Coleworts. The Leaves stand round the Top, being winged and very large, the middle Rib being three or four Foot long, whitish and downy, each of the Pinnæ or Lobes being six Inches long and one broad at its Base, whence it decreases, ending in a Point; they are soft and hoary. Above the Leaves the Top of the Tree is branch'd out into many Twigs spread on every Hand, and six Foot high, at the End of whose numerous Stalks are many very pleasant pentapetalous Purple Flowers with yellow Stamina to which follows a triquetrous, smooth, membranaceous Bladder.

It grew very plentifully on the Rivers Sides, amongst the Mountains and Rocks near Hope River in Liguanea.

XXII. *Evonymo affinis Arbor spinosa, folio alato, fructu sicco pentagono & pentacocco, ligno flavo santali odore.* Cat. Jam. p. 138. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. p. 70. Tab. 172.

This is for Bigness and Height one of the largest and tallest Trees in the Island, it has a grey and whitish colour'd Bark, smooth only here and there along the Trunc, having long obtuse Prickles like Coxcombs; the Branches are forty or more Feet high, and are all beset with short, crooked, Prickles; their Ends are thick beset with winged Leaves without any Order; the middle Rib is Purple, having a Prickle at every Pinna, Fourteen Inches long; the Pinnæ set not just tho' near opposite one to the other, they are each two Inches and half long, and about an Inch broad near the Base where broadest, of a very dark grass green Colour, without any Footstalks and smooth, having no odd one at the End; the Ends of the Branches are several, two Inches long Twigs set on every Hand with a multilocular five corner'd, green, Fruit, each Section or Corner containing an almost round, black, shining, Seed, as big as a great Pin's Head, standing naked half out of a green Husk. The greater Spurs or Prickles on the Trunc of this Tree when beaten off at the Base, smell not unpleasantly, something like yellow Sanders.

It grows every where in the lower Lands of this Island and Barbadoes.

Ligon. p. 14. tells us it grows in Cape Verde Isles and Barbadoes. p. 41. where 'tis good Timber, and p. 73. that 'tis good for Uses within Doors.

I could

I could find no Difference between this and James Reid's prickly red Wood brought from Barbadoes; the Pinnæ of which had one middle Rib which had a Prickle on its under Part, and I believe this of Jamaica hath it likewise.

It is one of the best Timber Trees of the Caribe Isles. Tertre.

Dr. Plukenet. p. 191. of his *Mant.* doubts if this be not the same with the Tree describ'd before under the Name of *Palmro affinis ligustri folia Spinosa flore monopetalo difformi fructu sicco subrotundo*. How justly any Body may see who compares their Descriptions and Figures.

XXIII. *Thymelea facie frutex maritimus tetraspermos, flore tetrapetalo*. Cat. Jam. p. 138. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. p. 96. Tab. 162. Fig. 4.

This Shrub rises to about seven Foot high, has a Stem or Trunc as thick as one's Arm, cover'd with a thin very red brown Bark, and being towards its Top divided into several Branches, round the Ends of which come the Leaves in very great Numbers without any Order, being almost an Inch long, and scarce one tenth of an Inch broad at the further End, where broadest, having no Footstalk. They are very narrow and augment to near the Ends, where broadest, are very thick, succulent, and of a dirty green Colour. From among these Leaves comes a half Inch long, crooked, Footstalk, holding down several yellow tetrapetalous Flowers, within a pentaphyllous green Calix, in which, after the Flower is fallen, follows four naked, rough, roundish brown Seeds, set very close together, like those of the *Cynoglossa*.

It grew on *Houffe Cayos*, which is a small Island off of *Port Royal*, and at the Sea Side in *St. Ann's*, near *Capt. Draxe's* Plantation very plentifully.

XXIV. *Verbasco folio minore arbor, floribus spicatis luteis tetrapetalis, seminibus singulis oblongis in singulis vasculis siccis*. Cat. Jam. p. 139. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 97. Tab. 172. Fig. 1. An *Ophioxylon Americanum, folijs oblongis mucronatis leviter serratis, bardane instar subtus lanuginosis*. Lignum *Colubrinum Barbadensium* Snakewood ibi nuncupatum. Pluken. Alm. p. 270. Phyt. Tab. 210. Fig. 1.

This Tree, or Shrub rises to nine or ten Foot high, having a Trunc as thick as one's Leg, a white smooth Bark, with several Branches, whose Ends are bow'd down towards the Ground; the Leaves come out opposite to one another towards the Ends of the Branches; they have scarce any Footstalks, are three Inches long, and half as broad, green above and white underneath, somewhat like *Viburnum* Leaves, The Tops of the Twigs are branch'd into several Inch long Stalks, every one of which is very thick and close beset, with many tetrapetalous small yellow Flowers, which have a pale greenish Capsula and no Footstalk, and to each of which follows an oblong, or oval brown Capsula, which is fill'd with a pretty large, brown, Seed of the same Colour.

It grows near the *Rio Cobres* Banks, in most Gullies in *Jamaica*, and most of the Caribe Islands.

This seems to be quite different from the *Ophioxylon Americanum folijs oblongis mucronatis*, &c. Plukenet.

XXV. *Verbasco folio majore odorato arbor, floribus pentapetalis albis*. Cat. Jam. p. 139. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 97. Tab. 173.

This Tree seem'd to be the same in every thing with the Precedent, only the Leaves are six Inches long, and as broad. Its Flowers are white, and pentapetalous, with yellow Stamina, and the Leaves have a very strong Smell.

It grows in the same Places with the former.

The Tree call'd *Loblolly* in *Barbadoes* is, as I believe, hereafter described, tho' Dr. *Plukenet*, p. 18. of his *Mantissa*, takes this to be it.

XXVI. *Mali folio arbor, artemisia odore, flore pentapetalo spicato. Cat. Jam. p. 139. Raij. Dendr. Vol. 3. p. 17. Tab. 174. Fig. 1.*

This Tree riseth to twenty or thirty Foot high, its Trunc is as big as one's Thigh, having a white Wood cover'd with a brown dark colour'd almost smooth Bark; the Branches grow streight up, having a great many Leaves, almost like those of an Apple Tree, standing without any Order, on half Inch brown Footstalks; they are three Inches long, two broad at the Base, where broadest, of a dark green Colour, and smooth. The Flowers are a great many, standing round the Ends of the Branches on scaly Inch long Spikes. making in all a Panicle; they are whitish, and consist of several white Stamina standing round a Stylus of the same Colour, and having five, scarce discernible white Villose, or woolly Leaves underneath, like to a Perianthium, which smells, when rub'd, extremely sweet, and something like those of Mugwort, as do also the Leaves and all Parts of this Plant.

It grows in a Wood between the Town *Savanna*, and *Two Mile Wood*.

XXVI. *Mali folio arbor artemisia odore & flore. Cat. Jam. p. 139. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 17. Tab. 174. Fig. 2.*

This Tree was in every Thing like the preceeding, only the Bark of the Twigs was more white and odoriferous; the Flowers came not in Panicles but Spikes of about an Inch and a half long, and were made up of several Flowers standing one over another, each being made up of five large and long Petala.

I do not exactly remember where I found this, but think it was not far from the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega*.

XXVIII. *Spiraea congener spinosa, folio subrotundo acuminato integro, pulegij odore, fructu parvo oblongo, cannulato, coronato. Cat. Jam. p. 139. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 91. Tab. 174. Fig. 3 & 4.*

This Shrub has often several Stems coming from the same Root, each of which is no bigger than a Goose Quill, round, woody, of a brownish black Colour, rising three, or sometimes six Foot high, slender, and wanting the Neighbourhood of a stronger Plant to support it; the Twigs are many, going out of opposite Sides of the Stalks, having sharp Prickles one third of an Inch long, and Leaves standing on one eighth of an Inch long Footstalks, opposite to one another, at one third of an Inch's distance, about half an Inch diameter, a little pointed at the Ends, and almost round, of a yellowish green Colour, smooth, something like those of *Nummularia*, but very strong scented like *Pulegium*. The Flowers come at the Top, being small, pentapetalous, many together, standing in a pentaphyllous Calix, of the Colour, and somewhat resembling those of *Spiraea Theophrasti*, tho' not so close set, nor so handsome, being in a racemus Bunch, or Umbel, and to them follow many small oblong channel'd brown Seeds, or rather dry Fruit, with some Foliole, or the Calix standing on its Top.

It grows in *Cut Throat Gully* near *Black River Bridge*, and in several of the woody *Savanna's* about the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega*.

C H A P. III.

Of Trees that have Papyllionaceous Flowers, and are Siliquose.

I. *Laburnum humilium*, *siliqua inter grana & grana juncta, semine esculento*. Cat. Jam. p. 139. *Thalamath seu Arbor Vomitoria* Hernandez. p. 70. *Bipicaa Pison de Angloa fruticosum folio trifolio, Anagrydis facie subincano, flore luteo optimum in edulis Surian. Kajana arbor fabifera trifolia salvia folijs, floribus luteis elegantissimis phaseolos spectans. Aman. hort. Bos. p. 18.*

Pigeon-Pease.

THIS Shrub rises four or five Foot high, having a green round Trunc, of an Inch Diameter, being about a Foot from the Ground, divided into many Branches, spreading themselves on every Hand, being streak'd and channell'd, having plac'd on them alternatively, several Leaves, always three on the same half Inch long Footstalk, each of which, is an Inch and a half long, and 3 quarters of one broad in the middle where broadest; soft, of a dark green Colour above, and whitish underneath. *Ex alis Foliorum* towards the Tops of the Branches come out 3 qrs of Inch long Branches, on which are several yellow Flowers with purple Streaks, standing Spike-fashion, on half Inch long Footstalks, being Papyllionaceous, to which follow flat, brown, two Inches long Pods, in which lie about four Pease, having transverse Partitions between each Seed, being the Sides of the Pod clapp'd down, making a transverse Furrow on the outsides of its Valves, and a swelling between.

It is frequently planted in this Island, the *Caribes*, *Surinam*, &c. chiefly in Alleys as a Hedge, lasts many Years without decaying, and will thrive on barren Land which has been worn out, where scarce any thing else will prosper.

They are sometimes gather'd and eaten by Men, but their chief Use is to feed Pigeons, whence the Name.

The Branches with the ripe Pease and Leaves are not only given to feed Hogs, but Horses and all other Cattle, which they fatten very much

One Boil, makes them fit for eating, *Rochef.*

They are hard to shell. *Tertre.*

This is a little Tree, and the first Year that it is planted it beareth no Fruit, but afterwards it beareth three Years and then it is cut down.

Battel ap. Purchas, lib. 7. cap. 3. §. 7. p. 985.

II. *Aspalathus arboreus, seu pseudo-ebenus buxi folio, flore luteo patulo, siliqua, lata, brevi chartacea semen exiguum reniforme complectente*. Cat. Jam. p. 140. Tab. 175. Fig. 1. *Ebene verte de Pommet. p. 123. de Biet. p. 338. An bois vert. de Bonton p. 84. Rochef. Tab. p. 20. An Lycio similis frutex Indicus spinosus buxi folio Bryn. Prod. 2. p. 65. ? Spartium portulaca folijs aculeatum ebeni materie Plum. pl. Am. p. 19.*

Ebony.

This Tree has a great many long, brown Roots, creeping under the Surface of the Earth, from which rises a Trunc as big as ones Thigh, for the most Part crooked, and forty Foot high, having a dark brown,

or

or grey Bark, with many Sulci in its Length. The upper sometimes separates it self from the under Barks, being wreath'd, looking like Hemp uncomb'd, and is so tough as to be fit to tye any thing withall, the inner Part of the Wood is very hard, dark brownish green of Colour, brittle but lasting; the outward white, soft and more apt to decay, the Branches go out towards the Top, and are beset with many very small Prickles; are grey colour'd and quite naked in dry Times. After Rains come out the Flowers, they are thick set on the Branches, yellow, Papyllionaceous, very open, small with a crooked green Stylus in their Middle, smelling very sweet; a little while after come the Leaves, they are small, roundish at the Top and largest there, half an Inch long and a quarter of one broad, having no Footstalk, they are of a dark green Colour, smooth, shining and like the Leaves of Lycium, afterwards come the Pods, they are broad, short, thin like Paper, brown, containing a brown Pea, shap'd like a Kidney.

It grows every where in the Savannas or Low-land Woods.

The Wood for its fine greenish brown Colour capable of Polish, is very much coveted in Europe, wherefore 'tis a Commodity exported from Jamaica; tho' 'tis quite different from the true black Ebony from the East-Indies, whence, and particularly from Madagascar, as Cauche tells us it comes; yet this passes under that Name in the Islands.

The Wood, because of its Hardness is used very much for Wedges.

This with other Woods for Workmen, us'd to be brought from Cuba and the Isles to Spain. *Jos. Acosta.*

The Wood gives a green Dye. *Tertre. Rochef.*

The true Ebony has a Laurel Leaf, is like Oak in its Bark, &c. and has a Fruit like an Acorn, *Cauche.*

The Eben or black Wood is in Oggy in Ethiopia, *Bermudez ap. Purchas. lib. 7. cap. 7. §. 5. Dendr. p. 1167.*

Ebony grows in Madagascar, and is Part of the Trade between that Island and the Portuguese in Mozambique, as well as Dragons-Blood and Aloes. *Mandelsø. p. 207.*

This is not the *Ebenus Jamaicensis arbuscula buxi folijs spinosa flore luteo Papyllionaceo Siliquifera* of Dr. Plukenet. *Phyt. Tab. 89. Fig. 1. Alm. p. 132.* I told him in common Discourse that this Tree of Jamaica had a Papyllionaceous Flower, and was Siliquiferous, but never affirm'd that of the Shrub growing in Chelsea Garden, concerning which, I with Reason doubted if it were the same with the Jamaica Ebony, for they are two different Trees.

III. *Genista affinis Anonyma arbor, flore coluteæ, buxi folio. Cat. Jam. p. 141. Tab. 170. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. p. 107.*

This Tree had a very hard, solid, white, Wood, the Bark smooth and grey, having on its Twigs, Leaves placed alternatively, each having a Footstalk one Eighth of an Inch long. The Leaf it self is about an Inch and a half long, and three quarters of an Inch broad in the middle, where broadest, and whence it decreases to both Extremes, being even on the Edges, on the Surface, shining and having few Veins, being of a yellowish green Colour. *Ex alis Foliorum* come small yellowish green Flowers, two or three on a little Petiolus, each being made of a Galea and Bifid Lip, or rather Papyllionaceous. The Seeds are two, standing after the Manner of the precedent, being like a Heart as painted, or haivng a Defect on the upper side at their Junction, and a very small Ledge or extant Ala, round them.

I do not remember the particular Place of the Island of Jamaica where I found this Tree.

This comes very near in many things to the Tree describ'd under the Name of *Anonymos flore colutea*. *Clus. rar. Plant. histor. p. 105.*

It is also in many things like the *Kodatsjari*. *H. M. tab. 67. p. 131.* which is called by *Commelyn Portulacæ folijs similis Planta, flore albo galeato & labiato semine oblongo, rotundo, ruffo, fusco colore.*

The Figure and Magnitude of this Tree shew it to be different from the *Polygala frutescens major folio buxi* *Mentzel.* tho' Dr. *Plukenet, p. 153.* of his *Mantissa* suspects it may be the same.

IV. *Cytisus arboreus, folijs obtusis glabris, foliorum prædiculis alatis.* *Cat. Jam. p. 141. Tab. 176. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. p. 473.*

This Tree has several Trunks each as big as one's Leg, rising together, cover'd with a smooth, Cinamon colour'd Bark, streight, eight or nine Foot high, the Branches rising upright, are all round beset with Leaves, coming out at an Inch's Interval, three always together, all taking their Origin at the End of an Inch long, green, common Footstalk, a little foliose or flat, with extant narrow Alæ, each of which are an Inch long, half as broad near the further End, where broadest, and round, beginning narrow and augmenting to the Extremity, being of a yellowish green Colour, very smooth, having one Middle and some transverse Ribs.

I found it by the River's Side under the Town, and on the Red Hills very plentifully.

Dr. *Plukenet* is mistaken, *p. 63.* of his *Mantissa*, where he thinks this may be the same with his *Cytisus Procumbens Americanus flore luteo ramossissimus, qui anil suppeditat apud Barbadosum Colonos.* *Phytogr. Tab. 86. Fig. 2. Alm. p. 129.* This being quite different.

V. *Cytisus arboreus bituminosus, hederæ folijs non angulosus.* *Cat. p. 141. Tab. 177. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. p. 473.*

This Tree had a white hard Wood cover'd with a smooth grey Bark, both being very odoriferous, and smelling like to Bitumen, having here and there Leaves plac'd on their Branches without any Order, but mostly standing against one another, being always three on the same common Inch long Footstalk, each of them being about an Inch long and three quarters of an Inch broad in the Middle, where broadest, and whence they decrease to both Ends, where they are sharp; they are smooth on their Surface, and each resembles the younger Leaves of Ivy before they grow corner'd. What the Flower and Seeds were I know not, but by its three Leaves growing together, I conjecture this to be its true Place.

It grew on the Red Hills among the Woods.

This is quite differing from the *Lucinum arbor tilia folijs minoribus Americanum.* *Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 201. Fig. 3.* tho' the Dr. *p. 120.* of his *Mantissa*, thinks it may be the same.

VI. *Crotalaria trifolia fruticosa, folijs glabris, flore e viridi luteo minore.* *Cat. p. 141. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. p. 465. Tab. 178. Fig. 1. An Crotalaria Americana trifolia rotunda glabra. Herm. Par. Bat. pr. p. 329? An Crotalaria frutescens Americana, triphylla folijs firmiorebus glabris flore purpureo. Pluk. Phyt. Fig. 7.*

This Shrub has a pretty large Root divided into three or four Branches, about two Inches long, of a reddish Colour. The Stalk, or Trunc is as big as one's Thumb, streight, three or four Foot high, having an almost
I smooth

smooth, brown Bark. It has many Branches beset on every Hand with Leaves, three always standing together, on a three quarters of an Inch long common Footstalk; they are three quarters of an Inch long and half as broad, smooth, of a yellowish green Colour, that one opposite to the Footstalk, or in the Middle being the largest. *Ex alis Foliorum* come the Flowers, which are Papylionaceous, of a dirty yellow Colour, standing on a short Footstalk, and to them follow Inch long brown Pods, narrow towards the Footstalk, ventriose or big at the Ends, containing five or six irregularly figur'd Seeds, being small, compress'd, each having a Notch or Defect in them, and all making a Noise when ripe, like a Rattle.

It grew in a Wood between the Town Savanna and two Mile Wood.

VII. *Crotalaria trifolia fruticosa, folijs rotundis incanis, floribus spicatis e viridi-luteis, fructu pubescente.* Cat. p. 141. Raij Hist. Vol. 3. p. 466. Tab. 179. Fig. 1. *An Ononis natrix dicta frutescens annua Americana flore luteo spicato, folijs Meliloti Italica, subhirsuta major Breyn. prod. 2. p. 78? Anonis Americana, folio latiori, subrotundo, Tournef. el. p. Just. p. 409. Crotalaria Asiatrica trifolia subhirsuta. H. Leyd. App. p. 663? Cytisus Zeylanicus folio laburni Amman. Raij. Hist. Append. 1893.*

This Shrub has a small, short Root having few Fibers. The Stalk is round and green, rising four Foot high, the Leaves stand on the Branches without any Order, being almost round, always three together on the same Inch long Footstalk, being hoary, and of a yellowish green Colour, the Flowers are many, on the Ends of the Branches spike fashion, greenish yellow and Papylionaceous, and to them follow as many rough or very hoary at first green and afterwards brown, swell'd, Pods like those of the *Crotalaria* of which this may be reckon'd one. In these Pods lie several Seeds, small, flat, irregularly figur'd, of a reddish brown Colour, there being a Notch in each of them, and being somewhat like the Seeds of *Fenugreek*.

It grows at the Crescent Plantation, in the Plantations at Guanaboa, and in several other Places of this Island, as well as Barbadoes.

VIII. *Colutea affinis fruticosa, floribus spicatis purpurascens, siliquis incurvis, e cujus Tinctura Indigo conficitur.* Cat. Jam. p. 141. Tab. 179. Fig. 2. *Emerus Americanus. siliqua incurva. Tournef. Inst. p. 656. Coronilla Indica ex qua Indigo Volck. p. 124. Indigo fera rotundifolia. Munt. Aard p. 229. An Indigo fera coluteoides. Ej. ib. Phyt. cur. Caachira. Anil herba loto affinis ex qua Indigo seu pastellus ad colorandas lanas conficitur. Surian. Anil. Pomet. p. 151. Indicum officin. Dale. p. 323. Herb out of which is made Indigo of Dampier. cap. 8. Anil. Mus. Suammerd. p. 13. An arbre tint. Ogilby Africa. p. 345.*

Indigo.

This Shrub has a 5 or 6 Inches long Root, white, woody, round, crooked and hard, sending out several Fibrils and smaller Branches here and there; it sends up several Stalks cover'd with a brown Bark, round, woody and rising a Foot and an half high, very Bushy; the Leaves come out along the Branches alternatively, at half an Inch's Distance, they are wing'd, the Middle Rib is more than an Inch long, the Pinnæ three Pair with one odd; they are opposite one to the other, have very small Footstalks, are one third of an Inch long and half as broad near the End, where they are round and broadest, smooth, of a bluish green Colour and unfavory Scent. *Ex alis Foliorum* come the Flowers, on small half Inch long

long Stalks, they are spike fashion, Papyllionaceous, Purple red in Colour and very small, and to them follow crooked or falcated round Pods, made like a half Moon or Hook, yellowish when ripe, and containing several very small quadrangular Pease, of a yellowish Colour.

These Shrubs are planted in most Places of this Island.

They fill a large Fat two thirds with several Baskets of the Herb green, then put Water out of the Cisterns, just to cover it; they put two Beams on it, which are kept down by two Bars, going into two Mortisses in two Beams lying over them, secur'd by two notch'd Posts above, and kept firm by two Pins going cross, or athwart them; these Devices keep the Herb and Water from rising when they ferment. In twenty four Hours time 'tis ready to draw off into the Beating-Fat, where 'tis beaten by Foot Diameter Boards with Holes in them, fasten'd to the Ends of nine Foot long Staves, till from a green Colour it comes to a blackish, and being taken up and let stand a little, it lets fall some small Grains, or when mix'd with fresh Urine, it immediately lets them fall and leaves clear Water at Top; if it be beaten longer than enough, these Grains are again absorbed into the Water, and make it appear black: This Fat in beating is apt to have a Froth at Top, which, when it appears, is quell'd by throwing in five or six Drops of Oyl by a Feather into the Fat; these Grains in some Hours subside the clear Water is drawn off, and the Sediment put into Bags like *Manica Hippocratis*; 'tis drain'd by hanging some Hours, and then 'tis put into square Boxes and expos'd to the Sun, and least it should crack, it is cut into square smaller Divisions. If it be not well dry'd or cur'd, it breeds Worms. It has a most unsavory Smell, and draws all Vermin towards it, whence the Fats are usually plac'd at a pretty Distance from dwelling Houses.

The Process varies very much, according to the different Seasons of the Year, when 'tis made.

Land where few Rains happen are proper for this, being in six Weeks ready for cutting.

There are two Sorts of *Indigo*, *Guatemala* and *Inde Platte*, the first is best; some of the Seeds (about 20) are put into Holes at Foot's Distance, and cover'd with 2 Fingers Deepness of Earth, in Rainy Times 'tis up in 4 Days, and ready to cut in 3 Months, and in six Weeks is a second Crop They mix it with Water, and after Fermentation, let it out of the *Trempoire* to the *Batterie*, where 'tis beat till it granulates, and before it be again mix'd with the Water, they let it out into Sacks, and mix in beating some Oil to hinder the Foaming: Indigo is made with the lightest and sweetest Water; 'tis dried when separated from the Cases. No Indigo Works can be made of Wood because of its piercing Quality. Some Negroes and French have been kill'd by its ill Savour. Swimming Indigo is best. *Tertre*.

This seems to be the *Xihuiquililpitxahuac*, *Hernandez* and *Xim*, tho' there be a very ill or improper Figure, as may appear by their saying that it is *Ciceris folijs*, these Leaves being not at all like them, 'tis hot and dry in the second Degree. The Powder heals old Sores if they be wash'd with Urine before; bruis'd and put to the Head, they cure its aching, as does their Decoction. They think it would grow well in Spain.

It was not formerly known in *Brasile*. *Marcg*.

It is reckon'd vulnerary, and prepar'd several Ways to be good against Ulcers of the Head and Feet. *Piso*.

It grows in *Tucatan*. *Laet*.

Thosé

Those of *Madagascar* beat the Leaves to a Lump and make use of it to dye with. The first and third Years Indigo sinks and is not good, the second swims, and the Smoke is blue. *Cauche.*

Indigo is known if good by applying it to the Flame of a Candle, in which if it scatters, diffuses, or melts like fine Flower 'tis good, but if it turns, or remains when burnt, like Sand, 'tis not of worth so that which swims is good, and that which sinks in Water is bad. *Linschot. Garc.*

It is very good in *Guatemala*, *Laet.* and is to be dried on Sand for fear of spoiling the Colour. *id.*

In *New-Spain* 'tis plentiful, in 1547 came in the Flota, 5663 *Arroba's* worth so many *Peso's.* *Acosta.*

It us'd to be brought from *Cairo* fifteen Years since, to *Christendom*, now 'tis carry'd thither. *Lambert.*

That is best which swims on Water, and being burnt dissolves into a subtle Powder, and leaves no Sand; 'tis said to be given to Children of bad Digestion. *Fragos.*

It mitigates Pains of the Stone, if the Decoction of the Root be given. The Leaves beat with Water laid to the Belly provokes Urine The Indigo is good to dry Humours. *H. M.*

Inde is made of Leaves, *Indigo* of Stalks and Leaves.

Pyrard. p. 2. p. 158. tells us it is carried from *Cambaya*, and *Surat* to *Goa*, and *p. 13. p. 3.* that it grows like *Rosemary*, is wetted and dry'd several Times till it becomes blue.

Salbank. ap. Purchas. lib. 3. cap. 9. §. 4. 236. p. says that *Biamy* is the chiefest Place for Indigo of all the *East*, it is two Days Journey from *Agra*, there are twelve Mills there. It groweth on small Bushes, its Seed is like that of *Cabbage*, it lies on Heaps after cutting half a Year to rot, then by Oxen is trodden out from its Stalks, afterwards is ground fine, then boil'd in Furnaces, and sorted into several Sorts. The best Indigo is worth eight Pence per Pound.

Sir Henry Middleton. ib. cap. 11. §. 3. p. 259. says that 'tis made at *Tayes* and *Moufa* Towns between *Moha* in the *Red Sea* and *Zenan.* and *p. 271. cap. 11. §. 6. lib. 3. ib. at Surat.*

Downton. ib. cap. 12. §. 2. p. 281. at Aden. ib. §. 5. p. 103. at Dabull.

And *Saris. apud Purch. lib. 4. cap. 1. §. 3. p. 349.* that that of *Lahor* is best. Worth at *Moha* a hundred Rials for one hundred and fifty Weight, that of *Cirkesa* is not so good. *ib.*

William Finch. apud Purchas. lib. 4. cap. 4. §. 5. p. 429. found it near *Agra.* It grows also at *Byana*, where the fatness of the Soil and brackish Water make it good. It is the same with that of the *West Indies*, it is steep'd for some Days with Stones on it in a Cistern, the Infusion, is beat and dry'd on the Sand in the Sun. The Produce of the Second Year swims; of the first and third is not so good; that which gives a blue Vapour in the Fire is best, *Orsena. 429.*

Whithington. lib. 4. cap. 8. §. 3. p. 483. found it in the *Mogull's* Country. and *Purchas. ib. p. 485. at Sinda*, which is not so good, but coarse.

Payton. ib. cap. 13. §. 3. p. 488. and 615. §. 1. tells us that 'tis a Commodity at *Sinda* and *Surat*, *p. 529.* and that from *Lahor* is the best, and *Cherques* the worst, in the *Mogull's* Country. *ib. p. 504.*

Downton met with it at *Surat. cap. 11. §. 1.*

Dodsworth at *Sarques*, not far from *Amadavar. ib. cap. 12. p. 518. §. 2.*

And *Biddulph. ib. lib. 8. cap. 9. p. 1341.* says that the *Arabs* Wives colour their Lips blue, and likewise their Face when hir'd to mourn.

The *Brama's*, which are of the King's Country (for the King is a *Brama*) have their Legs, Bellies, or some part of their Body, as they think good themselves, made black with certain Things which they have. They use to prick the Skin, and to put on it a kind of Anile or Blacking, which doth continue always; this is counted an Honour among them; which none may have but the *Brama's*, who are of the King's Kindred. *Fitch ap. Hakluyt. Tom. 2. p. 262. ap. Purchas. lib. 10. cap. 6. p. 1741.*

About the Year 1620, the Trade for Indigo stood thus. Three hundred and fifty thousand Pound of Indigo was spent in a Year in Europe which at 4 s. 6 d. per Lib. at Aleppo cost 75833 l. 6 s. 8 d. *Mun ap. Purchas. cap. 17. p. 734.* at 1 s. 2 d. per Lib. in East India cost 20416 l. 12 s. 4 d. and is us'd for dying Cloath chiefly. Two hundred thousand Pound of Indigo spent yearly in England, at 1 s. 2 d. costs 11666 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sold at 5 s. comes to 50000 l. One hundred and fifty thousand Pound of Indigo, at 7 s. per Lib. when from Turkey, is 52500 l.

Du Val Nott. in Pyrard. p. 129. says 'tis made in Cambaye.

Rob. Tomson. ap. Hakl. p. 454. found it about Mexico, where 'tis us'd to die Blue, 'tis made of a certain Herb that groweth wild in the Fields, is gather'd at one Time of the Year, burnt, and of the Ashes thereof, with other Confections put thereunto, the said Indigo is made.

M. Rich. Hakluyt. p. 2. p. 160. proposes among other Things, for the Good of our Cloathing Trade, that Anile, wherewith we colour Blue, should be brought into this Realm by Seed or Root, and the Art of compounding the same. In St. Salvador on Costa Rica, I bestow'd that which I carry'd in Anile (which is a kind of Thing to die Blue withall) to Port of Cavalles in Honduras, from whence 'tis ship'd for Spain. *Chilton. ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 558. and p. 491.* reckons it one of the Commodities exported from Merida on Tabasco River in Campeche Province.

Polo. apud Purchas. lib. 1. p. 106. met with it in Cambaia.

Indigo, one hundred and sixty six Pounds, sold about the Red Sea, for, from thirty five to fifty Rials. *Saris ap. Purchas. lib. 4. cap. 1. p. 347.*

Petty Hakl. p. 3. p. 814. found it in Sonsonate.

Smith of Virginia, p. 149. tells us 'tis one of their wealthy Commodities in the West Indies, and that 'tis in the Summer Isles, but planted there. *171. Ligon. found it in Barbadoes. p. 42. Rawolfe. lib. 1. cap. 8.* says 'tis brought from India to Aleppo, as a Commodity. *Terry. p. 113.* tells us they put Indigo Leaves stripped off the Branches to heat and sweat in Heaps certain Days before Infusion, after which they let it evaporate by the Sun in exceeding broad and shallow Vessels made of Plaister of Paris. The best Sort is from Biana near Agra, the courser from Cirkeese, not far from Amadavat, and *p. 192.* that 'tis planted there by the Coolees.

Mandelslo. p. 206. met with it in Madagascar, but there they make it not into a Paste.

Ay mucho color azul muy fino in Espanola. Lepez de Gom. cap. 26.

IX. *Colutea affinis fruticosa argentea, floribus spicatis e viridi purpureis, siliquis falcatis. Cat. Jam. p. 142. Tab. 176. Fig. 3. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. p. 452. An Colinil Hort. Mal. Part. 1. p. 103? seu polygala indica minor siliquis recurvis. Syen. ib. p. 104? Raij. Hist. p. 1734? & 1892? An Colutea Curassavica argentea angustifolia. Par. Bat. pr. p. 325? vel colutea Indica frutescens folijs superne glabris virentibus subtus sericeo nitore Angenteo splendentibus, Plukenet Alm. p. 112? Colutea Indica seu Indigo Sylvestris polyceratos siliquis recurvis Americanus, Ejusd. ib? seu frutex primus innominatus Macar. lib. 2. cap. 8. p. 68? vel Eruum seu Orobus arboreescens minus incanus, glycyrrhiza folijs flore spicato Americanus pediculo pinnarum rubente. Breyn. p. 2? An Indigo*

Indigo folio rotundo, five Indigo fera rotundi folia, Mant. p. 228? Nil five Indigo spuria. Raij. p. 1734. Colutea ex vera Grace folijs argenteis angustis. Herm. par. Bat. pr. p. 325.

Another Sort of Wild Indigo.

This Shrub has a woody Stalk, or Trunc, cover'd with a smooth, dark, brown, Bark, rising four Foot high, having several Branches on every Side, beset thick with many wing'd Leaves, the middle Rib whereof is four Inches long, one Inch thereof being naked, the rest, has Pairs of Pinnae set opposite to one another, at one third of an Inch's distance, with an odd one at the End; each Pinna has a petiolus one eighth of an Inch long, is it self an Inch long, and half as broad, smooth, of a bluish green, and like the Leaves of St. Foine; *Ex alis Foliorum*, comes an Inch and half long Spike of many small papyllionaceous Flowers, partly red and partly green, set round the same small Stalk, and to them follow several Pods about three quarters of an Inch long, round, falcated, or very crooked, bow'd down, or back from the Footstalk, on which they stand, and containing four or more quadrangular shining brown Peas as big as a small Pin's Head.

It grows in the open Grounds and about the Town very frequently, and in the Caribes.

X. Coral arbor Clus. Cat. Jam. p. 142.

The Bean-Tree.

This Tree is very well describ'd and figur'd in the *Hortus Malabaricus*, and is frequently planted in Hedges.

It has Great Prickles as that of *Clusus*.

The Malabars make Sword and Knife Sheaths of the Wood. The Leaves powder'd and boil'd with Coco Nuts till it comes to an Ointment, consumes Bubo's, and cures Bone-aches. The Leaves beat and apply'd to the Temples, cures the Cepheala and Ulcers, mix'd with Sagra, eases the Cholick, which is done by the Bark with Vinegar, the Bean freed of its outward Membrane with Sergelim (*Sesamium Oyl*) and the Juice of the Leaves cures Venereal Pains, with Infusion of Rice it stops Fluxes, with Betle Leaves it cures Worms in Ulcers, and with Oyl the Itch. *H. M.*

XI. Coral arbor non spinosa, flore longiore & magis clauso. Cat. Jam. p. 143. Tab. 178. Fig. 1 and 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 108. Arbor spinosa Coral Americana Maxima. Pluken. Alm. p. 293. Seu Phaseolis accedens arbor non spinosa Coral dicta fructu rubro instar Corallij expoliti splendente. Ejusd. ib. Arbor Coralli Americana semine oblongiore & tenuiore rubicundissimo, minus spinosa, folijs late viridantibus. Breyn. Prodr. 2. p. 19. An Coral arbor Americana. Commel. hort. Amst. p. 211.

Another Sort of Coral, or Bean-Tree.

This Tree had a Trunc about 9 Inches diameter, cover'd with a reddish brown, or grey Bark, almost smooth, only the outward Membrane peeling off here and there; it had frequent Branches and Twigs standing streight up, along which stand a great many Leaves without any order, being always three together on the same three Inches long Footstalk, that in the Middle having an Inch long Petiolus, or being an Inch farther on

on the Stalk, they are three pointed, about two Inches and a half long, and as broad at the Base, of a pale and yellowish green Colour, having one middle and several transverse Ribs, being very like the Leaves of the Coral Tree. At the Tops of the Branches are six Inch long Spikes of Flowers, plac'd at one quarter of an Inch's distance, standing on one eighth of an Inch Footstalk ; each of them is an Inch and half long, tubulous made up of one curiously colour'd scarlet Petalon, inclosing several pale, red, Inch long Stamina, in the Middle of which is a greenish Stylus, which in time comes to be a Pod, two or three Inches long ventriose, straiter between the Peas, and larger over them, inclosing two or three Peas.

It grew from a Palisado brought out of the Woods, and fix'd in a Garden Hedge at Mr. Canning's House, in the Town of St. Jago de la Vega.

XII. Coral Arbor *Polyphylla non spinosa fraxini folio, siliqua alis foliaceis extantibus, rota molendinaria fluviatilis, vel seminum laserpitij instar aucta.* Cat. Jam. p. 143. Tab. 176. Fig. 4 and 5. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 108. *AnPhaseolis accedens Coral arbor polyphyllis folijs durioribus glabris non spinosa.* Plukenet Alm. p. 293? Phyt. Tab. 214. Fig. 4? *An Toulonimibi vimen fruticosum coronarium spicatum purpureum semine alato ad pisces inebriandum surian?* Corallo dendron *Americanum fraxini folijs* Plum. Tournef. Inst. p. 662. pl. Am. p. 21.

Dog-Wood Tree.

This Tree has a Trunc Twenty five Foot high, streight, having a Bark almost smooth like that of an Ash, with several white, large, Spots on it ; it is as big as ones Middle ; the Wood is white and a little stinking, the Branches and Twigs are many, and altogether bare about the Month of December, but in January or February they are all cover'd over with Blossoms, neither Leaves nor Fruit appearing ; they are Papyllionaceous of a dirty white Colour with an Eye of Purple, the Petala of which are not wide open'd, but lie close to one another, to each of which succeeds the Fruit or Pod two Inches long, having four thin, brown, Membranes half an Inch broad, standing out on every Hand, the Length of the Fruit, like the Sails of a Windmill, or the membranaceous Appendices of the Seeds of *Laserpitium*, and within a fungous, brown, as it were jointed Matter, lie five or six Seeds or Pease, whitish, quadrangular and oblong. When the Fruit is ripe, come the Leaves, wing'd like those of the Ash-tree, the Pinnæ are two Inches long and one broad, fasten'd to the middle Rib, being opposite one to another, with an odd one at the End, and are, for the most Part, seven in Number.

This Tree grows every where in the Savanna's or Low-land Woods.

The Bark of this Tree stamp'd and thrown into a standing Pool where Fish are, intoxicates them for some Time, they turning their Bellies up, and coming above Water, but if they are not presently caught, they come to themselves and recover. I have been told that the like Phenomenon happens if quick Lime be used the same Way.

The Indians and Negro's make Use of this Bark to take Fish, especially in deep Holes in inland Rivers, when there is no Current but the most Part of the Rivers are dry, only some deep Holes or Pools, whither the Fish retire for their own Safety. The Fish caught after this Manner, are counted very wholesome and good Food.

The Indians have a Tree wherewith they take their Fish, for their present Use, being near their Habitations. They take three or four little Sticks of it and bruise their Ends against a Stone, rub them between their Hands, in small Creeks, which at high Water are full of Fish coming with the Tide, it causes them to turn up their Bellies, and so they take as many as they please. This is a Providence of God to those barbarous People, being a natural Help for present Food and Sustenance. *Rob. Harcourt. ap. Purchas. lib. 6. p. 1276. cap. 16. in Guiana.*

After the Sea has left many Fish in Holes and Recesses brought thither by the Tide, in their Boats they rub the Twigs of this a little beaten into the Water, that the Juice of the Bark may diffuse itself, and the Fish are so sleepy as to swim at Top and be taken with Hands. *Pis. Laet.*

Timbo, a sort of With, intoxicates Fishes. *Jo. de Laet. Lib. 15. Cap. 16. in Brasile.*

The Bark of the Root beaten and put into Bags wash'd in a River, intoxicates Fish. *Tertre.*

Christofle D'Acugna, in his Relation of the River of the Amazons, makes mention of a Wood called *Inecou*, made Use of by the Indians *Galibis* and those of *Cayenne*, of which, if Sticks be made broad at the Ends, and the Surface of the Ponds beaten therewith, the Fish grow drunk with the Noise, or rather Quality of the Wood, that they rise up dead, and suffer themselves to be taken with the Hand by the Indians, which I believe may be by the Wood of this Tree.

A Kind of Wood with which the Indians take their Fish, they beat it against some Stone or Tree until one End thereof be all bruised, and putting that into the River, presently the Fish become drunk, and run themselves on the Shoar and swim above Water as our Haddocks do in *England*. *Purchas. lib. 6. Vol. 4. p. 1264. Wilson.*

XIII. *Arbori Coral affinis non spinosa, fraxini folio rotundiore, folijs & ramulis pubescentibus. Cat. Jam. p. 144. Tab. 187. Fig. 3. Raij. Hist. Dendr. p. 108.*

The Twigs of this Tree were cover'd over with a woolly, whitish Bark, having some soft Wood and a very large Pith; the Leaves came out round them, being 7 or 8 Inches long, and having Pinnæ set on to them, each of which had one tenth of an Inch long Petiolus, being roundish, or oval, and of about three quarters of an Inch diameter, woolly on both Sides, and white, having an odd one at the End. The Tops of the Twigs are for about four or five Inches Spikes of papylionaceous Flowers, as the former, each of which stands in a white Calix. I did not observe the Seeds, or Seed-Vessel, and therefore can say no more of it.

I found it in the inland Parts of this Island.

This is not what I suspect to be *Oexmelius Quinquina*; but the Precedent, as appears by my Catalogue, which Dr. *Plukenet*, p. 150. of his *Mantissa*, has mistaken.

XIV. *Lobus Echinatus fructu flavo folijs rotundioribus. Herm. Cat. Jam. p. 144. Acacia gloriosa lentisci rotundioribus folijs spinosa fructu flavo Pluk. Alm. p. 5. Bonduch. Vulgare majus Polyphyllum, Plum. pl. Am. p. 25.*

Nicker Tree.

The Stem, or Trunc of this Tree, or Shrub, rises eight or nine Foot high, is as thick as one's Arm, having a Clay colour'd, smooth Bark,
and

and towards the Top being bow'd down with the Weight of its Leaves, which are decomposite, pinnated, and very numerous. The Branches, or main, as well as other Ribs, are very thick beset with short crooked and very sharp Prickles; the Branches are set opposite one to the other, as are the Pinnae, which are placed by Pairs, and even in Number; each Pinna is smooth, green, a little yellowish, shining, almost oval, only somewhat broad near the short Footstalks End, where 'tis join'd to the middle Rib. A little above these Branches come out two or three Inch long Footstalks, sustaining several papilionaceous Flowers of a ferrugineous yellow Colour, to each of which follows an almost round Inch diameter, dark brown Pod, the Valves of which are very thick beset with sharp Prickles, or echinated, containing for the most part, two perfectly round, but sometimes depress'd, shining, yellowish, Beans, very hard, and containing a bitter Kernel.

It grows among the Shrubs in the Savanna's every where, and in Barbados.

The Beans are taken inwardly to stop a Gleet, or Running of the Reins.

They are made use of as round Marbles by Children to play withal, and brought very plentifully into Europe for making Buttons.

The Root is hot and bitter; the Resin is a Vomit, and it is good against those Poysons which work slowly. *Piso*.

Gerard says they were offer'd to be sold for Bezoar; but that they were poysonous and emetick, as was reported to him.

XV. *Lobus echinatus fructu casto folijs longioribus. Herm. Cat. Jam. p. 144. Phaseoli ex lobo Echinodi, Clus. Mus. Swamm. p. 15. Inimboy frutex spinosa viminea & lobifera nuculis lapideis ad Corallas precarias; An lobus spinosus Clus Surian.*

There is no Difference between this Tree and the Precedent, but the Colour of the Bean, which is grey.

It grows with the former.

It was sent from Pona first, under the Name of *Milium Indicum*, then *Bonduch. C. B.*

The Beans preserve Children from ill Fortune, being tied to their Backs and are good against the Bitings of Scorpions. Taken in Powder by the Nose, they cure the Megrim, Pains of the Mouth, and are good for the Epilepsie; the Quantity is as much as two Grains of Pepper. If it be drank in Wine to the Quantity of a Cicer, it cures Quartans, the Colick, and resists all Poisons. This Fruit is much esteem'd by the Turks, and was sent with an Account of these Vertues from Constantinople and Alexandria, where it was much pris'd, Pona

I think the East and West-India Plants are the same, tho' from the Difference of the Description of the Leaves, *Zanoni* would argue the contrary.

The Root and Bark beaten and given in Decoction, help Ruptures, and the Leaves do the same, if apply'd to the Parts with Coco-Nut beaten: The Beans beaten and us'd with Coco-Nut Milk are good for Ruptures; they dissipate Wind, cure the Colick, and roasted to Powder are good to provoke the Menstrua. The Pith is good in the Stone. *H. M.*

Both the Figure and Description of the *Rhamnus myrtifolius ex insula Sti. Christophori Cornut. p. 83.* agree to this, notwithstanding what *Dr. Plukenet* says in his *Mant. p. 2. and 170.*

These Nuts are often cast Ashore by the Sea on the North West Coasts of Ireland and Scotland, and are called *Molucca-Beans* by the Inhabitants

of the latter, they supposing them to have come from those Islands by an imaginary North East Passage, of which I have elsewhere given an Account,

XVI. *Cassia nigra seu fistulosa prima, sive Cassia fistula Alexandrina.* Cat. p. 145. *Commel hort. Amst.* p. 215. *Cassia purgatrix* Castell. *Horr. Mes.* p. 6. *Casse du Levant.* Pommet. p. 217. *Casse d' Egypte.* Ejaud. p. 218. *Casse des Isles.* Ej. p. 219. A long *Cassia* Fruit of *Egypt*, of *Hubert.* p. 40. *Cassia fistula lauri splendibus alatis folijs acumine productis flore luteo.* Pluken. *Alm.* p. 89. An *Cassia Jamaicensis fistularis senis solummodo alatis folijs unico in summo obscure virentibus* Musxi *Courtenian.* Ej. p. 90. *Chatalhuic Mexic.* Hern?

The ordinary Purging Cassia.

This Tree is frequently to be met with about Houses, or where in the Spaniards Time Plantations have been. *Martyr* tells us that it was planted in *Hispaniola*, *Cuba*, and *Jamaica* by a Spaniard, and that it brought so many Ants to it, that they hurt every Thing near it. The Pods or Canes are us'd to purge the Belly of Choler, and the Blood of vicious Humours, being pulped, and to cool the Kidneys, and generally thought proper in Diseases of the Breast. The Fruit, when green, is preserv'd by the Jews, and sent into *Europe*, which *Paludanus* says he observ'd to be done in *Egypt*. *Hernandez* says that three Ounces of these preserv'd, eaten, purge Flegm and Choler very easily; and *Acosta* says, an Ounce works well. They are first when green and tender, steep'd in Water, and then boil'd and preserv'd. It grows in the *East Indies*, but being sooner brought from the *West Indies*, this last is counted better. *Mon.* The Pulp, if outwardly rub'd on the Part, cures Erysipelas's and Inflammations, as also the Gout. *Acosta.* And mix'd with Oyl of Sweet Almonds, eases the Pain of the Kidneys and Breast, if outwardly rub'd on the Parts. *Mon.* The Dose is from ten Drams to an Ounce and a half of the Pulp, and four Ounces not pulp'd. *Clusius* thinks the *East India* better. The more reddish, blacker, smother, and weightier, are the better, as are those not sounding. *Vesling.*

The Flowers are preserv'd either with Sugar powder'd as Sugar of Roses, or whole, and Purge being given to two or three Ounces, in Diseases of the Kidneys, or Ureters. *Vesling.* As also the young Pods, giving to two or three Ounces, being rough, or adstringent of themselves; but when boil'd very pleasant and grateful. Many of these come from *St. Domingo* and *Porto Rico*. *Cassia* is best given half an Hour before Dinner; working then better, as *Galen* and *Hippocrates* gave several other purging Medicines. *Mon.*

The Bark and Leaves beaten and mix'd with Oyl, are good if rub'd on Pustles. The Seeds open the Belly and purge, and are in Meal used in Cataplasms. *H. M.*

The Flowers give in the Morning so sweet a Smell, that the *Egyptians* love to walk near them. This Tree flowers in *June* and *July*. The best are those of *Cayro* or *Alexandria*, which sound when beat. *Alp.* whose Cut is good.

The Pulp purges twice as much if the powder'd Seeds be added. *Fallop.* *Jonst.*

In case they be broke down by the Winds before ripe, they are tied together in Bunches. *Vesling.* who says, that if *Cassia* doth any Injury, 'tis by being too old.

The Sound they make with the Wind gives a differing Note, according to their Fullness or Age. *Nieremb.*

Cassia from *Cayro* is good; but from *Brasil* the best; one Ounce purging more than two of the other. *Bod. a Stapel.*

It grows in the Woods of *Java*. *Bont.*

Cassia with Sugar, Ginger, Ebony, and *Lignum Sanctum*, was the chief Commerce of the Island *St. Dominique*, from whence were ship'd in the Flota, wherein he came, forty eight Quintals.

This Tree is very useful, and was sown by the Apothecaries Seeds, only they are destroy'd by Ants. *Lop. de Gom. fol. 29.*

Cassia cometh from *Egypt*: The Pulp drying the Seeds make a Noise when the Pod is shaken. The weightiest, largest and moistest Pods are best. *Cord.*

These Trees *ap. Purchas. lib. 9. cap. 9. p. 1503.* were found by *Cairo* and *Jo. des Sanctos. ib. fol. 9. cap. 1233. p. 1547.* found them on the *Lunata Hills*. Some attribute Fluxes in the Indians to Flesh of Kids feeding upon this Fruit. The Occidental is best, because freshest. *Avicen* commends the Bark of this with Cinamon, and *Cassia in retentis Menstruis Fragos.*

It keeps two Years. *Dort.*

It is very windy and needs Anise, or some Correctives. *J. B.*

It was unknown to the ancient *Latins* and *Greeks*, and brought into Use by the *Arabs*. *Lon.*

The Flowers are preserv'd for purging. *Tertre.*

The *Cassia Fistula* of the *Greeks* is *Cassia Lignea*, and not this of the *Arabians*, which was unknown to them. *Fuchf. p. 131.*

The *Cassia* from *Cairo* carry'd to *Venice*, is sourish, that from *Damiate* to *France*, is sweet. *Lambert.*

Actuarius describes it first, calling it *κασία μέλαινα*, being known to the *Arabs* first. *Dod.*

It is very good for Diseases in the Kidneys. *Bauh. in Math.*

It may be given in Fevers. *Lugd. Manardus* says the Seeds are purgative, but in that was mistaken. *Musa.*

Some old Physicians use the Bark of this Fruit for the *Cassia* of the Ancients or Cinamon in hard Labour, which is very dangerous. *Lac.* The Pulp helps Mad People to sleep. *ib.*

Sander son ap. Purchas. lib. 9. cap. 16. §. 1. p. 1615. takes Notice of this Tree in *Egypt*, and *p. 1617*, that they lay the Logs of it at Length for strengthening their Walls and Buildings.

Pyrard tells us that it grows in *Decan*, Flowers in *September*, and is ripe in *January*, when it falls and Cattle eats them, and the Inhabitants scruple eating Mutton or Beef then, because of their being laxative. *p. 3. p. 14.*

Loubere. Tom. 1. p. 288. found it in *Siam*.

White in the fifth Voyage to *Virginia* took some of it in a Prize near *Hispaniola*.

Rob. Tomson ap. Hakl. p. 449. found it in *Sto. Domingo*. Much of it is sent into *Spain* from *Cuba* and *Porto Rico. ib. p. 466. Hawks.*

And from the West-Indies in the Flota. *Philips ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 486.*

An *Anonymus* Relator of *Cumberland's* Voyage, *ap. Purchas. Vol. 4. p. 1147.* says that in *Jamaica* two Barks were laden with Hides and it.

Rob. Harcourt ap. Purchas. lib. 6, cap. 16. p. 1276. met with it in *Guiana*.

Cassia-fistula as good as that of East India the Spaniards use in Brasile, but it was unknown to the Indians. *Anonymus Portugal Purchas* p. 1308. lib. 7. cap. 1.

Oviedo Summary, ap. *Eden*. p. 221. found it in *Hispaniola*.

Oviedo, Lib. 8. *Coron. Cap.* 1. tells us, that from Seeds this throve wonderfully in the *West Indies*.

Ligon, p. 14. met with it in *Cape Verd Isles*, and p. 68. says it grows eight Foot in a Year, and that the Pod is shaped like a Black-Pudding.

Hernan Lopez de Castaneda, cap. 40. found this Tree in *Cananor*.

And *Terry*, p. 118. in the *Mogul's Country*.

Linschot, descr. de *Guinea*, cap. 5. found it in *Congo* used by the Moors for Diseases of the Reins, and to purge easily. and in his *Descr. de L' Amerique*, cap. 5. in *New-Spain*, as also that *Rio de Cana-fistola* in *Brasil* hath its Name from much of this growing there *Descr. Amer.* cap. 10.

XVII. *Cassia minor fruticosa hexaphylla sena folijs*. *Cat. Jam.* p. 146. *Raij.* Vol. 3. *Dendr.* p. 110. tab. 180. Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4. *Cassia Americana fætida folijs sena*. *Plum. Tournesf. Inst.* p. 619. pl. *Am.* p. 18. An *Cassia-fistula Jamaicensis Acacia tinctoria seu tamarindi ovatis folijs densioribus glabris*. *Plukenet. Alm.* p. 90.

Several Stalks or small round Stems of the Bigness of ones little Finger, having a Barklike young Hazel, of a light brown Colour, rise streight up from the same Root to five or six Foot high, they are woody and brittle, and send forth towards their Tops, several Branches, beset with many winged Leaves like those of the *Colutea*, there are almost always six Pinnæ or three Pair set one against another, very round, of a yellow green Colour, but no pleasant Smell. On the Tops of the Branches are always Flowers, they are yellow, Pentapetalous, like those of *Cassia*, and stand somewhat like to Papyllionaceous Flowers, tho' more sparse, have many green Stamina, in the Middle of which is a hooked Stylus like the *Cassia-fistula Alexandrina*. C. B. to the Flowers of which, this in every thing is like. After the Flowers follow the Pod each about an Inch and half long or longer, round, of a light brown Colour, containing one Row of compres'd brown Seeds in a sweetish Pulp of the same Colour, filling the rest of the Pod.

It grows in the Plain or Low-lands of *Jamaica* as well as all the *Caribes*.

The Leaves are used in Place of *Sena* and purge well; the Pulp is of the same Taste and Vertue with the ordinary *Cassia Syen*.

If this be the *Sena* mention'd by *Rob. Harcourt* ap. *Purchas*. 1276, it grows in *Guiana*.

XVIII. *Cassia nigra seu fistulosa 2da sive Cassia fistula Brasiliiana* C. B. *Pin.* p. 403. *Cat. Jam.* p. 146. *Cassia-fistula Brasiliiana cujus folia ovata fulva lanugine sunt obteeta*. *Pluken. Alm.* p. 90. *Cassia sylvestris hist. Insul Antill. Hort. Reg. Paris*, p. 43. *Casse du Bres. Pommet.* p. 218. An *Cassia sylvestris Americana siliqua subrotunda Cassia uncialem longitudinem vix excedente ex insula Barbados ad nos allata*. *Pluken. Mant.* p. 40.

Horse-Cassia, from its being given to purge Horses by Farriers.

This grows in the Low-land Woods by the Sides of Rivulets in great Abundance, and I have nothing to add to what *Breynius* says of it, but that he is mistaken when he says and Figures the Flowers to come out *ex alis Foliorum* for they take their original from the Branches themselves, as does

the *Cassia-fistula Alexandrina*. He was led into this Error by having the Branch and Flowers sent to him separate, for I suppose he never saw it flower in Europe.

Before the Fruit is ripe it is adstringent, but after loosening, tho' *Marcgrave* says 'tis adstringent, contrary to Experience; the Tops of the Leaves applied cure Wounds and ill-natur'd Pustules, *Piso*.

Piso was very much mistaken when he took the Figure of an *Anonymus* Plant describ'd by *Marcgrave* above and figur'd by *Laet* over against the *Tapyracayanana* for this, and gave it in his second Edition, from whence *Jonston* continu'd this Error.

One Ounce of the Pulp of this purges more than two of the Shop Cassia. *Lobel*.

This Cassia is not so good as that of *Egypt*, or *Arabia*. *Thevet*.

It purges with Gripes, is not so black nor well tasted as the Cassia of the Shops. *Tertre*.

It is very large, but empty (*vana*.) *Oviedo*.

The Pods are sometimes not above an Inch long, whence, I suppose, *Dr. Plukenet* took that Variety in his *Mantissa* to be a new kind.

XIX. *Tamarindus* Ger. *emac. Cat.* p. 147. *Munt. Aard.* p. 113. *Phyt.* p. 5. Fig. 21. *Castel. Hort. Mess.* 22. *Tamarins* *Pomet.* p. 220.

The Tamarind Tree.

These Trees are commonly planted every where in this Island, and seldom miss to thrive; tho' *Piso* says they were rare in *Brasil*.

They are good to restrain bilious Humours, and cool.

The Leaves are four, cooling, and quench the Thirst in Fevers, if eaten. Their Infusion or Decoction purges, and kills Worms. *Alp*.

These Trees were brought into *Egypt* from *Ethiopia* and *Arabia Felix*. The young Pods are preserv'd by the *Arabians*, as is the Pulp to carry with them in travelling thro' the Deserts, with which their Thirst is quench'd, and they are cool'd. They are good, mix'd with Water in Fevers and Gonorrhæas. *Alp*.

The Inhabitants use to boil some of the Pulp of this Fruit in the *East Indies* with their Rice instead of Verjuice or Vinegar, being infus'd in Water, it is their ordinary Purge. The *Indians* salt it, and send it for Europe. *Linschot. Garc*.

The Fruit helps Mad People. *Math*.

The Turks carry it about them to quench their Thirst. *Cam*.

A little of this infus'd in Water is the common Remedy for Fevers in these Countries, as well as *Egypt* and *Turkey*, more especially such as are pestilential, or most acute.

These Trees were Strangers in the *West Indies*, and planted first at *Acapulco*. Tamarinds prepare, digest and purge, bile, and cut Flegm, are cooling and adstringent; those from the *East Indies* are salted. The Leaves are us'd instead of Vinegar in Sauces. The Leaves cover the Fruit to defend it from the Cold every Night. The Fruit is given mix'd with distill'd Waters, or Coco Oyl, or without the Rind, with a little Sugar. The Fruit makes Vinegar; and Leaves apply'd cure the Erysipelas. The Inhabitants make a Conserve of them, doing all as above. *Hernand*.

Cauche of *Madagascar* speaks of a Sort of Cat living only on Tamarinds. p. 125.

The Leaves bruise'd are apply'd to Erysipela's by the *Indians*. The Tamarinds are us'd instead of Vinegar. *Garc.*

The Leaves make Sauce. The Stones roasted and powder'd are good in Fluxes. The Shade is hurtful to those sleeping under it. *Acosta.*

The Juice has a sweetish sour adstringent Taste; the Flesh is less sweet and more adstringent; and the Seeds most of all. *Cord.* who was much out, when he said, that in *East India* the People us'd the Juice in their Medicines, sending us the Pulp and Seeds as useless to them. Those which are most purplish and moist are best, tho' not sprinkled with Vinegar. *Id.*

Lacuna thought this a Palm Tree, and that Tamarinds are to be wash'd from their Salt, and that they are good against Frenies and Melancholly. *Id.*

The Pirates in *Guzarate* make the Merchants they take in Prizes drink salt Water and Tamarinds to make them void their Pearls and Gold, that they for Fear swallow'd. *J. B.* They are good in Gonorrhæas. *Fallop.* and in Fevers. *Plater* prescribes them by Number. *de Febb. p. 158.*

Pyrard, p. 3. 14. says they grow every where in the *Indies*. The *Indians* serve themselves in their Pottage with them instead of Verjuice. The Fruit is laxative. The Wood is us'd for Fire. *de Loubere. Tom. 1. p. 288. of Siam.*

Payton apud Purchas. lib. 4. cap. 15. §. 1. p. 529. found them at *Mohelia.*

Sir Thomas Roe. ib. lib. 4. cap. 16. §. 7. p. 562. Planted in the *Mogul's* Country.

Bermudez. ib. lib. 7. cap. 7. §. 2. p. 1156. By the Rivers in *Ethiopia*, where they are eaten in Times of Scarcity.

Jo. dos Sanctos. ap. Purchas. lib. 9. cap. 12. §. 3. p. 1547. in an Island in Lake *Rufumba* about *Sofala.*

Ligon, p. 69. of *Barbados* newly planted.

Terry p. 103. in the *Mogul's* Country.

Hernan. Lopez de Casta. cap. 40. in *Cananer.*

Linschot. descrip. de Guinee. cap. 5. in *Congo.* where he tells us that the Turks and Moors mix it with Water and drink it, to cool themselves in Fevers and Voyages, as well as their Livers and Reins, this Drink opening the Belly.

Mandelslo, p. 149. tells us that the Leaves close at Sun-set to preserve the Fruit from Dews, and that in *Java* they use the Fruit in Sauces for Verjuice.

They grow commonly in *Senega.* *Pommet.*

Downton apud Purchas. lib. 3. c. 12. p. 277. §. 1. found this Tree in *Madagascar*, where it was cut for Fire-wood, being most plentiful of any Sort there. The Fruit is Good against the Scurvy. and *ib. §. 5. p. 304.* it used to be from *Chaul* laden for *Ormuz.*

William Finch. ap. Purchas. lib. 4. cap. 4. §. 2. p. 417. met with it in *Madagascar. ib. §. 4. p. 426* and in the *Mogul's* Country.

Davis apud Purchas. lib. 3. cap. 1. §. 4. p. 118. saw it in *Madagascar.*

The Bark powder'd and mix'd with Rice Water, rub'd on the Body, dissipates superfluous Humours. *H. M.*

The Fruit varies on the same Tree, being long, round, and of all Sizes.

The Leaves miraculously cover the Fruit in the Night Time. *Fragos.*

The Leaves are adstringent and sour; good in the Cholera Morbus and Disenteries. The Inhabitants make a Drink in *Java* of Thirty Amphoræ of Water, two Pound of Sugar, two Lemons, and two Ounces of Tamarinds, all fermented.

Captain

Captain *Heath* (when there was great Sickness in his Ship) order'd some Tamarinds to be given to each Mess to eat with their Rice, and it contributed much to keep them on their Legs. *Dampier*.

Castor Durant's Figure of this Tree does not resemble it, being that of the Top of a Palm Tree, neither is the Figure of it in the *Hortus Malabicus* good.

XX. *Senna (secunda) Italica seu folijs obtusis*. C. B. Cat. p. 148. Raij. Hist. dendr. p. 110. Sene d' Italie. Pomet. p. 147.

Round-leav'd Sena.

This Shrub had a trailing green Stalk, so weak that it could not support it self, of about four foot long, having now and then small Branches, beset with winged Leaves, three Inches long, the Pinnæ being opposite one to another, and even in Number, made up of six or seven pair, each of which was like the *Sena Alexandrina* only broader at the Point. The Flowers stand on a three Inches long Spike, each having a small Petiolus, and being made up of five large, open, yellow, Petala by their Reflection making a Cavity and enclosing some darkish green Stamina, the Pods and Follicles which succeed are falcated or crooked, of the Shape of a half Moon, an Inch and half long and an Inch broad, membranaceous on both Sides, at first green, then blackish, having eight or nine protuberant Eminences, under which are so many Seeds or Pease of a very irregular, triangular or Pyramidal Shape.

I found it planted in *Berry's* Garden at Half-way Tree in *Liguanea*.

It is not annual as in *Italy*.

It purges with Gripping.

The true *Sena* is a Tree, *Serapion* saying that the Wind throws down its Follicles which are gather'd by the Shepherds, this round leav'd *Sena* is weak, *Casalp*.

Sena was known late in *Greece*, coming from *Arabia* where 'twas called *Albasemer*. In *Liguria*, *Thuscia*, *Rome*, and *Apulia*, 'tis sown in *May*, and gather'd in Harvest, loving no cold, the long sharp Myrtle leav'd one is the best, the round and short leav'd the worst, the best is Domestic, *Lob.* it always gripes without a Corrective. *id.*

One Dram alone, half an Ounce with Correctives purges. *Dorst*.

It is hot in the 2d and dry in the 1st Degree, it purges tough Humours and Melancholly. *Lon.*

It is not so strong as that of the *E. Indies*, *Casalp*.

The Folliculi if gather'd green and dryed purges better than the Leaves. *Math.*

Some distil a purging Water, from it and other Ingredients, *Park.*

Pomet is mistaken when he says this *Sena* is the Leaves of *Colutea*.

XXI. *Sena minor herbacea, plerumq; hexaphylla, folio obtuso*. Cat. Jam. p. 148. Raij Dendr. Vol. 3. P. iii. Tab. 180. Fig. 5. *Orobis Brasiliensis Tareroqui dictus Matapasta Lusitanis* *Marcgr.* Raij. Hist. p. 912. *Cassia Americana foetida folijs subrotundis acuminatis*. *Tournef. Inst.* p. 619. *An Galega Indica hexaphylla, seu Senna herbacea hexaphylla minor Ceylanica.* *Aman. Hort. Bos.* p. 15 ? *Galega Indica hexaphylla.* Raij. Hist. 911 ? *An Senna Spuria Malabarica.* Raij. Hist. p. 1743 ? *Chamacassia affinis Tetraphylla siliquis tenuissimis semine tereti, apicibus obtusis quasi abscissis sua longitudine secundum longitudinem siliquæ posito* *Breyn. pr. 2. p. 29 ?*

Wild-Indigo.

This Plant has a very small Root, and rises by a green, round, straight, Stem, three Foot high, having some Branches spread on every Hand towards the Top, whose Leaves are wing'd, usually six Pinnæ or three pair set one against another, each of which are broadest towards the Top like the *Colutea Scorpioides*. C. B. Pin. Of a blueish green Colour and unsavory Smell, the Flowers are of a deep yellow Colour, Pentapetalous, almost Papilionaceous, the Petala being set sparse or lax, on a short Footstalk, to which succeeds a four corner'd two Inches long brown Pod, containing one Row of brown shining small rhomboidall Seeds.

After every rainy Season this Shrub comes up very plentifully and fills the Clay-land Places of the Savanna's about the Town of St. Jago de la Vega, having at first two Seminal Leaves, as several of the *Legumina* have.

It is used the same Way and for the same Ends with the foregoing only 'tis not so powerful, it is apply'd to Carbuncles and Ulcers to draw out the Heat. The Leaves being put into Water and rotted, a thick and fat Substance comes of them, which is used for a cleansing Ointment. Piso.

XXII. *Senna occidentalis*, odore opij viroso, orobi Pannonici folijs mucronatis, glabra Herm. Cat. p. 148. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. p. 449. *Orobis Brasiliensis flore luteo* Pajomirioba Marcgr. Raij Hist. p. 912. *Senna spuria occidentalis odore opij viroso folijs mucronatis glabris*. Comm. Hort. Amst. p. 51. where there is no good Figure. *Cassia Americana fatida folijs oblongis glabris* Tournef. Inst. p. 619. *An Indigo fera longifolia*. Munt. Aard. p. 229. *Phyt. cur.* p. 13? *Caachina 2da* Piso. *An Galoga Indica heccedecaphyllos seu Senna Ceylanica Major Aman*. Hort. Bos. p. 15? *Sophera folijs lentisci*. Ej. p. 34.

This Plant has a two or three Inches long, dark brown, oblong, crooked Root, having several Fibrils, drawing Nourishment from the Earth. The Stalk rises three or four Foot high, is lignose, and has a great many crooked Branches, beset with winged Leaves, whose Pinnæ are equal in Number, about five pair set on the middle Rib, opposite one to the other, on short or no Footstalks, they are three quarters of an Inch long, and one third of an Inch broad, of a dark green Colour, and smelling very strong. At the Tops of the Branches are several yellow almost Papilionaceous Flowers, consisting of five Petala with a crooked green Stylus, like the Flowers of Cassia, and to each of these follows a three or four Inches long Pod, erect, flat, containing a Row of brown compress'd small Seeds, there being a Swelling on the Outside of the Pod over every Seed, and a parting Membrane between.

Hernandez's Figure agrees very well to this and his Description, except the Word *Hispidus*:

It grows every where in the Savanna's or plain Grounds in Jamaica as well as the Caribe Islands.

It is very cold, the Leaves are beaten, and the Juice is put into the Anus, which cures the Inflammations thereof, called the *Bicho del cul*; Fomentations are made of it in all Inflammations, especially of the Legs. This besides its cooling, has an opening Quality; the Water of the Leaves and Flowers cure the Heats of the Bladder and Kidneys, and provokes Urine. Piso.

The Root is a good Counter-poyson, and a Remedy against the Strangury. The Seed is good against Tetters. The Leaves beaten and laid warm to the Side, cures its Pains. Marc.

Altho' I have seen this Plant in some Gardens, as well as some Samples of it amongst dry'd Plants by the Name of *Sophera Alpini*, yet I think *Alpinus's* Figure neither as to the Number of Pinnæ, which are even in this, nor Length or Figure of the Pod, which are in this slender, can agree to it; add to this, that in the Description he says it had four or five Seeds, and this hath many more. What to say to it I know not; for C. B. who had the Plant from *Bellus* and Seeds from *Alpinus*, says they are the same; and yet, *Bellus* says his differs from *Alpinus's*.

XXIII. *Sena sparia tetraphylla, siliqua lata compressa. Cat. Jam. p. 49. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. dendr. p. 111. Tab. 180. Fig. 6 and 7.*

This Shrub, or Tree rises generally to about five or six Foot high, altho' sometimes I have seen it fifteen Foot high. It has a brown, shining, smooth Bark, the Stem no bigger than one's Arm, along which, at an Inche's Distance, are plac'd winged Leaves, consisting always of two Pairs of Pinnæ, plac'd on three quarters of an Inch long Footstalks, they being set opposite one to the other, the first Pair being small, if compar'd with the last, which is set about half an Inch further on the same middle Rib, each of these Pinnæ being more than an Inch long, half as broad, smooth, of a dark green Colour on the upper Side, having a middle and some transverse Ribs. *Ex alis foliorum*, and on the Tops of the Branches come several two Inches long Spikes of Flowers, each of which has a small three quarters of an Inch long Footstalk, the Flower being made up of five capsular green Leaves, five yellow large Petala, within which is a crooked or falcated Stylus. The Petala falling off this Stylus augments to be a black, shining, Pod, of about an Inch long, one quarter as broad, on each Side of a yellowish middle Rib, containing in a black sweetish Pulp, one Row of almost round, black, shining, Seeds.

It grows on the Red Hills, on each Side of the Road going to Guanaboa, very plentifully, flowering from November to February.

XXIV. *Sena spuria arborea spinosa folijs alatis ramosis, seu decompositis, flore ex luteo & rubro specioso. Cat. Jam. p. 149. Raij. Vol. 3. p. 482. Acacia orbis Americani altera, flore pulcher. imo. Hort. Reg. Paris. p. 3. Flos Indicus cauda pavonis dictus. Vorst. Cat. p. 24. Acaciagloriosa insula Jamaicensis folijs minoribus subrotundis spinis ad genicula simplicibus floribus flavo purpureis. Pluken. Alm. p. 5. Acacia orientalis gloriosa, colutea folijs, rachi medio ad genicula solummodo spinis gemellis aculeata. Ejusd. ib. An Acacia gloriosa colutea folio Chinenfis, rachi medio tam ad genicula quam ad internodia, Spinis curtis duplicatis, deorsum inflexis munito. Ejusd. ib. An Acacia gloriosa Spinis carens. Ejusd. ib. Crista pavonis flore albo. Aman. Hort. Bos. p. 9. Acacia? coronata prima siliquis platiformis atropurpureis, flore coccineo aureo, vulgo poincillade. Surian.*

Flour fence of Barbados. Wild Sena, or Spanish Carnations.

This Tree riseth to about ten Foot high, with a streight Trunc as thick as one's Leg, cover'd with a whitish smooth Bark, having here and there some brown Spots on it. The Branches, which are towards the Top, are spread round on every Hand, have Prickles, are green, and sustain many decomposite winged Leaves, six or seven Pair of middle Ribs, being set opposite to one another. The Pinnæ are like Sena Leaves, only smaller and broader at the End, having a very strong Smell like Savin. The Tops of the Branches are Spikes of numerous Flowers standing

N

round

round on pretty long Footstalks, each consisting of five Petals of an extraordinary fine, red and yellow variegated Colour, within which stand some Stamina several Inches long, and to which follows a dark, brown, flat, smooth Pod, two Inches long and three quarters of an Inch broad, containing four or five flat Pease, of an irregular Figure and brown Colour, each being kept from the other by a Partition in the Pod made of a fungous Membrane, and all of them when ripe, being loose and making a Noise in the Pod as the *Crotalaria*. The Flowers smell like Violets.

It grows in moist Grounds and Gullies by the *Rio Cobre* Banks, near the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega*, &c. and in the *Caribe* Islands.

In *Barbados* 'tis planted for a Fence, and to distinguish Fields from one another, both for its Use and Ornament. I thought I never saw any thing finer than a Hedge of this which grew between *Bridge-Town* and *Fontebelle* in *Barbados*.

The Leaves are us'd as those of *Sena* to purge withall.

It provokes the Menstrua extremely, causes Abortion, &c. and does whatever Savin or powerful Emmenagogues will do.

It grows in *Amboina*, and the *East Indies*. *Breyn.*

The Tincture of the Leaves with the Leaves of *Scedanga*, as much as fills a small Gourd, drank, takes away the Colick, especially if the Sick lifts up his Hands to Heaven, standing straight up. *H. M.*

Ligon, tells us it was carried first to *Barbados* from the *Cape Verd* Isles; and that it throve there very much.

XXV. *Sena spuria arborea spinosa, folijs alatis ramosis seu decompositis, flore luteo, filiquis brevibus sulcatis nigris, sabina odore. Cat. Jam. p. 149. Raij. Vol. 3. dendr. p. 111. Tab. 181. Fig. 2, 3. Colutea vera Crucis vesicaria. Herm. par. Bat. pr. p. 325. Plukenet. Tab. 165. Fig. 3. Alm. p. 111.*

Indian Savin Tree.

This Tree riseth to fifteen Foot high, having a Trunc somewhat crooked, about the Thickness of one's Thigh, cover'd with a whitish grey, almost smooth Bark. The Tree has several crooked and prickly Branches, with Leaves coming out at unequal Distances, being decomposite and winged; the middle Rib is 4 or 5 Inches long, and hath so many Pair of alated Leaves, whose Pinnæ stand at half an Inch's distance on them, each of which is very green, smooth, almost round, of half an Inch diameter, having a Defect at one End, being a little pointed on the other, and withall shining. The Tops of the Branches are divided into several Spikes of Flowers, three Inches long, each of which is hexapetalous, of a deep yellow Colour, to which follow several Inch long, blunt, Pods of a black Colour, smooth, flat, having some Sulci in them, and containing large smooth, brown, round, Pease.

All Parts of this Tree, if bruised and smelt to, have a very balsamick, strong, Scent.

It grows by *Passage Fort*, and on the Road from thence to the Town very plentifully.

This is of the same Kind with *Caka Mulla*. *H. M. p. 633.*

Dr. Plukenet is mistaken very much when he suspects, *p. 161. Mant.* that this is the same with his *Rhus obsoniorum similis leptiphyllus Tragodes Americana Spinosa rachi medio appendicibus aucto. Phyt. Tab. 107. Fig. 4. Alm. p. 219.*

XXVI. *Senna occidentalis, siliqua multiplici folijs herbae mimosae.* Herm. Cat. Jam. p. 149. Raij Hist. Vol. 3. p. 482. An *Sena spuria Virginiana mimosae folijs*; floribus parvis nictitantibus. Plukenet. Tab. 314. Fig. 5. Alm. p. 341? An *Chamaecrista pavonis major.* Commel. Hort. Amst. p. 53?

This Shrub rises not over three Foot high, having a woody Trunc, cover'd with a smooth, brown Bark, having on its Branches several wing'd Leaves, whose Pinnæ are even in Number, set one against the other to the Middle Rib, smooth, half an Inch long, with a sharp small Prickle at the End; the Flowers stand on Inch long Footstalks are pentapetalous, yellow, like the Flowers of the Sophora, with purple Stamina in the Middle, to which follows a flat, Inch and half long Pod.

There is another Sort or Variety of this with smaller Leaves which I gather'd in Barbados.

It grows on the red Hills on each side of the Way going to Guanaboa from the Town.

It is sharp, hot and dry in the third Degree, a Dram of the Bark of the Root powder'd and taken inwardly, purges all Humours, but especially Flegm, and by that Means dissipates Bubo's. *Hernand.*

XXVII. *Senna occidentalis siliqua singulari folijs herbae mimosae.* Herm. Cat. Jam. p. 150. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. p. 18. *Senna spuria mimosae folio, flore maximo, siliqua singulari.* Par. Bat. Cat. p. 12. *Senna spuria occidentalis minor siliqua singulari.* Volck. p. 350. An *Senna spuria occidentalis mimosae folijs siliqua singulari hirsuta seminibus nigris.* Herm. fl. L. B. fl. p. 114?

From a woody Root lie spread on the Surface of the Ground several woody four or five Inches long Stalks, being beset with Leaves like those of the Humble Plant, winged, the Pinnæ whereof are pretty long, making the whole Leaf broad, which is of a fresh green Colour; the Flowers come out *Ex alis foliorum*; they are papylionaceous almost, being of the Shape of those of the Cassia's, or Sophora of *Alpinus*, only the Petala are closer one to the other, to which follow several half Inch long, flat, Pods.

It grows in the sandy Places of the Savanna, near the Town of St. Jago de la Vega.

XXVIII. *Eadem floribus pediculis longioribus insidentibus.*

This seems to be no Variety but a different Plant, the Stalks are not so woody, but longer, and of a Grass green Colour, having the Flowers standing on very long Footstalks.

It grows with the former.

XXIX. *Sena spuria aut Aspalatho affinis arbor siliquosa folijs bifidis, flore pentapetalo vario.* Cat. Jam. p. 150. An *Arbor Sancti Thomae, sive Assistra Jacobi Zanoni* Breyn. Pr. 2. p. 19?

Mountain Ebony.

This Tree rises to about fifteen Foot high, having several streight Trunks about the Thickness of one's Leg, cover'd with a whitish Bark, dividing themselves into many Branches and Twigs, making a pleasant Top. The Leaves are several, standing without any Order, on Inch long Footstalks; they are three Inches long, two broad, where broadest, of a very odd Shape, looking like the Scissars wherewith Sheep are shorn at the Points when half open, like a Sheep's Foot, as if a Piece were cut out, or having a deep

deep Incisure, or Notch in each of them, round at Base, two short Points and a Defect in the Middle between them, of a yellowish green Colour, smooth, thin, having seven or more Ribs beginning from the End of the Footstalk, and going thro' the Leaf with some transverse ones, making the Leaf very nervous; at the Ends of the Twigs come the Flowers several together, standing on their distinct half Inch long green Footstalks, having a long white Stylus with a green Apex, many white Stamina standing round it, all pretty long, and inclos'd by five red, white, mix'd, or striated long Petala, and to this follows many five or six Inches long very flat, brown, Pods, containing several Pease of the same Colour.

It grows on the Hills every where in this Island.

There is great Variety in this Tree, both as to the Leaves in Magnitude, and as to the Colour of the Flower, which because I have seen to be white red, striated, mix'd, &c. on the same Branch, I take to be no real Differences, but only Varieties, and perhaps others of the *Hortus Malabaricus* may be here.

This Wood is very hard, whence the Name of Ebony.

The Decoction is a good Lotion for Ulcers. The Root boil'd in Wine cures Pustles in the Ear, being rub'd with it. It cures the Toothach, being put to it, or eaten. The Bark in Lotions cures cutaneous Diseases. The Flowers being beaten with Pepper and apply'd to the Forehead, cures the Headach. H. M.

XXX. *Urucu*. Cat. Jam. p. 150. Tab. 181. Fig. 1. *Urucu arbor Indica fructu hirsuto castanea coccifera flore rubro cujus Indiani tincturam illam oleranam coccinea famosam extrahunt & per modum vestimenti inungunt corpora sua Surian. An Urucu arbor coccigera fructu glabro flore carneo A Mitella Americana maxima tinctoria. Tournesf. el. p. Inst. p. 242. Urucht Roucou Sterbeeck. p. 203. Urucu arbor Indica coccigera fructu glabro flore carneo Triumphett. M. S. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 236.*

Arnotto.

This Tree, or Shrub rises to about eight or nine Foot high, having several Branches, making a round Head. The Trunc has a whitish or grey Bark, the Branches a brown one, as also Leaves without any Order, standing on three Inches long Footstalks, six Inches long and five broad at the round Base, where broadest, ending in a Point, being shap'd like a Heart, of a dark green Colour, and having several Nerves or Veins appearing in them. The Flowers come out several together, standing on brown Footstalks, and consist of five large Petala, of a white incarnate Colour, like Peach Flowers, and in the Middle very many Stamina of the same Colour, to which follow many oblong, round pyramidal Pods, something like a Chesnut, two or three Inches long, and one broad, of a redish Colour, beset with blunt Brisles, Hairs, or strong Strings, like those of Burs, only red, standing out, but not aculeated, within which Pod, or Seed-Vessel, are contain'd thirty or forty small irregularly figur'd Seeds, having on the two Outsides two Impressions, or small Holes, and being all cover'd over with a red ungratefully smell'd moist Pulp, or Paste, infecting the Hands of those touching it.

It is planted in a great many Places of this Island, and *Barbados* in their fat and richest Bottoms, and thrives very well with very little Care. Sometimes whole Plantations have nothing else to support them, but making the Balls of this Dye of the Seeds after the following manner.

Some

Some Onions with a little of this Paste are thought very powerful against Difficulty of Urine.

Arnotto, or the Paste used in Dying or for other Purposes is made by steeping the Seeds of this Tree in Water, till the outward scarlet Colour lying upon their Surfaces comes off and they are clear'd of it. The Water so impregnated is afterwards boil'd in several Coppers or Pots like the Juice of the Sugar-cane, till it comes to be pretty thick, when 'tis put into Canvass with hot Ashes under it, till it comes to the Consistence of Honey. 'Tis then made into Balls, such as are sent to Europe. 'Tis chiefly made by the Spaniards, and is in Use by them not only for Dying but Physic, all over the West-Indies.

It was very much used by the Indians to paint themselves in Times of War.

If one makes three or four small Pills out of the Ball and swallow them as Rhubarb is often taken in a Flux, it purges easily and usually cures.

It grew formerly wild, but now is planted in Gardens; it is mix'd in *New-Spain* with Chocolate, as well to hinder it from being hurtful, as for its Colour and Taste. They give some of the Seeds *cum pulve ex Tipioca qua carima dicitur*, to an indefinite Quantity to all sick People, either poison'd or others. It strengthens the Stomach, stops Fluxes, and with Water takes off the Heat of Fevers. The Root and Seed have no great Taste, are easier to be taken, being cooling in the third Degree, drying, and adstringent. If boil'd with Broth, it gives it a Saffron Colour and a good Taste. The Roots have been longer in Use, and are thought better, and by some of the Natives used as *Curcuma* for Saffron. They make an Extract of them with burnt Wine. *Piso*.

This Paste mix'd with Water gives it a red Tincture, which drank, is good against divers Poisons, being bitterish and Spicy. Those of *Brasile* dye their Gourds without with this Colour. *Marcgr*.

It is very cooling, good in Fevers, quenches Thirst, and increases Milk, if mix'd with the covering of the Cacao, which helps it to digest. It makes with Urine a very lasting Colour. *Xim*.

The Indians make Balls of these Seeds, with which they paint themselves, being mix'd with Gums, and used both in Wars and Dances, it is adstringent and wholesome, but it's chief Use is, not to discover the Blood when they are wounded, being of the same Colour, and therefore it's thought to give Courage.

The Indians of *Espanola* paint themselves red with this when they go to War; *Lop. de Gom*.

It is used in *Mexico* for dying and Pictures for the Mexicans had no Letters but in painted Tables kept the Plats of their Fields and Bounds of their Lands, whence *Scalgers* name *arbor finium regundorum*. *Lugd*.

It is given in all Fluxes. *Piso*.

The Bark makes better Ropes than Hemp or Cane, *Hern*.

They beat it up with Linseed Oil or use it alone, or with Urine and it gives a good Colour. *Tertre*. They put the Seeds into an earthen Pot pouring on them hot Water, and wash off the Colour, then let it subside and dry it in Balls. The Roots give the Taste and Colour of Saffron to Meats. *Roche*.

The red Powder is used as a dry Colour, but being wet, at least with Oil, it makes a dull one. *Grew*.

It is used for giving a Lemmon Colour by Dyers. *Id*.

It dyes yellow Wax of a deeper Colour.

Knivet, ap. *Purchas. lib. 6. cap. 7. § 4. p. 1228.* tells us that with this the Indians paint themselves.

Anato, is a Berrie or Cod, such as the Indians paint themselves withal, mingled with Oil. *Leigh apud Purchas. lib. 6. cap. 12. p. 1251.* who observed it in *Guiana*.

Anoto-Berries which dye a very fine Stammel Colour. *Wilson ap. Purchas. lib. 6. cap. 14. p. 1264.* who found it in *Guiana*.

Annoto-Berries are taken Notice of for dying a perfect and true Orange tawny Silk and are sold for Twelve Shillings per Pound in *Holland*. *Rob. Harcourt of Guiana ap. Purchas lib. 6. cap. 16. p. 1275.*

They do use to anoint their Bodies both Men and Women, with a Kind of red Earth, because the Musketa's or Flies shall not offend them. *Davies of the River Amazons, ap. Purchas. lib. 6. cap. 18. p. 1287.*

The Island *Dominica* is inhabited by savage People, who go naked, their Skins are colour'd with some Painting of a reddish tawny, and they are very handsome and personable strong Men. *Cates ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 539.*

These Indians (of *Trinidad*) are a fine shap'd and gentle People, all naked and painted red, their Commanders wear Crowns of Feathers, *Duddeley ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 575.*

Hughes. p. 55. tells us that this Tree's Wood being rub'd, produces Fire, that the Bark makes long durable Lines, the Root is of a grateful Taste, and is used as Saffron, it is called *Macaw* from the Colour of the Bird so named. *Notty* is added to Chocolate to colour it. *p. 119.* and to be a Cordial. *Achiote, ib. 120.* *Notty* has the same Qualities with Saffron, it is not the same with *Achiote*, which is of a dangerous Quality. *id. 132.* in this *Hughes* is mistaken, *Achiote* or *Achiotl* being the same with *Notty* or *Arnotto*, as I have taken Notice in my Catalogue.

Ligon. p. 14. met with it in *Cape Verd Isles*.

Smith's Obsf. p. 54. say it grows in *St. Christophers*, and is used by Dyers.

The Indians use this Oil to make them olive colour'd, being born white. *Laet. lib. 16. cap. 16. p. 620.* of *Brasile*. *Roucou* and *Palm-Oil* are used against *Chegos*. *id. cap. 15, 16. p. 619.*

They use this Colour in *Holland* for tinging their Butter, as *Dr. Cyprianus* hath inform'd me.

The Flowers (Seeds) remain in Water till they rot, and by much jumbling dissolve to a liquid Substance, like the Indigo, and being settled and the Water drawn of the red Mud is made up into Rolls or Cakes, and laid in the Sun to dry, *Dampier*. It is worth four Rials, and Indigo three, at *Porto Rico*, and is made also at *Guatimala*.

XXXI. *Acacia arborea maxima non spinosa, pinnis majoribus flore albo, filiqua contorta coccinea ventriosa elegantissima.* Cat. p. 151. Tab. 182. Fig. 1, 2. *Raij. Vol. 3. p. 477, & Dendr. p. 101.* *Acacia non spinosa Jamaicensis Folijs lata basi in metæ formam fastigiatis.* Plukenet. Alm. p. 6. Phyt. Tab. 251. Fig. 2.

A Sort of Wild-Tamarind.

This is one of the largest Trees to be met with in the Island, much larger than our Oaks, having white and lasting, tho' a soft Timber, rising to sixty Foot high, cover'd with a grey or whitish Bark, with many Sulci or Furrows on it, it has many Branches, some not far from the Ground, and decomposite or ramous Leaves; the greater middle Ribs or Branches being divided into many smaller, set very thick, one opposite

posite to another, and those also are set very thick with Pinnæ or Leaves, small tho' larger than many of this Kind, of a dark-green Colour, smooth and like those of the Tamarind Tree, whence the common Name, the Flowers come out among the Branches, standing on a two Inches long Footstalk, and consist of a great many whitish Filaments set in reddish Capsulæ, standing all round the same Centre, being perfectly spherical like a Ball, as big as a Cherry, and smelling very sweet. After these come the Pods hanging on two Inches long, brown Footstalks, each whereof is five Inches long, a little contorted or turn'd spirally round as big as ones Middle-Finger, on their outside, of the finest scarlet Colour I ever saw, the Pods are ventriose or bunch'd out in several Places, and when ripe not dry but moist, when opening they are white in the Insides and contain in each of the bunch'd or protuberant places one black Pea, smooth, perfectly spherical, like Sloes, and moist, having its Pulp or Inside greenish.

It grows in Gullies, near the River sides, and in moist Grounds in Jamaica, and all the Caribes.

It is one of the largest Timber Trees the Island affords, and is fell'd and made Use of on all Accounts about building, tho' 'tis a little soft.

XXXII. *Acacia arborea maxima folijs vel vel pinnis minimis flore odoratissimo flavo.* Cat. p. 151. Raij. Vol. 3. p. 477. Dendr. p. 101. Tab. 182. Fig. 3, 4, 5.

Wild-Tamarinds.

This Tree has a Trunc as large as that of an Oak cover'd with a dark grey Bark, in which are many Furrows; the Wood is hard and reddish; it has a great many Branches crooked, of a grey Colour, and rising thirty Foot high, equally spread on every Hand, the Leaves are on the Twigs, they are winged, the Pinnæ whereof are the least of any of this Kind, I have observed, of a dirty green Colour, set on to their middle Ribs. Towards the Ends of the Branches come out the Flowers on half Inch long Footstalks, they are yellow, very odoriferous, globose, made up of many Filaments set round like the other *Acacia*, and smell very sweet, to these follow an Inch long crooked Pod, round, brown, swelling now and then, and containing in a fungous Pulp of a pale Colour, several, small, long, brown, very hard Seeds, being crooked, hollow and very like those of the *Acacia vera*. J. B.

The young Trees have many long white Prickles.

The Flowers smell so sweet and strong, that 'tis pleasant walking near them.

It sweats out a mucilaginous red Gum, falsely taken for Opopanax, but more truly might be used for Gum Arabic.

It grows about the Town of St. Jago de la Vega, and between it and Passagefort in the Plains very plentifully.

Lacuna gives the Figure of a large Tree growing abundantly in Peru, and there called *Guacia*, which I believe may be this.

See hereafuer in the *Tunas* about Cochineel, where is mention'd an Insect coming on this Tree, which by Rousseau, ap. Pom. p. 33. is called Vermilion, of no use because thicker than Cochineel, and not to be dry'd.

XXXIII. *Acacia Americana*, siliquis teretibus ventriosis, floribus luteis. Herm. Cat. p. 152. *Acacia Indica* Tradesc. p. 74. *Acacia Americana* Farnesiana. Grysl. virid. p. 1. *Acacia Indica* flore luteo, Castell. hort. Mess. p. 1. *Agouova prima*. *Lycium alterum* *Vimen pennatum*, rubi facie fructicosum flore globoso luteo odorato Surian.

Acacia.

There are several Trees of this in several Plantations, particularly Col. Cope's in *Guanaboa* just by his House; and in *St. Christopher's* just by Colonel Hills, I observed a large Hedge of the same.

Columna says it stinks, and is not for that Reason to be used in *Andramachus's* Treacle.

Dioscorides describes *Acacia Egyptiaca* with a white Flower.

It loses its Leaves in *Italy* every Winter, yields a Juice of many confus'd Tastes, has Flowers of several Colours at several Times, and *Alpinus* describes it to have the Pod of a *Lupin*.

The Arabs feed their Goats with the Leaves beat down with a Pearch, the Juice of the unripe Pod is at *Cairo* used for tanning Leather.

XXXIV. *Acacia arborea major spinosa*, pinnis quatuor, majoribus subrotundis, siliquis varie intortis. Cat. Jam. p. 152. Vol. 3. p. 113. An *Ceratia* quodammodo affinis *Benghalensis* folijs bigemellis subrotundis siliquis admodum intortis & in orbes circumflexis, ex minio nigricantibus fructu rubro macula nigra insignito. Pluk. Phyt. tab. 82. Fig. 4? An *Acacia Americana* folijs amplioribus siliquis cincinnatis. Plum. Tournef. Inst. p. 605? An *Tobocora Arbor spinosa venenata maritima folio gemino rotundo cerniculis reflexis coacineis, pisa gagatina includens*. Surian?

This Tree has an undivided Trunc the Bigness of ones Thigh, for about a Yard or two high, where it branches out into Boughs, equally spread round about into a Bushy Head (if it be not hinder'd by other Trees) the Trunc and Boughs are cover'd with a grey or whitish, almost smooth Bark, brown within, the Twigs have little Swellings or Knobs, and some short thick Prickles, the Leaves or Pinnæ are 4, two always standing on the same Footstalk and two of these Footstalks being join'd to the End, of a common Inch long Footstalk or middle Rib, so that the Leaves are ever four, and the Leaf in a manner decomposite; each of these Pinnæ or Leaves is one Inch long and three quarters broad near the End where broadest, smooth, thin, nervous and of a very dark green Colour, resembling in many things the Leaves of Box, the Flowers come out *ex alis Foliorum* standing on two Inches long Footstalks, from which they stand round on every Hand as from a common Centre, and consist of nothing but half Inch long white Filaments in a green Capsula, to which succeed several two Inches long Pods, crooked at first, but when open'd they turn and twist by the Sun, among one another, looking very odly, and turning from a white to a brown Colour. The Peas are black irregularly figur'd, angular and coming near a Trapezium in Shape, being flat and having a white fungous Porous Matter, by which with the Help of a very fine Hair, 'tis fasten'd to the Pod, and afterwards turns as the Inside of the Pod, from being moist and white, to be dry and brown.

It grows in the Savanna's every where about the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega* and in *Barbados*, in the Low Lands.

The Peas are eaten by Goats in Scarcity of other Food, and in *Barbados* by the Negro's, as I was assured by some of the Inhabitants there.

The

The Bark of this, which is bitterish, either powder'd, or the Decoc-
tion used by way of Fomentation to old and ill-natur'd Ulcers is said
to cure them, by *Piso*, nay even Cancers themselves, by its cleansing and
drying Quality.

The same Author says 'twas used to restore the Tone of relax'd
Parts, being very adstringent, and that Whores made great Use thereof
to conceal their lost Virginities.

XXXV. *Herba mimosa non spinosa* πλατυκλατὸν seu βαρυπλατὺς de *Jamaica*
Patawina dicta. *Morif. Cat. Jam.* p. 152. *An malam todda vaddi Hort. Malab.*
Part 9. p. 37. Tab. 21 ? *Æschynomene mitis prima Commelin. Hort. Amst.*
Pag. 61. Mimosa di. Jamaica. Zanoni. p. 149. Herba sensitiva ima insula
Tabago. Rochef. An Æschynomene seu mimosa arborescens Americana non spinosa
pinnis Acacia latioribus flore albo. Breyn. prod. 2 ? An the strange Plant of
Sombrero of Lancaster ap. Purchas. lib. 3. cap. 3. §. 2. p. 152. ? An Terva vi-
va in Porto Rico ? of Layfield ap. Purchas. lib. 6. p. 1174.

Sensible-Plant.

This agreed in all things with the Descriptions of *Zanoni* and *Breynius*
only the Leaves were somewhat broader, and thin plac'd, and the Foot-
stalks supporting the Flowers had no small Foliola on them, which may be
Varieties rising from different Soils and Climates.

It grew about Sixteen-Mile-Walk-Plantations in *Jamaica*.

Piso tells us, altho' it be Food for Cattle, yet the Indians of *Brasile*
used to give this Herb powder'd in the Victuals of those they resolv'd to
kill, giving it in small Quantities secretly and often, and that there was
no better Antidote for this Poison than the Root of this Shrub, and
likewise he says that the poisonous Leaves made into a Plaister, cure
the *Struma* by resolving them. It poysons, as he tells us, and kills them
by Degrees, making them Cachectical, short winded and Melancholly till
they Die.

The Seeds are Food for Turtle Doves, and in Scarcity are eat by the
Inhabitants of *Curasao*. *Commelin.*

XXXVI. *Mimosa arborea non spinosa folijs seu pinnis latissimis. Cat. Jam.*
p. 152. Tab. 182. Fig. 6. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. p. 480.

Another Sort of Wild-Tamarind or Sensible-Tree.

This Tree rises to not above Nine Foot high, having a streight,
round, smooth, Trunc, and a Bark of a reddish brown Colour. It hath
several Branches having winged Leaves, four or six set on the com-
mon Inch long Footstalk or middle Rib, the Pinnæ are even in Number,
set one opposite to another, smooth, and of a dark green Colour; the
Flowers come out *ex Alis Foliorum*, consisting of many long, white
Hairs or Filaments, in a greenish Capsula, many of which are set
round the End of their common Footstalk, making a spherical Head, as
the others of this kind, but not smelling sweet. To these follow Pods,
of the Thickness of a half Crown, first green, afterwards brown, con-
taining several blackish, brown, oblong Peas, small, and like those of
Vetches, each of which makes a round Protuberance over its Bed,
easily discernible before the Pod be open'd.

It grows in the Way from the Town to *Guanaboa* on the red Hills
very plentifully.

XXXVII. *Mimosa herbacea, non spinosa, minima, repens.* Cat. Jam. p. 153. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. p. 480. Tab. 182. Fig. 7.

Sensible-Grass.

This has many creeping Roots with which it spreads itself, covering large Spots of Ground for many Yards in Diameter, putting forth every now and then Leaves standing on the Top of Inch long slender Footstalks. They are wing'd, and two middle Ribs stand on the Top of of every Footstalk, each of which has three or four very small, broad, roundish Pinnulæ, set as the others of this Kind, smooth and of a dark green Colour. *Ex alis Foliorum* come the Flowers standing on Footstalks of the same Length with those of the Leaves, they are round, white, made up of a Ball of Filaments, as others of this Kind, to which follow Pods, being very short, compress'd, blackish and like other Plants of this Kind,

It grows on the Magotty and Moneque Savanna's very plentifully.

Dr. Plukenet p. 131. of his *Mantissa* doubts if this be not his *Mimosa orientalis non spinosa rarioribus ramis floribus spicatis.* Phyt. Tab. 307. Fig. 4. but their Descriptions and Figures shew them different.

It is so very sensible, that a Puff of Wind from your Mouth will make Impressions on it. I have on Horseback wrote my Name with a Rod in a Spot of it which continued visible for some Time, and it is the most sensible of any of this Kind.

XXXVIII. *Herba mimosa non spinosa aestivans nuda seu spuria de Parnambuca,* Moris. Cat. Jam. p. 153.

From a streight woody Root are spread on every Hand several nine Inches long lignous Branches, which are beset towards their Ends with decomposit wing'd Leaves, like the others of this Kind, only in every thing less; the Flowers are globose, made up of a great many, white, long Filaments, making up one round Head of Flowers, to which succeeds an Inch, long flat, one quarter of an Inch broad Pod, in which every small Pea makes a round Protuberance before 'tis open.

It does not feel the Touch as do the other *Mimosa*, but on holding it in ones Hand for some Time, its Leaves will contract themselves, as will several other wing'd leav'd Plants.

It grows in gravelly Grounds of the Savanna near the Town of St. Jago de la Vega, in several Plantations in the same Island, as well as in most of the Caribes.

Zanonis cut is very good.

XXXIX. *Arbor filiquosa Brasiliensis folijs pinnatis, costa media membranulis utrinq; extantibus alata* Raij. Hist. Cat. Jam. p. 153. Tab. 183. Fig. 1. An Carob from Barbados. Tradescant. p. 96. Inga flore albo, fimbriato, fructu dulci. Plum. pl. Am. p. 13. Nux Americana costa foliorum appendicibus aucta. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 207. Fig. 4? Hort. Amst. cap. 94. ? Knippa Hort. Beaum. p. 31. P. Bat. pr. ?

This Tree rises to about twelve or fifteen Foot high, having several crooked Branches cover'd with a white, smooth Bark, hanging down to the Ground, and wing'd Leaves standing towards the Ends of the Branches without any Order, they are about six Inches long

long having about three pair of Pinnæ standing opposite to one another on small Footstalks, with an odd one at the End, larger than the others, which are each of them an Inch and an half long, and about half as broad in the Middle, where broadest, ending in a Point, being smooth and of a dark green Colour; the middle Rib between each pair of Pinnæ, has an extant Membrane on each Side of it, about an 8th of an Inch broad, like the Border or first Leaf of an Orange-Tree, or like that of the Sope-berry Tree. The Flowers are many which come out at the Ends of the Branches standing on an Inch and half long Footstalk, they are made up of several pale purple, long Stamina, to which follow three Inches long, angular Pods, of a greenish Colour, containing a great many quadrangular, soft Peas, lying close together in a white, sweet Pulp, which is eat by the Negroes.

It grew on the Banks of *Rio Nuevo* hanging down over the Water, in the North Side of this Island.

The sweet Pulp in which the Peas are lodg'd, is eat by the Negro's and Indians.

XL. *Juglandis folio, fruticosa siliquosa folijs pinnatis costa media membranulis utrinque extantibus alata, siliqua quadrangula. Cat. Jam. p. 153. Tab. 175. Fig. 2. An Acacia Americana, non spinosa, folijs juglandis flore purpureo. Plum. Tournef. Inst. p. 605? An Cassia sylvestris fatida siliquis alatis. Plum?*

This Shrub has a woody angular Stalk fill'd with a white Pith, and cover'd with a green, striated Bark, rising two Foot or more high, on the Twigs of which come alternatively several wing'd Leaves, the middle Rib whereof is about a Foot long, being corner'd and striated, to which are join'd the Pinnæ, at about an Inch's Distance set opposite to one another by Pairs, each of which is two Inches long and one broad near the round End where broadest, smooth, and of a yellowish green Colour.

It grew on a Bank near the *Crawl* Plantation on the Road going to the *Perry*.

Dr. *Plukenet* suspects this to be the same with the Precedent. p. 137. of his *Mantissa*, but they are perfectly different.

Insulani folijs utuntur ad herpes curandas hinc Gallice ab ipsis Darttier dicitur D. Juissieu.

XLI. *Acacijs affinis arbor siliquosa folio subrotundo singulari, flore stamineo albido, siliqua tereti ventriosa, cujus interior tunica est mucosa & eleganter miniata. Cat. Jam. p. 153. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 102.*

This Tree riseth to about Twenty Foot high, having a Trunc as thick as ones Thigh, the Bark is of a dark grey Colour, the Branches bow downwards and are crooked, having here and there Knobs on them, the Leaves come out on each side of the Twigs alternatively, at about half an Inch's Distance, standing on a brown half Inch long Footstalk, they are two Inches long, and one and a quarter broad, of an oval Figure, having one middle and several transverse Ribs, being smooth, thin, and of a dark green Colour; the Flowers come on the Ends of the Twigs, and consist of a great many very long, white Stamina inclos'd in a green Capsula, to which follow three Inches long, round, green, smooth, ventriose Pods, in which, under each Swelling,

is contain'd one Pea, in all four or five, being green and soft, inclos'd in a white Pulp. The inward mucilaginous Membrane of the Pod is of a scarlet Colour; the Pod opens of its self and its Contents are much coveted by Ants. This Pod hangs to the Tree by a two Inches long Footstalk, and is small at the further End.

It grows on each side of the Road between Passage-Fort and Town, and in the most woody Parts of the Town Savanna in Jamaica and in Barbados.

XLII. *Ceratonia affinis arbor siliquosa olea folio, flore tetrapetalo albido, siliqua tereti ventriosa, cujus interior tunica est mucosa & eleganter miniata.* Cat. Jam. p. 153. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 100. An *salix folliculifera longissimis argenteis & acutis folijs Americana.* Plukenet. Tab. 327. Fig. 6? Alm. p. 328? An *Ceratia cariosa Caribearum, folliculis teretibus tuberosis, cortice foris ex fusco rubescente scabro, intus miniato, mali citrei semine. ejusd.* Mant. p. 44? An *Cynophallophoros mucronatis folijs folliculis clavatis ex uno pediculo binis.* Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 172. Fig. 5? Alm. p. 127? An *Breynia Eleagni folijs Plum.* pl. Am. p. 40?

This Tree riseth to about thirty Foot high, having a Trunc as thick as ones Thigh, and an ash-colour'd, smooth Bark, a pleasant Top by its Branches and Twigs being spread on every Hand; the Leaves are many, placed without any Order, each having one quarter of an Inch long Footstalk; they are three Inches long, one broad in the middle where broadest, smooth, of a dark green Colour above, and underneath whitish, having one principal Rib, and being very like the Leaves of the Olive-Tree; the Flowers come at the Ends of the Branches, are tetrapetalous and of a white Colour, and to them follow hanging fasten'd to the Branch, by an Inch long Footstalk, three Inches long, russet Pods, round, bigger than a Swans Quill, having here and there Eminences over the Peas within, or being ventriose; the Peas are about six in Number, soft, and lodg'd in a scarlet colour'd Pulp, besides which, the inward Membrane of the Pods is scarlet and soft, and both it and the Peas are very much coveted by Ants. These Pods by the Help of the Heat of the Sun, twist open themselves, shew their scarlet inside, and let drop their Peas.

It grows in Jamaica in the Woods between Passage-Fort and the Town, and in the Savanna's about the Town of St. Jago de la Vega.

Without doubt this is the *Salix Arbor folliculifera obtusis folijs candidibus Americana.* Pluken. Phyt. Tab. 221. Fig. 1. Notwithstanding what the Dr. says. p. 62. of his Mantissa.

XLIII. *Ceratonia affinis siliquosa lauri folio singulari, flore pentapetaloide purpureo striato, siliqua crassa brevi pulpa esculenta & purgante semina ambiente.* Cat. Jam. p. 154. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. p. 100. Tab. 184. An Courbary Rochef. p. 58? Pluk?

The Bichy-Tree.

Altho' this Tree was but seven Years old, rais'd from Seed, which was brought from Guinea, yet it was twenty Foot high, had a Trunc as thick as the Calf of ones Leg, streight and round, cover'd with an almost smooth, reddish brown, Bark, with greyish or white Spots here and there, the Boughs were spread on all Hands, those lower being

ing the longest; the Twigs were on their further Ends beset with very many Leaves, set close by one another, and for the most Part opposite. The Footstalks were two Inches long, having a Swelling at the coming out of the Twigs, and another near the Leaf it self, which was six Inches long and two broad in the Middle, where broadest, smooth, thin, having one middle Rib, sending transverse ones to the Sides, hard, and exactly like the Leaf of the *Cacao-Tree*. The Blossoms are several, coming out from the Branches themselves, pentapetalous, tho' all the Petala be joyn'd at Bottom, yellow and purple striped, with a yellow Stylus, standing on the Ends of Green branch'd Stalks, three Inches long, to which follows a large, short, thick and broad Pod, within which lie several great Beans or Seeds, about which is an edible sweet Pulp.

The Seed brought in a *Guinea Ship* from that Country, was here planted by Mr. *Goffe* in Colonel *Bourden's* Plantation beyond *Guanoboa*.

It is called *Bichy* by the *Coromantin* Negro's, and is both eaten and used for Physick in Pains of the Belly.

XLIV. *Nerium arboreum, folio maximo obtusiore, flore incarnato. Cat. Jam. p. 154. Tab. 185, and 186. Fig. 1. Raij. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 114. Clematis arborea Americana, laurinis amplissimis folijs, flore laccæ colore odoratissimo Jamaicensibus & Barbadiensibus nostratibus, The Jessamy-Tree nuncupata Pluk. Almag. p. 109 Plumeria flore roseo odoratissimo. Tournes. Inst. p. 659. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 20.*

The Jasmin-Tree.

This Tree grows to be about the Bigness of an Apple-Tree, and spreads it self on every Hand with few Branches, which at their farther Ends are beset with very broad oblong Leaves of a yellowish green Colour and smooth. The Ends of the Branches sustain Bunches of extremely pleasant Flowers both for Colour and Smell, much larger than those of *Nerium*, but otherwise exactly like them. The Seeds are laid close in horned Pods after the manner of others of this Kind.]

It is planted for Ornament in the Gardens of *Jamaica*, *Barbados* and the *Caribe* Islands.

This Tree yields a Milk of a burning Nature, and yet the Indians say that taken *quatuor obolorum mensura*, or two Scruples twenty four Grains, it purges very easily the Phlegmatic, Cachectical Humours of those in the French Pox or Dropsy, especially if they come from a cold Cause. But I do not believe this can be taken into the Body without Hurt, being most vehement, therefore 'twill be best (as the Indians know by Experiment) to purge by applying it to the Navel in a small Quantity. It cures presently the Skin Diseases, as Scabs, Leprosies, Ring-worms, &c. Those of *Guaxotozinca* use this to two Drams, in intermitting Fevers. *Hernander*, who says he had almost kill'd himself with tasting the Milk, he with *Ximenes* affirm, that it resolves Apostemes, and that altho' it be a great Poison, yet it may be in some Cases very useful.

Hughes tells us that Butter is made of this Jasmin, smelling very sweet.

It has a white Milk which is good in Cholicks and the Pox to purge with, it works safer if anointed on the Navel, it may be prepared as *Esula Scammony* and the like. *Jonst.*

XLV. *Nerium arboreum altissimum, folio angusto, flore albo.* Cat. Jam. p. 154. Raij. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 114. Parad. Bat. p. 49. *Apocynum Americanum frutescens longissimo folio flore albo odorato.* Commel. Hort. Amst. Part. alter. p. 47. *Plumeria flore niveo, folijs longis angustis & acuminatis.* Tournef. Inst. p. 659. Plum. pl. Am. p. 20.

The Wild Jasmin Tree.

This Tree is the same with the former, only much larger, it hath narrower Leaves, and white Flowers.

I found it plentifully in the Woods of *Liguanea* in Jamaica.

XLVI. *Nerium arboreum folio latiore obtuso, flore luteo minore.* Cat. Jam. p. 154. Tab. 186. Fig. 2.

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as one's Leg, cover'd with a whitish colour'd almost smooth Bark, rising to about fifteen Foot high, and sending out long crooked Branches having likewise a whitish colour'd Bark, and at their Ends Leaves standing on Inch long Footstalks, being four Inches long and two and a half broad in the Middle, where broadest, of a very dark green Colour, smooth, shining, having one Middle and several transverse Ribs. *Ex alis Foliorum*, come the Flowers on branch'd crooked Petiola, one quarter of an Inch long, being yellow, pentapetalous as if they were twisted about, having a half Inch long Tubulus, and smelling very sweet; to these follow two long Pods, fork'd like Horns, as in the other Oleanders.

It grows under the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega*, by the Banks of the *Rio Cobre*.

XLVII. *Nerio affinis arbor siliquosa folio palmato seu digitato flore albo.* Cat. Jam. p. 154. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. p. 114. *Pseudo apocynum semine compresso & alato erectum Barbadiense, lignum album Barbadiense dictum.* Bobart. Moris. Ox. p. 612. *An pseudoapocynum, &c. Jamaicense seminibus minoribus alatis albis.* Ejusd. ib. *An Bignonia Americana arborescens. Pentaphylla flore roseo major siliquis planis.* Plum. Tournef. Inst. p. 165? pl. Amer. p. 5?

White Wood.

This Tree is as large as any of this Island, having a very great straight Trunc cover'd with a smooth whitish Bark, under which is its very hard Wood, which is white, the Leaves are digitated, or finger'd, having three or four Inches long Footstalks, from the Ends of which, as from a common Center, stand several long, narrow Segments, or Leaves, being cut in quite to the very End of the Footstalk, each whereof is smooth, and of a very dark green Colour, of an equal Breadth for almost their whole Length. The Leaves fall off for some Weeks, and then the Flowers come out of the Ends of the Twigs, several together, standing on an Inch long Footstalk, each whereof is very large, white, monopetalous Difform, like those of *Stramorucum*, and fall off very soon after; they are very open, and to them succeeds a five or six Inches long square Pod, with several eminent Lines on its Surface, of a brownish Colour, within which lie many Seeds, resembling those of *Nerium*, to which I reckon this Tree is very much of Kin.

It grows in the low Lands by the Rivers Sides, by the Sea Side in *Jamaica*, *Barbados*, and the *Caribes*.

It is fell'd and made into Planks to sheath Ships; the Worms as it is said, which destroy Ships in these Parts not daring to eat this Sheathing; perhaps from the poysonous Quality all of this Kind have.

XLVIII. *Nerio affinis arbor, versicolora materie, lauri folio lucido, flore pentapetaloide sulphureo amplo.* Cat. Jam. p. 155. Tab. 183. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. p. 115. An *Jecuiaba* Brasil. Marcgr. p. 127?

The Spanish Elm, or Prince Wood.

This grows to be a very large and stately Tree, affording very broad Boards to make Tables or Cabinets of its Wood, which is of the Softness and Grain of Elm, whence the Name of Spanish Elm, having many undulated light brown, or grey Lines in it, making a pleasant show, whence came the Name of Prince Wood amongst our Cabinet-Makers, they using it very much, those Lines being only the Interstices between the yearly additional Circles to the Tree; the Bark is Ash-colour'd, very smooth, having no Asperities in it at all; the Branches Ends are beset with Leaves on three quarters of an Inch long Footstalks, they are two Inches long and one broad in the Middle, where broadest, from whence they decrease in Breadth to both Extremes, they are smooth, not serrated, and of a fresh green Colour. The Flowers stand several together; they are large from a narrow Beginning, opening wider, almost like a Bell Flower, the Margins being divided into five Sections, of a sulphurous Colour, or like the yellow Flowers of the Mervales of Peru. The Fruit I saw not.

It grows on a Hill over Mr. Batchelor's Plantation, and in the North Side of the Island more copiously, because they have not been fell'd so much there, as where the Spaniards had more need of Wood in the South Side.

When this Tree is young it makes good Hoops.

It is fell'd and sent into Europe in great Quantities for the Use of Cabinet Makers, &c.

XLIX. *Apocyno affine Gelseminum Indicum bederaceum fruticosum minus.* Cat. Jam. p. 216. An *Bignonia Americana lutea fraxini folio siliquis angustioribus Sirinami.* Tournef. El. p. 133. *Bagnonia arbor fraxini folio flore luteo.* Plum. pl. Am. p. 50. *Clematis Peruana digitalis flore folio fraxini.* Herm. par. Bat. pr. p. 304. *Clematis Americana fraxini folio erecta.* Breyn. pr. 2.

The Branches of this Shrub were woody, the Bark brown, smooth and tough, it had alated Leaves made up of three or four Pair of Pinnæ, with an odd one at the End; the Pinnæ stood *ex adverso*, were about an Inch long, half as broad, smooth, pointed at the End, indented about the Edges, and had no Footstalks. The Flowers stood in a Spike, were like those of the common *Tecomexochitl*, only lesser, to which succeed Pods like those of *Apocynum*.

It was brought from Jamaica by James Harlow, and given me by Dr. Sherard, from Sir Arthur Rawdon.

L. *Mangle pyri folijs cum siliquis longis ficui Indicæ affinis.* Cat. Jam. p. 155. Raij. Hist. Dendr. p. 115. *Maugles aquatica, folijs subrotundis & punctatis.* Plum. pl. Am. p. 13. Red Mangrove of Dampier. cap. 3. &c. An *Mangles alba coriaria, folio densiusculo sobrotundo glabro fructu forma cariophylli aromatici majore.* Pluken. p. 3. Tab. 204. Fig. 4? An *Montochiba tertia arbor amygdaloides tinctoria paludosa Paretuvier violet surian?*

The

The Mangrove Tree.

This Tree rises to thirty or forty Foot high, having a Trunc as big as one's Body, and a greenish white, smooth, Bark, with some white Spots here and there. The Tree has very many pendulous Branches swelling towards their Ends, where are plac'd 9 or 10 Leaves set on round them by a half Inch long Footstalk, they are 4 Inches long and 2 broad, of the Shape of those of *Laurocerasus*, smooth, thick, of a dirty green Colour, and having one very large eminent Rib running the Length of the Leaf; the Flowers stand on an Inch long Footstalk, are compos'd of 4 thick yellow Petala, and as many brown, with some yellow Stamina in the Middle, being within cover'd with a yellow Farina, to which follow Pod-like Substances, having a Swelling at their Beginning, otherwise exactly like Bobbins, with which Bone-Laces are wrought, that Protuberance is rough, and a little redish in Colour, about an Inch long, having within a Cavity fitted to receive the small Ends of the Pod-like Substances, and into which they are set, each of them is about six Inches long, beginning slender, swelling by Degrees to near the End, where it is biggest, and from thence ends in a Point, exactly shap'd like a Bobbin, having a smooth greenish brown Rind, and within no Cavity or Seeds, but a Pith and fungous mealy Substance, which never ripens, or is otherwise than woody, for this Substance in a small Time is on the under Branches lengthned, and shoots out streight, hath a brown Colour, the End very much swell'd, and when ever it comes to the Salt Water or Mud, there it strikes Roots every Way, and in Process of Time becomes a Trunc, from the Tops of which Branches spring and propagate themselves after the same Manner, something like that of the *Ficus Indica*. *Theoph.* so that whatever Branches are on the under Parts of the Trunc of the Tree, take Root, looking like so many Arches, and become Truncs themselves in a very short Time, and these Mangroves propagate themselves after this manner for a great many Miles in length along the Coasts and Rivers whither the salt Water flows.

What seems very strange in this Tree is, that the Pod-like Substance seems to be as it were one single Seed, which being planted in that fungous Protuberance, by which it is fasten'd to the Branch, thence as it were grows and shoots out till it comes to the Water or Mud, fastening its self and taking Root therein, what had been its Origin, Beginning, or Root formerly, now becoming its Top and *Germen*: I could never observe any black Pulp in this, as *Oviedo* did, neither any Seeds, but do firmly believe it propagates it self after the aforesaid manner, herein differing from the Indian Fig, which does it by Filaments thrown down from the Branches, taking Root in the Ground.

They grow about *Cartagena*. *Laet.*

Piso says these Pods had a bitter Pulp, but I could never observe any, *Marcgrave*, that Land Crabs eat them, *du Tertre*, that the Fruit was flat and large as a thirty Sols Piece, and eaten by Parrots; and *Rochefort* says that the Bark tans.

The Roots cut and tosted, apply'd, cure the Stings of the Fish *Niqui*. *Piso.*

An Anonimus Portugal of Brasil. lib. 7. cap. 1. ap. Purchas. p. 1316. tells us that the Fruit, which is hollow within, makes Flutes, that the Bark tans and makes Ink, and that the Wood is good for Building. *Will. Finch. ap. Purchas. lib. 4. cap. 4. §. 1. p. 415. ib. p. 416.* found these Trees with Oysters on them fed on by the Negroes at *Sierra leona*, and *Ravenean de Lussan* mentions the Bay *Manglares* in the South Sea near *Panama*, probably so call'd from these Trees growing there.

Gomara

Gomara mentions these Trees to grow on the Shores of *Peru*, and that the *Spaniards* who went to conquer here, first, were forc'd to eat their Fruit in Necessity, it being bitter, saltish, and without Juice, he says likewise that being high and streight, they made Mafts.

This Tree grows in the Marsh Places near the Sea-Side, and propagates it self a good way into the Sea at *Old Harbour*, as well by Shorts as by the Pods falling and taking Root.

The Timber makes good Shingles for covering Houses.

The Bark tans Leather well for Shoe Soals, not for Upper Leathers, or Insides, it thus tan'd burning the Skin.

The Trees clear'd of their Bark decay.

Piso's Figure is pretty good.

The young Buds of the Flowers of this Tree before opening seem to be that Fruit sent by *Alexander Balam* to *Zanoni*, and by him describ'd and figur'd, p. 98. it being easy for Mariners to take it for a Clove, and put the Name of *Venimous* to whatever they believ'd not eatable.

The Roots serve for dying of Linen, and Leaves for Dung. The Bark is us'd by Tanners, and Landresses for Cloaths, mix'd with Oyl like Dirt it is good against Weariness, and with Milk or fresh Butter, outwardly apply'd, helps them who are diseased in their Livers. They grow in *Cochin. H. M.* where is a good Figure of this Tree.

Pigafet. of Cong. par. 1. Ind. or p. 8. tells us that Oysters stick to them, whose Flesh is as big as one's Fitt, call'd *Ambiziamatare*, and that there are two Uses of the Shell, the Inside to make Lime, and the Outside is us'd like Bark for tanning Leather.

In the Isle of *Trinidad* is a salt River that had Store of Oysters on the Branches of the Trees, which were very salt and well tasted. All their Oysters grow upon these Boughs and Spraes, and not on the Ground. The like is commonly seen in the *West Indies* and elsewhere. This Tree is describ'd by *Andrew Thevet* in his *France Antartique*, and the Form figur'd in his Book as a Plant very strange, and by *Plinie* in his Twelfth Book of his *Natural History*. But in this Island, as also in *Guiana*, there are very many of them. *Sir Walter Rawleigh's* Discovery of *Guiana*, p. 2. ap. *Hakl. p. 3. p. 631.*

In most Places of *Mervis* the Wood groweth close to the Water Side at a High-Water Mark, and is in some Places so thick of a soft spungy Wood, like a wild Fig-Tree, that you cannot get thro' it but by making your Way with Hatchets or Faulchions. *Smith's Obs. p. 57.*

I told you once I do remember how in my Travels into *Africa* and *America*, I found Trees that bore Oysters, which was strange to you, till I told you that their Boughs hung in the Water, on which both Oysters and Muskles did stick fast, as their Property is to Stakes and Timber. *Parkhurst. ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 133: in a Letter to Mr. Hakluit.*

In this Island (by *Cape Verd* in *Guinea*) betwixt the River and the Main, Trees grow with Oysters upon them. *Hortop ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 488.*

Oysters which hang upon the Branches of Trees of *Rob. Harcourt ap. Purch. lib. 6. cap. 16. p. 1275. in Guiana.*

We found at *Sierra Leona* on the Coast of *Guinea*, Oysters upon Trees of one Kind, spawning and increasing infinitely, the Oyster suffering no Bud to grow. *Sir Francis Drake. Hakl. p. 3. p. 742.*

We found (at *Sierra Leona*) Trees growing by the Water Side with the Stalks hung full of Oysters, and great Periwinkles and Crabs amongst them. *Ward. Hakl. p. 3. p. 758.*

Hughes, p. 95. says that a Tree will propagate its self in length one or two and twenty Miles, that it is good for Fire-Wood, for Ships, and that Oysters grow on them, which incite to Venery.

A Place in *Summer Isles*, (from these Trees) call'd *Mangrove Bay*. Smith. p. 196.

Ligon, p. 14. found this Tree in the *Cape Verd Isles*, and p. 72. in *Barbados*, where a Kind of Gum ouses, we are told, from its Limbs, and hangs Drop by Drop till it roots; and that the Bark is us'd for Ropes and Hamacks, by which 'tis plain he confounds this with a great Mallow, describ'd in the first Volume of this History, and a Figg-Tree to be describ'd hereafter.

This is what is call'd a great and fair Tree of special Observation by Terry, p. 104. in the *Mogul's Country*.

We took (at *Madagascar*) some Oysters, which the Inhabitants call Oring. These stick to the Trees and Bushes that are upon the Sea Side, being at High-Water cover'd with the Tide. They are large, and as delicate as any *England* affords. *Mandelslo*, p. 205.

This I believe to be the *Mangle arbor pyrifolia falsis locis in America proveniens, fructu oblongo tereti summis ramis radicata*. Pluk. phyt. Tab. 204. Fig. 3.

The streight Shoots and Fruit of these Trees, whereby they root themselves in the Mud, or Sea, are cut off and made into hollow Trunks, whereby Boys shoot Humming, and other small Birds, with the Help of small Peas and the Force of their Breath.

That Part of the Branches of these Trees that is under Water, is crowded sometimes very full of Oysters sticking to them; they are at first very little, at last near as big as *Woolfleet* Oysters, and are thence gather'd and call'd from this Tree *Mangrove* Oysters.

The Coast of *Brasil* by *Maragnan*, is fortify'd by these Trees. Abb. The Roots are so interlac'd, that they make it inaccessible.

The Pods are eat in scarce Times; they are bitter and yellowish, being pithy. The Wood is good for Doors, Windows, &c. Oviedo.

These Trees are common in many Parts of the *West Indies*. Dampier, as about *Realejo*. cap. 5.

LI. *Mangle laurocerasi folijs flore albo tetrapetalo*. Cat. Jam. p. 156. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. dendr. p. 115. An *Cynoxylum Americanum folio crassiusculo molli & tenaci*. Pluk. Alm. p. 127. phyt. Tab. 172. Fig. 6?

This Tree is another Sort of this, agreeing mostly with the former, rising not above fifteen or sixteen Foot high; its Trunc is not so large, having a smooth whitish green Bark, and from the same Places of the Stem are Twigs propagating the Tree as the former; the Branches at Top are jointed towards their Ends here and there, where come out the Leaves, opposite one to another, on very small Footstalks; they are two Inches and a half long, one broad in the Middle, where broadest, smooth, soft, having one large Rib of a dark green Colour; the Flowers are many at the Top of the Branches, white and tetrapetalous.

It grows indifferently with the former.

An Anonimus Portugal of *Brasile*. ap. Purchas. lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1316. found it there growing like Willows.

LII. *Mangle folijs ellipticis ex adverso nascentibus*. Cat. Jam. p. 156. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. dendr. p. 115. Tab. 187. Fig. 1. and 4. An *Mangle alba coriaria folio densiusculo glabro subrotundo, fructu forma cariophylli aromatici majore* Pluken. phyt. Tab. 204. Fig. 4? Alm. p. 241?

The black Mangrove Tree.

This was a very large Tree, rising thirty or forty Foot high, having a large Trunc and Branches cover'd with a brown smooth Bark, and Leaves standing on them opposite to one another, at two or three Inches Distance, on one third of an Inch long Footstalks, the Leaves themselves were about two Inches and a half long, and near two Inches over in the Middle, where broadest, being oval in Shape, smooth, the whole having one Middle, and some few very small Veins runing thro' its Surface. *Ex alis foliorum*, towards the Top rise Inch long Strings, or Ligulæ, on which, towards their Tops, are many whitish *Apices*, or *Granula Herbacea* plac'd round it, which I believe may be a *Julus*, or Flowers not expanded.

It grew on the Sea Shore amongst the Mangroves by *Old Harbour*.

LIII. *Mangle folijs oblongis integris, Utrunque molli lanugine holofericea obductis. Cat. Jam. p. 156. Raij Hist. Vol. dendr. p. 115. Tab. 187. Fig. 2. White Mangrove of Dampier. cap. 3.*

This was a Tree about twenty Foot high, having Branches spread on every Hand, whose Wood was white and Pith very small, having many Twigs, whose Bark was smooth and whitish, and the Ends had several Leaves standing round them on very short, or no Footstalks, very thick set, each being about an Inch long, and half as broad, being narrow at the Beginning and End, with some Ribs apparent, and all cover'd over with a whitish short shining Wooll, making it look as if it were Sattin.

It grew at *Old Harbour* by the Sea Side amongst the Mangroves.

LIV. *Mangle Julifera folijs subrotundis versus summitates latissimis, confertim nascentibus, cortice ad coria densanda utili. Cat. Jam. p. 156. Raij Hist. Vol. 3. dendr. p. 116. Tab. 189. Fig. 3. An Mangle alba coriaria, folio densiusculo subrotundo glabro, fructu forma caryophylli aromatici majore. Pluk. phyt. Tab. 204. Fig. 4. Alm. p. 231 ?*

The Olive Bark Tree.

This Tree riseth thirty Foot high, it has a crooked Trunc about one Foot diameter, cover'd with a grey, rough, Bark; the Ends of the Twigs are very thick beset with Leaves, having Footstalks half an Inch long; they are two Inches long and one broad near the further End, where broadest, ending in a round Point; are smooth, of a yellowish green Colour; amidst the Leaves comes out Juli, or two Inch long Footstalks, or Ligulæ, sustaining on their uppermost Half, a great many round whitish sattin'd small Heads, or *Granula Herbacea*, as large as Pin's Heads, to which follow many Seeds like the Acini or Stones of Rasins, sticking to each Side of the Ligulæ, each being pyramidal and corner'd, a little bigger than Grape Seeds.

It grew on the Banks of the Fresh River, going to the *Laguna* in the *Caymanes*.

The Bark of this Tree is us'd in tanning of Soal Leather.

LV. *Gossipium Brasilianum flore flavo. Cat. Jam. p. 156. Xylon arboreum flore flavo. Tournef. Inst. p. 101. Bombax Indica. Grist. virid. p. 10. Gossipium & Xylon frutex erio phorus Theoph. Coto & Bombax Serap. Ind. simpli. Mess. p. 10. Cotton. Pommet. p. 237. Algodon, Catoen five Gossipium. part 9. Ind. occid. lib.*

lib. 4. cap. 23: An *Gossipium frutescens pentaphyllos*, ex insula Barbouthensi, segmentis foliorum ad latera rotundioribus, ex quo cottonum optimum seu bombax serici instar candidissima. Plukenet. Alm. p. 172. phyt. Tab. 299. Fig. 1 ? *Gossipium vulgare*, Swammerd. Mus. p. 14 ? Cotton of the smaller Plant found on the Basshee Isles of Dampier. cap. 15 ? *Gossipium berba semine albo* Bob. Hist. Ox part 3. p. 517.

The Cotton Tree.

I can add nothing to the Descriptions of this extant in most natural Historians, but only that there is great Variety in it, as to its Largeness, &c. otherwise it agrees exactly.

It is planted in *Jamaica* and the *Caribes*.

Cotton is us'd for Pledgets in place of Linen, and to stop Hæmorrhages. *Alp.* It is perennial, as is not that of *Cyprus*. *Id.*

The Shoots being stamp'd and drunk with Water, cure the Stinging of Scorpions, Vipers, and other venomous Creatures. The Stalk is cold, dry, and adstringent, powder'd and strew'd on Ulcers, it heals them. The Leaves are also healing. *Hernandez. Marcgr.*

The Seeds and Tops of the Twigs, either by themselves, or given with other Things, are good against the bloody Flux. A Mucilage of them is us'd by the Indians against Fevers, Diseases of the Breast and Poisons corroding the Stomach and Guts. *Piso. Alp.*

The Seeds are Venereal, and stop Coughs, the Ashes of the Cotton-Wool stop Hæmorrhages, and the Oyl of the Seed takes away Freckles. *Ger.*

The Cotton Tree has smooth Leaves. *J. B.* That of *Brasil* has many Seeds conglomerated, the other its Seeds separated. *J. B.*

The Instrument by which they separate the Seeds and Filth from the Cotton, stands as a turning Loom, and is made of two, long, small, round, Cylinders of Wood, on which are three or four small Furrows; these have more or less Space between them, as the Master desires, but generally are so close, as only to suffer the fine Cotton to go thro', whereas the Seeds are kept back, and the Cotton is drawn in by one of these Cylinders, and thrust by the other, they being turn'd by the Feet two contrary Ways, the one from the other, which is explain'd, *Tab. 190.*

Zanoni was mistaken when he describ'd from *Lery* these Flowers to be the same with those of *Campanula*'s, for he writes several Things contradicting himself, as when he says, that they were Bell Flowers like those of *Citrulls*, or Gourds. I take this of *Jamaica* to be the same, tho' varying in some Things from that of the *Levant*. 'Tis certain they differ not so much as the *Ricini*. *Peter Martyrs* Cotton, of which he speaks, was not this, but the silk one.

It was not known to *Dioscorides* or *Galen*, unless under the Name of *Ellychnium Tarsense* by the last; but to *Pliny*.

Authors tell us, that in *Egypt* 'tis a Tree, and in *Cyprus* and *Crete* Herbaceous; *Thevet*, who saw them both, says they are different; this grows in *Brasile*. *Thevet.*

Sixty three Arroba's of Cotton came in the Flota 1547. *Acosta*, who says, that it was us'd very much in the *Indies* for Cloathing, Sails, Napkins, &c. and that it grows in *Peru* and *Tucuman*. *Id.*

Very good Cotton grew in *Jamaica*. *Lop. de Gom. cap. 48.*

If Cotton be burnt, the Ashes stop Blood like Paper. *Dod.*

Cotton Cloth is whitest before us'd or wash'd, contrary to other Cloths. It rancles Sores laid to it, occasioning Matter. *J. B.*

The

The Inhabitants about the River *Amazones* make Stuffs of this of divers Colours, with which they cloath themselves and Traffick. *Pagan* and *D'Acugna*.

The Fundus of the Flowers is purple, the Tips yellow.

Vasquez di Coronado ap. *Ramnus*. p. 3. p. 362. *Hakl.* p. 378. found Cotton in a Country North of *Mexico*, discover'd by him. *Leigh* ap. *Purchas*. lib. 6. cap. 12. p. 1251. in *Guiana*. *Fernando Alarchon* in *Cevola*; where it was not us'd for want of Weavers. *Ramnus*. p. 367. p. 3. ap. *Hakl.* 433. *Wells*, ap. *Hakl.* p. 2. p. 129. in *Benin*. Sir *Walter Rawleigh*. p. 34. ap. *Hakl.* 641. and p. 95. ap. *Hakl.* 660. and *Keymis*, p. 3. *Hakl.* p. 675. in *Guiana*.

Chilton ap. *Hakl.* p. 456. p. 3. tells us that Mantles of Cotton-Wool painted throughout with Works of divers and fine Colours, cloath the *Indians* of *Tlaxcalla* and other Cities about *Mexico*; that in *Chiapa*. p. 459. they pay their Tribute in it, being found in great Store; and that they in *Campeche* pay likewise their Tribute in it. p. 461. *ib.*

Hawks ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 465. found Cotton about *Mexico* in great Plenty us'd for Garments by both *Indians* and *Spaniards*.

Wilson met with this Shrub in *Giana* ap. *Purchas*. lib. 6. p. 1264. *Turner* in *Sancta Lucia*. *ib.* 1265. *Robert Harcourt* ap. *Purchas*. lib. 6. cap. 16. p. 1275. in *Guiana*. *Schnirdel* among the *Cario's*. lib. 7. cap. 4. p. 1351. *ib.* *Marco Polo Veneto* ap. *Purchas*. lib. 1. cap. 4. p. 70. In *Mus*, or *Meridin*, not far from *Moxul*, or *Georgia*.

It is found in the Province of *Cotam. Polo* ap. *Purchas*. lib. 1. p. 74. *Bengal*. p. 94. and p. 106. in *Guzaratte*, where is Store, and the Tree being six Fathoms high, endures twenty Years, but after twelve Years the Cotton is not good to spin, but for Quilts.

There is great Plenty of Cotton Cloth in *China*, for the Country People wear nothing else but fine Cotton Cloth, which is more accepted than Silks, for here is great Store of Silks, and they are good and cheap. *Sebastian Biscaino* *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 560.

Cotton-Wool grows in *Guiana*. *Masbam* *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 694. *Martin Fernandez de Encisa* ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 699. found it by the River *Maranon*.

A great deal of Cotton was brought from *Fernambuck* in *Brasil* by *Lancaster*, when they took that Place. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 708.

Much Cotton is in *Brasile*. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 787. and at *Fernambuck*. *Lopez Vaz*.

Bombasin Cotton Trees were observ'd by *Pretty*. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 813. in *Puna* in the South-Seas.

Oviedo in his *Summary*. p. 321. ap. *Eden*. and p. 208. found Cotton in *Hispaniola*, and in his *Coronica*, lib. 10. c. 5. he says that it grew wild there and was much esteem'd of by the *Indians*.

Hughes. p. 86. tells us *Hammacks* are made of it, that its Wood burnt, stops bleeding. p. 70. that *Calicoes* are made of it, and that it lasts three or four Years, one Sort being wild, and the other cultivated.

Cotton is one of the wealthy *West India* Commodities. *Smith*. *Virginia*. p. 149. *Bellon*. lib. 1. cap. 18. says, that in the *Levant* 'tis sow'd with great Profit.

Ligon found it in *Barbados*. p. 22. and *Clappham*. ap. *Boyle of Air*. p. 178. in *Tenariffe*.

The *Turks* wear Cotton Shirts. *Rawolfe*. cap. 3. lib. 1. The Shrubs are planted about *Aleppo*. *id.* cap. 5. where are great Store of Cotton Manufactures to be sold, and also *Musselin*: Cotton Cloth comes from a Country in *Mesopotamia* call'd *Muselli*. *id.* *ib.* cap. 8. he saw several Acres of Cotton

sown about *Bir. id. p. 2. cap. 1.* about *Deer, id. p. 2. cap. 4.* and *p. 3. cap. 2.* at *Ramah* near *Jerusalem*.

Linen Cloth is made of *Algadon*, and is a Commodity in *Malabar*. *Hernan Lopez de Castaneda, cap. 42.*

Callico is made of Cotton-Wool, *Terry, p. 111.* and is the great Staple Trade of the *Mogul's Country*, it is sow'd every three or four Years, the courser Sort is stain'd, which Art is proper to the Asiatics. 114. It is planted there by the *Coolees, p. 192.* The *Mogol* and his Nobles are clad in fine Callico Lawn, which is wash'd after once wearing *id. p. 392.*

Cotton is born on a Shrub. *Smith's Obs. p. 54.* in *St. Christopher's*.

Jo. de Laet. lib. 1. cap. 15. mentions its growing in *Jamaica* in great Plenty.

Louberie du Siam, p. 36. 1. *Tom.* tells us, that Cotton Cloth is properly wore in hot Countries, it not being made to be cold by Sweat.

Jobson observed it in *Gambra, p. 125.* *Mandelslo* in *Japan. p. 160.* and *Madagascar, 206.*

Mantillas de Algodon were brought to *Spain* from the *West-Indies* in *Colon's* second Return from thence. *Lopez de Gomara, cap. 20,* and *cap. 26.* it is observ'd to grow in *Espanola*, where the Inhabitants were naked, except some few who wore Cotton-Cloth.

Aloisio di Cadamosto ap. Ramnus, p. 109. av. p. says that Cotton is used about *Senega River* for making Cloaths, and *p. 112. av. p.* that it grows in hot Countries where Sheep are not; which he brings as a Proof of Providence, *p. 117.* It is much about *Gambra*, where 'tis the common Cloathing.

Sir Thomas Roe ap. Purchas, lib. 4. cap. 16. §. 7. p. 562. observed it in the *Mogol's Country*, and Cotton Cloaths in the *Gaffares Country* in *Ethiopia. ib. lib. 7. cap. 7. §. 5. p. 1168.*

Biddulph, ib. lib. 8. cap. 9. saw it in *Cyprus. p. 1334.* *Pyrard cap. 4. p. 33.* at *Mosambique*, and *Ravenau de Luffan. p. 29.* says that the Indians *Sambes* near *Darien* make their Cloaths of it.

Duval Nott. in Pyrard. p. 129. observes it to grow in *Cambaya*.

Cotton Wool grows near *Shiras* in *Persia* between that and *Lar* about *Gaarroin. Newberry ap. Purchas, lib. 9. cap. 3. p. 1414.*

Benjamin Tudelensis ap. Purchas, ib. lib. 9. cap. 5. §. 5. p. 1458. takes Notice of it at *Nekrokis* perhaps about *Ormuz*, where a Trade was drove of it in his Time.

Carder ap. Purchas, lib. 6. cap. 5. p. 1189. tells us it was a Commodity in *Brasile*, and *p. 1190.* that it was an Employment there to pick out the Seeds and pack it.

Also they (of *Peru*) sow much Cotton Wool, which is Naturally white, red, black, green, yellow, orange, tawny and of divers other Colours. *Galvanos, ap. Purchas, lib. 10. cap. 1. p. 1694.*

Sparrey ap. Purchas. lib. 6. cap. 11. p. 1284. says it grows in *Gutana*.

Cotton Cloathing is used about *Sofala* and *Quiteve. Jo. dos Sanctos ap. Purchas lib. 9. cap. 12. §. 1. p. 1540.* where he saw it growing along the Rivers with Sugar Canes, *ib. 1547.*

Galvanos, ib. lib. 10. cap. 1. p. 1695. says that 'tis used in *Guema* a Country between *Quito* and *Brasil*.

Galvanos ap. Purchas. mentions a Map of woven Cotton-Cloth shew'd to *Cortes*, with the Havens and Harbours near *New Spain* set forth in it. *lib. 10. cap. 1. p. 1684.* and *p. 1687.* is mention'd as given to *Cortes* a Map of Cotton-Wool, wherein was painted the Situation of the whole Country from

from *Xicalanco* unto *Naco* and *Nito*, and even as far as *Nicaragua*, with their Mountains, Hills, Fields, Meadows, Vallies, Rivers, Cities, and Towns, and ten principal Men for Guides.

Pyrard, p. 3. p. 16. and cap. 24. p. 236. says that Cotton is at *Bengall* in vast Quantities transported manufactured and not manufactur'd, cap. 26. p. 264. that 'tis in *Malabar*. and cap. 27. p. 286. at *Calecut*. p. 2. p. 77. in *Balagase*. p. 158. and that 'tis us'd for Cloathing from Head to Foot in all the Countries between the *Cape of Good Hope* and *China*. p. 3. p. 16. that 'tis leafed like the *Maple*, that they make Cloth and Match of this, and not of Lint, or Hemp. *ib.* p. 28. *Duval* found it (*Nott. Pyrard*. p. 103.) in *Madagascar*.

Pyrard. cap. 1. p. 11. says that Cotton is found at *Annabon* in Quantity.

Fern. Colon. Vita. Christ. p. 51. found Cotton spun in Clews in *Guanahani*, which was brought them in truck, twenty five Pounds were in a Clew, it was well spun, bought for nothing almost; and Cloth was made of it for covering of Beds, f. 55. These Trees grow wild there. *ib.* f. 59. and are about *Samana*, f. 74. and in *Guadalupe*, where were Bed Nets and Hamacks of it. f. 94.

Will. Finch. apud Purchas. lib. 4. cap. 4. §. 1. p. 414. says that at *Sierra Leona*, 'tis made into Cloth, and p. 415. that 'tis call'd *Innumma*. *ib.* p. 419. that 'tis at *Sosotora*. It is cultivated by the Slaves of the Portuguese on *Loronha Daviss. ap. Purchas. lib. 4. cap. 6. §. 1. p. 455.*

It loses its Whiteness by washing. *Jonst.*

Its Flowers bak'd under the Ashes, wrapt in its Leaves, gives a redish viscous Oyl, curing old Ulcers. The Seeds intoxicate Parrots. *Du Tertre.*

The Seeds are compos'd of two long and thin Leaves, admirably rowl'd up into an oval Figure. *Grew.*

The Indians cut it down every five or six Years. *Abb.*

It was us'd to make Cloaths of in the Parts about *New Spain*. *Fern. Col.* f. 200.

It was us'd in *Mexico*, and Mantles were made of it in the hot Country, with which they paid their Tribute. *Mexic. Chron.*

Cotton grows in great Plenty near *Surate Salbank ap. Purchas, lib. 3. cap. 9. §. 4. 236.* where *Pintades*, &c. are made of it.

Downton ap. Purchas lib. 3. cap. 12. §. 5. p. 306. tells us that 'tis laden from *Callicut* for the Red-Sea. *Saris, lib. 4. cap. 2. p. 390.* that 'tis a Commodity from *Bantam* in *Java* and at *Baly, ib. 392*, and likewise a Merchandise from *Japan. ib. p. 395.*

Whithrington. ib. cap. 8. §. 3. p. 483. found it in the *Mogul's Country*. *Downton, ib. lib. 4. cap. 11. §. 1. 504.* at *Suratt*. *Elkinton, ib. cap. 12. §. 1. p. 514.* at *Madagascar*. *Payton, ib. lib. 4. cap. 15. §. 1. p. 530.* saw at *Suratt* Cloth made of Cotton-Wool, as *Callicoes* both white and colour'd.

It was seen at *Baly* the first Voyage by the Dutch to the *Indies*. p. 708. *lib. 5. cap. 15. ib. p. 711.* to be brought from *China*, and by *Swan*, 167. *ib. lib. 5. cap. 726* from *Suratt*.

By the before mention'd Passages it seems plain that Cotton is now found cultivated in the hotter Parts of *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, where there is no Plenty of Flax, Hemp, or Sheep, but such as afford a longer Sort of coarse Wool. It appears also that it was found manufactured for Cloathing by the *Indians*, when *Columbus* first discover'd the *West Indies*.

LVI. *Gossipium arboreum maximum spinosum folio digitato, lana sericia grisea.* Cat. Jam. p. 159. *Lanifera arbor peregrina*, Mus. Swam. p. 14. *Arbor lanigera spinosa* Nott. in H. M. Part 3. p. 59. Fromagier de Rochef. Tab. p. 19. *Ceiba viticis folijs caudice aculeato & glabro*, Plum. pl. Am. p. 42. Cotton-Tree red and white of Dampier, c. 4, and 7. Silk Cotton such as in China they make their fine Paper of, Hubert, p. 40.

The Cotton-Tree.

When this Tree first grows up, it has a very round Stem, green and almost cover'd over with short Prickles, being very thick, where they stick to the Stalk, sometimes shap'd like a Cock's-comb and blunt. The Leaves are then small, and of a very deep green Colour; after some few Years, the Trunc, when it's come to its due Growth, is large to a Wonder, even to that Degree, as to be fit to be hollow'd into the Figure of a Boat, or made into a Canoe, able to carry many Tuns on the Water. The Wood is white and very soft, the Bark is grey, smooth, without any Prickles or Sulci, and the Trunc rises usually to about sixty Foot high, being towards its Top, bellied, or larger than it is at Bottom. This as several other Trees, at its coming out of the Earth, has several Spurs, that is, on every hand very broad, plain Roots supporting the Tree (like Buttresses to old Buildings) running themselves on and into the Surface of the Earth, the larger the Tree, the larger are these Buttresses towards the Roots, so that sometimes they are made into large Tables. The Branches towards the Top are spread on every hand all round, making with its Leaves a very fine Shade. About the Beginning of January the Leaves wither and fall off, and there come at the Ends of the Twigs several Tufts or Bunches of Flowers, every one of which stands on an Inch long, green, round Footstalk, it is made up of five three Quarters of an Inch long purplish, brown, sattin'd Petala, enclosing as many Stamina with purple and yellow Heads, on the outside of them is a green five pointed Capsula, within which is a round, green Knob, which as soon as the Flower is open'd, thrusts it and its Stamina (being all join'd at the Bottom) off together, so that being under the Tree in a hot Day, one would wonder to see what Numbers fall every Minute. After the Flowers follows an oblong, round, pointed membranaceous Pod or Capsula, almost as big as ones Fist, made up of several Pieces, containing a great deal of very soft or silken, grey Down, and in it, some almost round, brown Seeds, near as large as Peas, much of the Shape of Cotton-Seed: When the Fruit is ripe, the Wind carries the Down away, filling whole Fields with it. The Leaves come after the Fruit is ripe; they are figured like those of the Horse-chestnut, there being seven or nine very long, green, smooth Sections, standing always on the same common long Footstalks.

Sometimes this Tree when it is young is prickly, when old it is smooth.

Fifteen Men are scarce enough to fathom about this Tree, Herrera. who says, that many of them grow in *Nicaragua*.

It grows in the low Lands as well as Hills in every Part of this Island.

The Trees are so large as to be made into very great Canoes, for which they are chiefly valuable.

Fifteen or sixteen Men are scarce able to fathom this Tree round, J. B. and it grows so high, that a Stone is not to be thrown up to the Indians Houses on it, Peter Martyr. Theo-

Theophrastus says, that in *Corfica* the Trees were high to a Miracle. *Chabr.*

The Prickles being taken off and bruis'd, there comes out a Juice, of which a very little Quantity being put into the Eyes, it cures them when inflam'd or running with Water, it likewise manifestly sharpens the Sight and strengthens it, *Piso. Tertre.*

The Down makes Beds, the Root dryed is carried to prevent Convulsions. The Flowers and Fruit made into a Poultrice and put on the Head, cures the Headach and Vertigo, *H. M.* A Liniment is made with Lemon Juice, of the second Bark powder'd, which asswages Inflammations, cures Fractures, and with burnt Wine is good for Tetters; of the Bark of the Root is made a Vomit, the Liquor in the Flower is good to purge, and is diuretick, *id.*

They stuff Beds with this Down in *Jamaica* but they are not counted healthy to lye on.

It is used about *Bantam* for filling Pillows and Bolsters, as well as to spin, but order'd another Way than Lint or Hemp. *Clus.*

They stuff Pillows with this Cotton, and have a Care of Fire, it being easily fired, and very tenacious of it; it is too short to spin. *Bont.*

This is used like Thistle Down, to stuff Pillows with, in the *East-Indies*, where 'tis as common as in the *West-Indies*, *Dampier.*

In the Spurs of this Tree are Holes very often, in which remains Water for Drink for Travellers.

The Shade is wholesome, *Laet.*

Every twelve Hours the Leaves fall off and grow again. *Laet. p. 380.* which is false.

I believe that the different Faces of this Plant according to its Age, &c. makes it have Variety of Names and Figures, notwithstanding what is said by *Dr. Pluk. p. 93.* of his *Mant.*

Cadamosto ap. Ramnus, p. 117. says that 'tis Seventeen Fathoms about, twenty Paces high, and seventeen or twenty Feet broad.

Duret hath given a fabulous Figure of this Tree. *p. 113.*

This Cotton was found growing of it self in *Cuba*, *Purchas, lib. 2. § 5.*

Davis, ap. Purchas, lib. 3. c. 1. §. 5. p. 132. found it in *Loronha.*

Saris ap. Purchas, lib. 4. cap. 1. §. 6. p. 373. found Gowns quilted with this Cotton.

A Tree call'd *Memba*, which is as light and as soft as Cork; of this with a Knife I built a *Jergado* nail'd with wooden Pegs and rail'd round about that the Sea should not wash me out, and got down from *Lake Carsaran* by the River *Bengo* to the Sea, *Battell ap. Purchas, lib. 7. cap. 3. §. 3. p. 979.*

Nieremb. p. 332. says, that sixteen Men cannot easily fathom these Trees about, that an Arrow scarce can be shot to their Top, that they are One hundred and twenty Foot about; and that a thousand People may stand under its Shade.

Six or seven Men can fathom about a Cedar of *Libanon.* *Lussy Peregrin. Hiero. cap. 13.*

A Canoe was seen in *Cuba* in *Columbus's* first Voyage, ninety five Palms long, and able to receive a hundred and fifty Men, *Fernan. Colon. 63.*

Water is contain'd in many dry Places in the Boughs, of this Tree scarce to be exhausted, provided by Divine Providence, *Laet. 561.*

A Canoe was seen as long as a Galley, and eight Foot broad, at *Guanara,* *Fernan. Col. 199.*

This Cotton is only fit for Pillows, *Pyrard, p. 3. p. 16.* the Tree is like an Ash.

A young Shoot of this Tree fix'd in the Earth, if it be good, in three or four Years will grow to be as big as the largest Oak in France, *Tertre*.

The Seeds are eaten and taste like Almonds, *Hern*.

Et dismontati in terra vedemmo gli habitatori habitar nelle cime de gli alberi, come uccelli havendo Attra versati d'all un ramo all altro alcuni bastoni, & fabricate quivi le loro capanne, che cosi possono chiamarsi piu tosto che case. Et Ancor che noi non sapessimo la cagione di cotal novita, nondimeno giudicammo, che chio procedesse dalla paura de Grifi quali sono in quel paese ; O de nimici ; percioche in tutta quella costa hanno da una lega all'altra gran nimicitie, Fern. Col. 213.

It is not unlikely this is by *Battell* called the *Alicunde* or *Eliconde*, which is a Tree very tall and exceeding great, some of them are as big as twelve Men can fathom, spreading like an Oak ; some of them are hollow, and from the liberal Skies receive such Plenty of Water, that they are hospitable Entertainers of thousands in that thirty Region. Once have I known three or four thousand remain at one of those Trees, and thence receive all their watery Provision for twenty four Hours and not yet empty. The Negroes climb'd up with Pegs of hard Wood (which that softer easily receiveth, the Smoothness not admitting other climbing) and I think that some one Tree holds forty Tun of Water. This Tree affords no less bountiful Hospitality to the Back than Belly, yielding (as her Belly to their Bellies so) her Back to their Backs ; excepting that this is better from the younger Trees, whose tenderer Backs being more seasonable for Discipline are soundly beaten (for Mans Fault whence came the first Nakedness) whereby one Fathom cut from the Tree, is extended into twenty, and is presently fit for wearing, tho' not so fine as the *Juranda* Tree yields. This Tree yields excellent Cloth from the inner Bark thereof by like beating. *Battell. ap. Purchas, lib. 7. cap. 3. §. 7. p. 985.*

Linschor. descr. de Guinee, cap. 3. tells us that in Congo they make Boats of its Trunc, able to hold two hundred Men. Twenty or thirty Pipes of Water are carried in Canoes of this Tree in the East-Indies, *id.*

Rovenau de Lussan, p. 27. met with Canoes of this Tree on *Boca del Chica* River, and *p. 58.* at *St. Juan de Cueblo Isle*, Boats made of *Mapo* or *Acajou* as he there seems to call this Tree, are able to carry fourscore Men.

Zeppoli, cio e almadie tutte d'un legno, di Cada Mosto, ap. Rammus. p. 110. were found in the River *Senega*, used to fish with, and *p. 114,* the same in the River *Gambra*.

This Silk Cotton is likely to be *Certa lana che colgono da certi arbori. Di Alvino Nunez p. 318. apud Ramnus.* which is *ap. Purchas*, translated certain Cotton *p. 1510. lib. 8.*

In the Winter in *Guiana* the *Tivitivas* live upon Trees, where they build very artificial Towns and Villages, as it is written in the Spanish Story of the West Indies, that those People do in the Low-lands near the Gulf of *Uraba* River rising between May and September, and overflowing their lower Houses on the Ground whereon are their Summer Houses. *Sir Walter Rawleigh, of Guiana, p. 42. apud Hakl. p. 644. p. 3.*

This is probably the Silk mention'd to be in *Guiana* by *Keymis. apud Hakl. p. 3. p. 675.*

Canoes or *Almadies* in *Guinea* are made out of one Tree like a Trough, able to carry twenty, thirty, or sixty Men, eight Yards long and one broad, *Sir John Hawkins ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 504.*

There is in *Brasile* a certain Tree very great and broad, having Holes in the Branches full of Water, growing in dry Places, afford-
ing

ing Drink to Travellers, and they will harbour five hundred Persons. *Anonymus Portugal of Brasile, Purchas, lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1309.*

Here (at *Dominica*) the Indians came unto us in Canoes made of a whole Tree, in some whereof were three Men, in some four or six, and in others twelve or fourteen. *Davies apud Hakl. p. 3. p. 579.*

Canoas are made of this Tree so large, as to hold an hundred, or an hundred and twenty Men. The Buttresses, Spurres or Feet of this Tree are as high as a Man can reach with a Javeling; there were three of them, and twenty Foot between each. There is a very great Tree in the Province of *Guaturo*, each of whose three Feet were twenty Spans thick on their outward Side, and forty five Spans in Thickness where they join'd the Trunc, *Oviedo's Sum. p. 206. ap. Eden.*

Oviedo, lib. 9. cap. 13. tells they were so large as scarce to be fathom'd by fifteen Men.

Smith in his *Obs.* p. 54. observ'd these Trees in *St. Christopher's*, which was overgrown with them, and that this Silk Cotton, or Down, is of good Use for Beds.

Pigafett. of *Congo, Ind. Or. p. 1. p. 10.* speaks of a Tree whereof Canoes are made, which six Men with extended Arms cannot fathom, they hold two hundred Men with Arms and Oars.

There are Trees sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen Fathoms about at *Cape tres puatas, Ind. Or. Part 6. p. 71.*

Houate, as this Silk Cotton is call'd by *Molinet, p. 209.* he tells us is used to line Cloaths and Coverlids, is new and commodious, and that it was lately brought from the Indies for that Purpose.

The Down of *Bedelsar, Alp.* is like Cotton, and with it are made Vestments called *Ouatte Honuph. p. 3.*

That this is the *rubi facie senticosa planta, Lobel. p. 452.* is certain, the Figure of it when young, agreeing to *Lobel's*, and that the Plant there figured is not the *Bonduch*, as *Dr. Plukenet, p. 2.* of his *Mantissa* and 4. of his *Almagest* affirms, is very plain, the Figure of the *Bonduch* being when grown up, smooth, and no ways resembling that Figure of *Lobel.*

CHAP. IV.

Of Trees which bear Berries, and are Umbilicated or Caliculated.

THERE are three Kinds of Trees, which in this Island make up the greatest Part of this Tribe, viz. *Myrtles, Periclymena-Recta*, and a Sort of Trees which are very numerous, having Leaves of *Canella*, or *Malabathrum*, elegantly nervous, and a coronated Fruit which comes nearest to a Gooseberry of any European Fruit I remember.

I have put amongst the *Myrtles* some *Myrtle-leav'd* Trees of which I did not meet with the Fruit, and therefore am not positive they belong to this Place.

As for those called *Viburna* by some Authors, and by me, *Periclymena*, I do not question but that their Fruits are so differing from *Viburna* and their Flowers and Fruit so like those of the *Periclymena*, that I shall have the Assent of those who nicely consider both.

For the Trees with *Canella* Leaves, tho' I have heard great Men have reckon'd them Kinds of the *Cistus*, yet considering their Flowers are not specious, nor Fruits like those of the *Cistus*, I hope I shall not be condemn'd if I reckon them a differing Kind of Trees from those of that Family.

I. *Myrtus arborea Aromatica folijs laurinis*. Cat. Jam. p. 151. Tab. 171. Fig. 1. Raij. Dendr. p. 33. Vol. 3. Phil. Transf. No. 192. p. 462. *Poivre de la Jamaïque des Anglois, Amomi des Hollandois, fruit de bois d'Inde, graine de girofle du Vulgaire Pommet*. p. 121. *An ytziperequa laurus Michuacanensis Hernand.* p. 98? *Affourou Arbor regia aromatica Ind. daphnogariophyllon vulgo bois d'Inde Surian.* An *Myrtus folijs laurinis, baccis e ceruleo nigris.* Plum. pl. Am. p. 18?

Piementa, Jamaica Pepper, or All-Spice-Tree.

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as ones Thigh, rising streight up about thirty Foot high, cover'd with an extraordinary smooth Skin, of a grey Colour, and branch'd out on every Hand, having the Ends of its Twigs set with Leaves of several Sizes, the larger being four or five Inches long, and two or three broad in the Middle, where broadest, and whence they decrease to both Extremes, ending in a Point, smooth, thin, shining, of a deep green Colour, and standing on an Inch long Footstalks, when bruised, very odoriferous, and in all things like the Leaves of a Bay-Tree. The Ends of the Twigs are branch'd out into many two Inches long Footstalks, sustaining so many Flowers, every one whereof is made up of a great many whitish green Stamina, standing within four very small Petala reflected downwards, of the same Colour. To that follows many crown'd or umbelicated Berries, (the Crown being made up of four small Foliola, or Leaves) at first, when small, greenish, but when ripe, larger than Juniper Berries, being black, smooth and shining, containing in a wet, greenish, Aromatick and biting Pulp, two large Acini separated by a Membrane lying between them, each whereof is a Hemisphere, and both making a Globe, or perfectly round, appearingly one Acinus, whence *Clusius* makes it one Seed divisible into two Parts.

It grows on the hilly Parts of this Island, but chiefly in the North-side thereof, and now is left standing, when other Trees are fell'd, and planted in several Plantations, because of the Profit from the cured Fruit sent in great Quantities yearly into Europe.

It flowers in June, July and August, but in several Places sooner or later, according to their Situation and different Season for Rains, and after it flowers the Fruit soon ripens; but 'tis to be observ'd, that in clear'd open Grounds, 'tis sooner ripe than in thick Woods.

The Leaves are very much made Use of in Baths for Hydropick Legs, &c. by the Indians, Negroes and Surgeons, and may be substituted wherever Bay Leaves are thought useful, they resembling them in every thing.

There is no great Difficulty in the Curing or Preserving of this Fruit for use. The Negroes and Indians climb some Trees, cut down others, and pull off the Twigs with the unripe green Fruit, which are separated from the Twigs, Leaves, and ripe Berries, and are afterwards spread on Cloths expos'd to the Sun, from it's Rising to it's Setting for many Days, whereby they become dry, rugose, and from a green, change to a brown Colour, and then are fit for the Market, where 'tis usually sold at Eighteen Pence the Pound in the Beginning of the Season, and at one Shilling the whole Year after.

The

The ripe Berries are very carefully separated from those to be cured, because their wet and plenteous Pulp makes them unfit for Cure, whence these Berries always coming unripe dry'd into *Europe*, has been the Occasion of Naturalists thinking it to be *fructu umbilicato sicco*.

In Curing, the Dews must carefully be avoided.

It may deservedly be 'counted one of the best Spices in common Use, having a very fine Relish of many, from thence called *All-Spice*, and being much milder than any of our ordinary Spices, 'tis very much sought after and imported into *Europe*.

It yields with Water by Distillation a delicate odoriferous Chymical Oyl per *Vesicam*, sinking to the Bottom in Water, as Oyl of Cloves.

'Tis Binding, Drying, and may have the same Effects with Cloves and is now used instead of other Spices.

It may be a *Succedaneum* and good for any thing that Myrtles are.

Every thing in this Tree agrees with the Description of the *Xotox-itle*, or *Piper Tavaſci*, of *Hernand.* and *Ximenes* in the Spanish Translation of *Hernan.* Printed at *Mexico*, f. 2. only the Flower, which he describes to be scarlet and like Pomgranates with the Smell of Orange-Flowers, no way agree to this.

Clusius thinks this Heating, Binding, and Drying as the *Amomum* of *Dioscorides*, which it is very like, only some few Marks are wanting, and he seems to be of Opinion, that this is the *Garyophyllon Plinij*, his Description agreeing to this, smelling, very sweet and for that Reason if chaw'd, takes away a stinking Breath. But 'tis not likely that this was known to the Ancients, it not being observ'd to grow in the *East*, but *West-Indies*.

Parkinson says, those more audacious than wise, used it for *Amomum*.

Hughes, p. 53. tells us that 'tis good to scent Chocolate, but causes the Head-ach if too great a Proportion be used.

It is used for *Carpobalsamum*, which is quite a different Fruit. *Berlu* in his Treasury of Drugs.

John de Barrios says, that in a small Quantity, it was in his Time one of the Ingredients of Chocolate.

Franciscus Uria brought it from *New Spain* to *Redi*, and said it was there commended against the Epilepsy and *Gutta Serena*, it may (says *Redi*) be granted to have the Properties of Juniper, Cloves, Pepper and Cinamon, but in those two Distempers I have long tryed it on divers Subjects without Success; neither do I believe it hurts in those Cases, but think it does not a little help the Head and Stomach if in Time and Place it be moderately given. *Red. Exp. Nat.* p. 136.

Grains of Turpentine Trees are found about *Montpelier*, they grow also in the Way between *Jerusalem* and *Joppa*, and are basely, sold for *Carpobalsamum* *Rawolfe*, p. 3. cap. 22.

It may supply the Place of Pepper and be used for *Carpobalsamum* or *Carpesium*, it strengthens the Heart and Stomach, helps the Mother, expels Wind, the cold-Fit of Agues, opens Obstructions, is diuretick, is good for the Colic and Iliac Passions, excites Venery, and cuts gross and tough Humours, *Hern.*

It is now commonly sold for *Carpobalsamum* by the Druggists and Apothecaries, which I suppose came from *Hernandez*, who says it may be substituted for it, but 'tis not that Fruit, neither do I think it ought to be used as its *Succedaneum*, being less adstringent, and Balsamick, but more odoriferous, so that I think in Want of the true Fruit of the Balsam-Tree, the best *Succedaneum* we can have for the Fruit as well as the other

Parts of the Balsam-Tree, were those of the *Terebinthus*, or *Lentiscus*, as *Lobel* says, to which they come very near in most Parts.

A Brother Jesuit who had travel'd much, told me that he found a Tree bearing Pepper in the Deserts of *Jamaica*. *Jos. Acofta*.

The Wood is hard, the Leaves are broader than those of Laurel, and it bears a kind of bay Berry. The Leaves are us'd in Sauces. *Tertre*. And for Tumours in the Legs after malignant Fevers. *Rochef*.

This Pepper Tree hath in all Things its Flower and Berry like the Ivy Berry, and those Berries are Grains of Pepper, so that when they gather them they are green, then they lay them in the Sun, where they become black, and grow without Labour. *Frederick ap. Hakl. p. 242.* and *Fitch. ib. p. 265.* both speaking of the common Black *East India* Pepper; and 'tis observable that *Pliny* takes Notice that Myrtle Berries were us'd as black Pepper now is, before the Discovery of this last Spice.

The Leaves supply the Place of Cinamon, Cloves and Mace in *Barbados*. *Ligon*.

The Difference of the Leaves in *Dr. Plukenet's* Figure and *Clusius's* from mine in the *Philosophical Transactions* and here, may proceed only from a Variety from the different Age, or Soil of the Trees, notwithstanding what *Dr. Plukenet* says in his *Mant. p. 39*.

II. *Myrtus arborea inodora, folijs latis subrotundis, flore albo fructu monopyreno.* *Cat. Jam. p. 162. Raij. Tom. 3. Dendr. p. 35. Tab. 192. Fig. 2.*

This Tree has a great many deep Roots, small, streight, and cover'd with a grey-colour'd Bark; the Trunc is as big as one's Arm, streight, fifteen Foot high, and cover'd with a Clay-colour'd Bark, having crooked Branches hanging down, the Twigs whereof are set opposite to one another, as are on them the Leaves, being exactly like those of *Myrtus Latifolia Belgica*. *C. B. Pin.* The Flowers come out *Ex alis Foliorum*, several together, standing on half Inch long, green Footstalks, each whereof is white and tetrapetalous, with many white Stamina in the Middle. The Berries are like those of Myrtle, round, black, umbilicated, or crown'd, and of the Bigness of a large Pea, having in them a pretty thick greenish Pulp, and one roundish Stone like that of a Cherry.

It grew on a Gully's Sides in a Wood between the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega*, and *Two Mile Wood*.

III. *Myrti folio arbor cortice argenteo folijs oblongis ad basin latioribus, acuminatis, inodoris, ex adverso sitis, flore pentapetaloide pallide albicante.* *Cat. Jam. p. 162. Tab. 187. Fig. 3. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. p. 35. An Myrti Species Americana ex Veracrucis. Herm. par. Bat. pr. p. 355. Myrtho laurifolio similis Americana. Hort. Beaum. p. 30. An Lance-Wood of Dampier. cap. 5? An Arbor Americana baccifera Myrtifolia viminalibus Virgis, seu flagellifera major Barbadosibus rodwood dicta. Pluken. Tab. 139. Fig. 6? Arbor Brasiliiana myrti laureae folijs inodoris. Commel. Hort. Amst. p. 173.*

Silver Wood.

This Tree riseth streight up, to about twenty Foot high, it has an almost smooth grey Bark, with some very white Spots on it, whence the Name; the Trunc is no thicker than one's Leg, undivided to the very Top, where the Branches are spread on every Side, the Leaves come out of the Twigs by Pairs, set opposite one to the other, having very short, or no Footstalks, they are smooth, very thin, of a yellowish green Colour, an
Inch

Inch in Length, and almost one in Breadth near the Beginning, where broadest and roundish, from thence, decreasing to the Point, which is sharp, tho' sometimes they are not so round, but more pointed. They are whole, or not at all serrated or dentated. The Flowers come out *Ex alis foliorum*, sometimes many, sometimes few together, small, and of a pale white Colour, standing on crooked Petioli, being made up of five little Petala, standing on the Edges of an open Cup of a green Colour, from within which come out many very long Stamina, with yellow Apices at Top.

It grows very plentifully in the Woods over Mr. Batchelor's House in his Plantation.

Lance-Wood is hard, tough, heavy, and good for Looms, Handles, Staves for Oars, or scouring Rods for Guns. It grows as streight as an Ash. Dampier. about Nicoya and Blew Fields.

IV. *Myrti folio arbor, folijs longissimis inodoris.* Cat. Jam. p. 162. Raij. Dendr. Vol. 3. p. 36. Tab. 192. Fig. 1. *An Buxus lauri Alexandrinae folijs accedens Americana.* Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 80. Fig. 6? *An Arbor Americana bac-cifera Myrtifolia viminalibus virgis, longius mucronatis seu cuspidatis & puncta-tis folijs seu flagellifera minor.* Ejusd. Tab. 139. Fig. 7? *An Arbor Jamaicensis modora, folijs camphoriferae similibus.* Ejusd. Tab. 262. Fig. 2? Almag. p. 42?

This Tree was very like the former, only the Leaves came out alternatively, and were long and narrow, being about 3 or 4 Inches long and one and a half broad in the Middle, where broadest, being narrow at both Beginning and End, without any Footstalk, and very like in Consistence to the Leaves of Myrtles, tho' not odoriferous. The other Parts of this Tree I never saw, but by the Face of the Leaves it ought to belong to this Place.

It grew with the former on the Red Hills, near Mr. Batchelor's.

V. *Myrti folio arbor, folijs latis subrotundis flore albo racemoso.* Cat. Jam. p. 162. Raij. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 36. Tab. 193. Fig. 1.

The Wood of this Tree was very hard and white, being cover'd with a grey, smooth Bark, the Twigs had Leaves alternatively at about three quarters of an Inch's Distance, each having one third of an Inch long Footstalk, being about two Inches long, and one and a half broad near the round Base, where broadest, being even, shining, with very few appearing Veins on their Surface, and being pointed without any Indentures on the Edges, *Ex alis foliorum*, towards the Top comes a two Inches long Footstalk, or Ligula, to the End of which, by small Footstalks, are fastened white Flowers, standing on a roundish small Apex, or Head, which I take to be the Rudiments of the Fruit, and therefore refer it hither; the Petala were in Number five, and there were several Stamina in the Middle. I never saw the Fruit.

It grew in the Island of Jamaica, and if I rightly remember, on the Red Hills.

VI. *Myrto affinis buxi folijs floribus pallide luteis.* Cat. Jam. p. 162. Raij. Vol. 3. p. 36. Tab. 192. Fig. 3.

This Tree rises thirty Foot high, with a white, smooth Bark, it has Leaves like those of Box, only in every Thing larger, especially towards the Top; the Flowers come out by Tufts along the Branches, they are very small, without Footstalks, round, and of a pale yellow Colour.

It grew on the woody Hills over Mr. Batchelor's House in Jamaica.

VII. *Myrto*

VII. *Myrto affinis arbor, folijs laurinis, flore albo tetrapetalo odorato. Cat. Jam. p. 162. Raij. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 36. Tab. 193. Fig. 2. An arbor Americana Myrti Baticæ latifolia facie aromatica. Pluken. Mant. p. 25?*

This Tree rises to ten Foot high, its Bark is smooth, ash-colour'd, having its Top bow'd down, the Branches Ends are beset with several Leaves standing on short Footstalks opposite to one another, four Inches long and two broad in the Middle, where broadest, smooth, of a fresh green Colour, having no Smell, and being very like Bay or Laurel Leaves. The Flowers come out of the Branches opposite to the Leaves, they are several, standing on the same branch'd Footstalk, tetrapetalous, with many Stamina both of a white Colour and smelling very sweet. I never saw the Fruit.

It grew in a Gullie beyond Troopers-Quarters near the Town of St. Jago de la vega.

VIII. *Loti arboris folio angustiore, rubi flore, fructu polyspermo umbilicato. Cat. Jam. p. 162. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 32. Tab. 194. Fig. 1. An Mespilus Americana alni vel coryli folijs, fructu Mucaginoso albo. Commel. Hort. Amst. p. 155? Calabura alba. Par. Bat. pr. Herm?*

This Tree has a Trunc as large as ones Thigh, cover'd with an almost smooth, reddish brown Bark, and branch'd towards the Top into several Branches, rising thirty Foot high; the Twigs are set alternatively, with Leaves at a quarter of an Inch's Distance, they have yellowish, hoary, one tenth of an Inch long Footstalks, and are two Inches long, and half as broad at the lower Side, hoary and indented about the Edges; of a dark green Colour above, very like the Leaves of the *Lotus Arbor*, only narrower, soft and viscid. The Flowers stand *ad alas foliorum*, on half Inch long Footstalks; they are pentapetalous, white, with yellow Stamina, like a Bramble Flower; to them follows an umbilicated Fruit as big as a Cherry, first green and containing in a Pulp a great many small, round, whitish Seeds.

It grows going to the Ferry near the *Crawle*, and by Colonel Cope's Plantation.

IX. *Loti arboris folio angustissimo arbor baccifera racemosa fructu minimo croceo monopyreno. Cat. Jam. p. 163. An salvifolia arbor Orientalis, folijs tenuissime crenatis. Pluken. Phyt. Tab. 221. Fig. 4. Alm. 329?*

This Tree riseth to about fifteen Foot high, having a smooth, reddish, light brown Bark, a streight Trunc as thick as ones Leg, and several Branches spread towards the Top. The Twigs have Leaves at every half Inch's Distance, coming out alternatively on each Side of the Twig, they stand on an eighth of an Inch long Footstalk, are two Inches long and half as broad near the Base or End next the Footstalk, where broadest, being rough, dark green coloured, from a broad Base ending in a Point, ferrated, and having Veins taking their Beginning from the Footstalks End and middle Rib, running thro' all the Parts of the Leaf, which in every thing resembles those of the *Lotus Arbor* only it is narrower. *Ex alis foliorum* come the Flowers; they are very small, greenish and pentapetalous, and to them succeed on 8th of an Inch long crooked Footstalks, three or four small Orange colour'd Berries, as big as a small Pin's Head, almost oval, insipid, having a small Orange colour'd Pulp and within it one small, black, round Seed.

It grew on the Banks of *Rio Cobre* below the Town of St. Jago de la Vega on the same Side, of the River on Sixteen-Mile-Walk Path, near Seven Mile-Walk, and in the Woods by the Road going to *Guanaboa*.

X. *Pericly-*

The small, black and yellow Birds, feed on the Berries of this Tree.

The Root, Bark, Leaves and Fruit of this Tree, are thought to be a Specific Remedy against the Epilepsy, Phrensy, and other Diseases of the Head. *Hort. Mal.*

X. *Periclymenum rectum, salvia folio rugoso majore oblongo bullato, flore albo, fructu longiore.* Cat. Jam. p. 163. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 31. *Salvia Barbadosibus dicta spica florum compactori.* Plukenet, Tab. 221. Fig. 3. *An Camara arborescens salvia folio Plum. pl. Amer. p. 32. ? An Calabura rubra folijs laurinis, Herm. par. Bat. pr. p. 319? Pluk. Alm. p. 75?*

The largest Sort of Wild-Sage.

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as ones Leg, cover'd with a brown, almost smooth Bark, rising ten or twelve Foot high, having Branches spread on every Hand, making a very handsome Head, the Tops of the Twigs are beset with several Leaves plac'd round them alternatively, at a quarter of an Inch's Distance, they stand on one third of an Inch long Footstalks, are an Inch and a half long and half as broad in the Middle, where broadest, corrugated or crumpl'd and bullated, rough like the Leaves of Sage, of a green Colour above, whitish beneath, and smell like the Leaves of *Cistus*. The Heads are the same with others of this Kind, only longer.

It grew on the Road to *Guanaboa*, on the red Hills very frequently, and in *Barbados*.

XI. *Periclymenum rectum salvia folio rugoso majore subrotundo bullato.* Cat. Jam. p. 163. Raij. Hist. Dendr. Vol. 3. p. 31. Tab. 195. Fig. 1.

Of the foregoing this is only a Variety different in the Leaves; which are rounder and more bullated, otherwise the same. I found it on Mount *Diablo*.

XII. *Periclymenum rectum, salvia folio rugoso minore bullato, flore albo.* Cat. Jam. p. 163. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 31. Tab. 194. Fig. 2.

Wild Sage.

This Shrub has several woody, redish, brown Foot-long Roots, spread round on every Hand, under the Surface of the Earth, from whence springs up a streight Stem, as thick as one's Arm, seven Foot high, having a smooth, Chestnut-colour'd Bark, and towards the Top several Branches on every Side, whose Twigs are beset with rough Leaves like those of Sage, from whence its Name, smelling very gratefully like *Cistus*; they stand on an eighth of an Inch long Footstalks, are an Inch and a half long, and half as broad at the Base, where broadest, from whence they diminish to the Point, and are snipt, or cut in on the Edges and bullated on the upper Side; at the End of the Branches are the Flowers in a round Head, being many together, standing close by one another, white, monopetalous, having their *Ora* divided into five Sections, to which follow many red Acini or Berries, conglomerated or set close together like a Mulberry, Blackberry, or rather the Fruit of the *Periclymenum*, each of which contains a pretty large, round, blackish Seed, in a thin Pulp.

It grows every where in the *Savanna* about the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega*, and in all the *Caribes*.

The Leaves are very much used in Baths for Hydropic People, to cleanse the Skin, and in all hot Fomentations.

I find by a Specimen sent me by Dr. Richardson, that this is not the *Viburnum salvia folijs obtusis floribus albis*, Herm. Par. Bat. pr. p. 384. as I suspected, p. 164, of my Catalogue, but that, that and the *Viburnum cisti fœminæ seu salvia folijs mucronatis Americanum odoratum minus floribus incarnatis* of the same Author are Varieties of the *Periclymenum rectum salvia folio rugoso minore subrotundo* mentioned to grow in Barbados. p. 39. of my Voyage to Jamaica, in the 1st Volume of this History.

XIII. *Periclymenum rectum urtica folio hirsuto majore, flore flavo.* Cat. Jam. p. 163. Tab. 195. Fig. 2. Raij Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 30. An *Chrysanthemum Brasiliense majus urtica folio*. Bob. p. 24? Vel an *Pseudo Marrubium Americanum Viburni facie flore carneo*. Ejusd. Hist. Ox. Part 3. p. 378?

Another Sort of Wild-Sage.

This Shrub is much the same with the precedent, its Trunc rises 7 or 8 Foot high, and is as thick as ones Wrift, has a smooth, white Bark, and several Branches towards the Top, inclining downwards, the Leaves are set opposite to one another in several Joints, they stand on half Inch long Footstalks, are two Inches long and one broad at the round Base, where broadest, from thence decreasing to a Point, snipt about the Edges, rough, and very like to the Leaves of *Scorodonia* or Nettles, not bullated, smelling like those of the foregoing; the Flowers are many plac'd together in Heads close by one another as the former, and are of an Orange or deep yellow Colour, to which follows a Fruit exactly like that of the former.

It grows every where with the former.

Its Leaves are used as those of the Precedent.

This agrees to *Hernandez* and *Ximenes* their Descriptions who say, that the Decoction of the Bark of the Roots and Trunc drank, is good for Uterine Diseases, is diuretic and cleanses the Body, and that the Roots, Bark or Leaves apply'd, open, cleanse and dissipate Swellings and Ulcers, and heal Burns.

XIV. *Periclymenum rectum humilius, salvia folio rugoso majore flore purpureo, fructu oblongo esculento purpureo.* Cat. Jam. p. 164. Raij Hist. Vol. 3. p. 30. Tab. 195. Fig. 3. *Viburnum cisti fœminæ seu salvia folijs mucronatis Americanum odoratum minus floribus incarnatis*, Herm. par. Bat. pr. 384. Pluken. Alm. p. 386. An *Viburnum Americanum minus cisti fœminæ folijs crenatis, flore carneo*, Breyn. pr. 2. p. 103?

A fourth Sort of Wild-Sage.

By several corner'd Stalks, having a very large Pith, this Shrub rises three or four Foot high, having two or three Branches coming out at a Joint, thick beset with Leaves opposite to one another, having short or no Footstalks; they are two Inches long, and one broad in the Middle where broadest, indented about the Edges, very nearly resembling those of *Scorodonia* or Sage, and like the others of this Kind. The Flowers come out *ex alis Foliorum*, stand on two Inches long hairy Footstalks, many together, set close to one another, of a pale Purple Colour, and are pentapetalous. To them succeeds the Fruit, which is made up of many Acini, close set to one another like Mulberries, each Acinus containing

containing one flat, white Seed, the whole Fruit being of a Purple Colour, much more juicy than the other Species of this Kind, and not unpleasant to the Taste, whence Children covet and gather the Fruit to eat. The whole Tops of this Plant are hairy.

It grows in the Low-Lands and Plantations in several Places and near the River side just by the Town of St. Jago de la Vega; under Trooper's Quarters, in a Ditch very copiously.

XV. *Periclymenum rectum urticae folio, flore coccineo amplo. Cat. Fam. p. 164. Camara sexta Herba fruticosa calaminthoides, floribus verticillatis purpureis, herba uterina, Surian. Viburnum Americanum urticae folijs, lamij odore floribus miniatis. Commelin. Hort. Amst. p. 151. Viburnum Americanum odoratum urticae folijs latioribus spinosum floribus miniatis. Herm. par. Bat. pr. p. 383. Periclymeno accedens planta Brasiliensis floribus congestis rubris, Bob. Hist. Ox. Part 3. p. 535.*

I could observe no Difference between this Shrub and that with the yellow Flower describ'd before, only the Flowers were larger and of a scarlet or deep red Colour, looking very pleasantly.

This is no *Viburnum* according to *Rivinus*.

I found it between the Walls of the ruin'd Church, built by *Peter Martyr*, in the old Town of *Sevilla* in the North side of this Island.

An Anonymus Portugal of Brasil, p. 1311. ap. Purchas, lib. 7. cap. 1. says that a Decoction of this is a Remedy for Scabs, the Pox, and new Wounds, and that they make of its Flowers, Nosegays for the Ornament of Altars. *Jo. de Laet. lib. 15. cap. 16.* tells us the same.

The Leaves are hot and dry in the third Degree, *Piso*.

Excellent Baths are made of it. The Leaves are used as well to corroborate inwardly, in Lieu of Mint and Balm, as to cleanse outwardly, they cure many Diseases of the Skin, and the Itch it self. *Piso*.

The Figure in *Piso* and *Marcg.* agrees well to this.

The inspissated Decoction cures old Ulcers, and takes away the Head-ach proceeding from Cold, if the sick Person be wash'd with it. *Piso*.

The Flowers are first yellow, then become Orange coloured and afterwards red, or scarlet. *Pl.*

Dr. Plukenet. p. 187. of his *Mantissa*, makes this the same with the last Plant save one, whether justly, I leave others to judge.

Why *Dr. Herman* should call this *Spinosum* I cannot see.

XVI. *Periclymenum rectum salviae folijs majoribus oblongis mucronatis subtus villosis alternatim sitis flore & fructu minoribus. Cat. Fam. p. 164. Tab. 194. Fig. 3. Ulmi angustae folia facie baccifera Jamaicensis folijs superne scabris subtus villosis floribus flavis perpusillis, fructu botryoide monospermo. Pluken. Phyt. Tab. 328. Fig. 5. Alm. p. 393.*

This Tree had its Branches cover'd with a smooth blackish Bark, under which was a hard, white Wood, towards its Ends were the Leaves placed at upwards of an Inch's Distance from one another, being about two Inches long and near one broad in the Middle where broadest, having very small Footstalks, being indented about the Edges, rough or corrugated on the upper Surface, like the Leaves of Sage, or Nettles, not bullated, whitish underneath, where they are somewhat woolly, and have many eminent Ribs. *Ex. alio Foliorum* come two Inches long, small branch'd Twiggs, on the Ends of which are the Flowers, standing several together, being smaller than the former.

I found it in the North-Side of this Island.

XVII. *Pertelymentum rectum salvia folio rugoso longo & angustissimo. Cat. Jam. p. 164. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 31. Tab. 195. Fig. 4.*

This Tree was the same with the preceding, the Leaves only differing, which were very long and narrow, coming out of the square Stalk by Pairs, set opposite the one to the other, standing on very short Footstalks, being about an Inch and a half long, and one third of an Inch broad in the Middle, where broadest, whence they decrease to both Ends, being sharp pointed dentated about the Edges, of a dark Colour above, whitish underneath, and in their Surfaces like the Leaves of Sage. *Ex alis Foliorum* rise two Inches long Footstalks, sustaining Heads like those of the former.

It grew in the Savanna's on Mount Diablo.

This appears by its Description and Figure quite different from the first of this Tribe here describ'd, notwithstanding Dr. Plukenet, p. 166. of his *Mantissa* makes them to be the same. The Leaves of this are narrower and the Heads rounder.

XVIII. *Grossularia fructu arbor maxima non spinosa, Malabathri folio maximo inodoro, flore racemoso albo. Cat. Jam. p. 164. Tab. 196. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 26. Acinodendron Americanum quinque nervium comantibus flosculis folijs amplissimis glabris prona parte albicantibus. Plukenet Mant. p. 4. An Grossularia Americana plantaginis folio lato fructu minimo caeruleo. Plum. Tournef. Inst. p. 640? pl. Am. p. 18?*

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as ones Thigh, cover'd with a russet colour'd, almost smooth Bark, very streight and twenty Foot high, the Twigs come from the Branches towards the Top, opposite to one another, they are square, and have, at an Inch's Distance, Leaves set opposite to one another, having no Footstalks, they are a Foot and a half long, and half as broad in the Middle, where broadest, being narrow at the Beginning, increasing to the Middle, and thence decreasing till they end in a Point, a little serrated about the Edges; they are very green above white beneath, and smooth, each having five large Ribs running from its Beginning thro' its Length with transverse ones, the middle one being streight, the others arch'd, exactly like the Leaves of *Malabathrum*. On the Tops of the Branches are several Bunches or Spikes of white Flowers, pentapetalous, with white Stamina, three or four coming out in Tufts, to which follow so many small Berries crown'd as are the others of this Kind.

It grew on the Inland Mountainous Woods, as about Mount Diablo, on the red Hills, near and beyond Colonel Cope's Plantation, &c. and in Barbados.

XIX. *Grossularia fructu arbor maxima non spinosa Malabathri folio integro minore subtus albido, fructu majore. Cat. Jam. p. 164. Arbor Americana quinque nervia comantibus flosculis, folijs amplissimis glabris prona parte albicantibus. Plukenet, phyt. Tab. 264. Fig. 4. Alm. p. 40. Acinodendron Americanum ampliore folio trinervi, inferius alba lanugine incano, Ej. Almag. p. 4. An Grossularia Americana, plantaginis folio glabro, flore roseo. Plum. Tournef. Inst. p. 640? pl. Amer. p. 18?*

This was the same in every thing with the preceding, only the Leaves were not so dark colour'd but white underneath and like them above, the Fruit was much larger, as was the whole Tree.

There is a Variety of this with the Leaves of a Russet Colour underneath, and the same Colour above.

It grew on the red Hills going to Guanaboa.

XX.

XX. *Grossularia fructu arbor maxima non spinosa Malabathri folio integro minore subtus ferrugineo.* Cat. Jam. p. 165. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 26. Tab. 196. Fig. 2. *Arbuscula trinervis aut potius pentaneros folijs crassis hirsutis ad ambitum rarioribus serris ex insula Jamaicensi,* Plukenet. Phyt. Tab. 264. Fig. 2.

I found it with the former from which it scarce differs.

It appears by the Account of this, compared with that found in Barbados describ'd, p. 39. of my Voyage to Jamaica that they are two different Trees; notwithstanding Dr. Plukenet's contrary Opinion, p. 4. of his *Mantissa*.

XXI. *Grossularia fructu arbor non spinosa Malabathri folio maximo glabro & splendente.* Cat. Jam. p. 165. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 26. Tab. 197. Fig. 1. *Acinodendron Americanum canella folio maximo utrinque glabro* Pluken. *Mantiss* p. 4. *An Grossularia Americana plantaginis folio amplissimo* Plum. *Tournesf. Inst.* p. 640? *pl. Am.* p. 18?

This Tree had a brown Bark, being large, having crooked Branches and Twigs as it were jointed, the Angles comprehended between the Twigs at each Joint being very obtuse. The Leaves come out alternatively at half an Inch's Distance, each whereof is about four Inches long and two broad in the Middle, where broadest, being even on the Edges, having three Nerves or Veins running from the Footstalk's End thro' the Leaf, which is of a fine Contexture, with transverse Veins appearing in a very smooth Surface very pleasantly; the upper Side is shining, and of a fine pale green Colour. I suppose the Fruit and Flower are as those of the former.

I found it on the red Hills in the Woods.

This is by some accounted a Bastard-Cinamon-Tree.

XXII. *Grossularia fructu non spinosa, Malabathri folijs longa & rufa lanugine hirsutis, fructu majore cæruleo.* Cat. Jam. p. 165. Tab. 197. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 74. *Texhuatl. Hernand.* p. 413. *Arbuscula Jamaicensis quinque nervis minutissime dentatis folijs & caule pubescentibus flosculis ex sinu foliorum gemellis.* Pluk. *Alm.* p. 40. *Phyt. Tab.* 264. Fig. 1. *Arbuscula Jamaicensis pentaneuros folijs crassis leviter dentatis, superna facie ferruginea, prona candicante & molli lanugine villosis.* Ejusd. *ib.* *Acinodendron Americanum pentaneuron folijs crassis hirsutis ad ambitum rarioribus serris ex Insula Jamaica* Ej. *Mantiss.* p. 4. *An Acinodendron Americanum trinervium folijs peroxiguis.* Ej. *ib?* *seu cisti facie arbuscula Jamaicensis, folijs trinerviis, floribus & capsulis sparsim enascentibus* Ej. *Alm.* p. 105? *An Grossularia Americana plantaginis folio angustiore hirsuto.* Plum. *Tournesf. Inst.* p. 640?

This Shrub had several angular Stalks, rising to about four Foot high, very thick cover'd with russet colour'd, long Hair, divided into several Branches at about an Inch and a half's Distance, rising out of the Axe of the Leaves which are set opposite to one another, standing on a quarter of an Inch long Footstalks; they were four Inches long and almost two broad in the Middle, where broadest, from the Footstalk increasing to the Middle, and thence decreasing to the Point, being a little corrugated on its Surface, of a yellowish green Colour, having some large Nerves, taking their Beginning from the Footstalk's End, running thro' the Leaf with several transverse ones, like the *Malabathrum* or *Cinamon* Kind, and being all over very hoary, with a russet colour'd, long, soft Hair. The Fruit stands on the Ends of the Twigs, being a crown'd, oval, smooth blue Berry, almost as big as a Nutmeg. It has a pentapetalous Flower which is white according to *Marcgr.* but I never saw it.

There is another Variety of this with longer Leaves.

It grew on the woody Hills between *Guanaboa* and Colonel Bourden's Plantation, on Mount *Diablo*, and the other Inland, woody Hills of this Island.

The Berries give a Juice like Myrtles, and are eaten by the Blacks. The Leaves powder'd and sprinkled on Ulcers, coming from a hot Cause, cure them. *Marcgr.*

They extract a Soap out of the Berries to wash Cloaths, *Piso*. But how this is done he doth not tell.

Not only the Powder of the Leaves but the Juice is good for ill-natur'd, hot Ulcers, and therefore much sought after by Surgeons, *Piso*.

XXIII. *Grossularie fructu non spinosa, Malabathri folijs subtus niveis fructu racemoso in umbella modum disposito.* Cat. Jam. p. 165. Tab. 198. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 26.

I have nothing to add to what I have said of this, p. 40 of my Voyage to *Jamaica* prefix'd to the first Volume of this History.

XXIV. *Grossularie fructu majore arbor spinosa, fructu folioso e viridi albicante.* Cat. Jam. p. 165. Raij. 3 Vol. Hist. Dendr. p. 27. *Malus Americana non spinosa portulacæ folio, fructu folioso, semine reniformi splendente, Blad-Apple vulgo.* Commel. Hort. Amst. p. 135. *Pereskia aculeata, flore albo fructu flavescente.* Plum. pl. Am. p. 35.

This Tree had the Face of a *Rhamnus* with many Prickles coming out of the same Place of the Trunc in Tufts, some longer, some shorter, and a Fruit about the Bigness of a Walnut, oval, whitish green, smooth, with Tufts of small Leaves on it. It had a whitish, mucilaginous, soft Pulp, with Acini within it, like Gooseberries. The whole Tree was about fifteen Foot high and well spread.

It grew near the old Monastery Ruins by the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega* whether naturally or planted I know not, but I never saw but that one Tree.

It was brought from the Island *Margarita* to *Amsterdam*. *Commel.*

Dr. *Plukenet* doubts, p. 4. of his *Mantissa*, if this be the *uva crispa Americana*. *Pis.* p. 242. & p. 155. confounds this with the *Portulaca spinosa lanuginosa arborescens Americana*. *P.B. app.* and his *Portulaca Americana latifolia ad Foliorum ortum lanugine obducta longioribus aculeis horrida.* phyt. Tab. 215. Fig. 6. *Alm.* p. 304. which must be vastly different from it.

XXV. *Baccifera arbor calyculata folijs laurinis fructu racemoso esculento subrotundo monoppyreno pallide luteo.* Cat. Jam. p. 165. Tab. 198. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 49. *An Locus spuria punctatis folijs, arbor Americana fructu parvo pruniformi officulo sulcato.* Pluk. phyt. Tab. 200. Fig. 6? *Alm.* p. 225? *Vel an Lotus arbor Virginiana folijs levibus fructu flavescente.* Ej. ib? *Lotus arbor Virginiana fructu rubro.* Raij. Hist. app. p. 1917? *Lotus arbor folio glabro fructu rubro* Sch. Bot. p. 287?

The Bastard Locust-Tree.

This Tree has a very thick Trunc, cover'd with a smooth, clay colour'd Bark, having Branches equally spread round about it, which towards their Ends are beset with Leaves standing on a quarter of an Inch long Footstalks, being five Inches long and half as broad in the Middle, where broadest, ending in a Point; they are of a dark green Colour and

and smooth. The Fruit comes on the End of the Twigs, being a Stalk or String, on which grow several smooth, green, roundish Berries, bigger than Peas, fasten'd to it by an half Inch long Footstalks, at its under Side, having a brown five leav'd Calix or Crown encompassing it. The Pulp is sweet, white, mealy, including a hard, brownish, black Stone, bigger than a Pepper-Corn, and much like it.

It grew near Mr. Elletson's Plantation on the Savanna in *Liguanea*, in Sixteen-Mile-Walk, &c. and in *Barbados*.

The Berries are ripe in *August*, then fall off the Trees, under which they are gather'd and carried to Market, being eaten and thought a pleasant Disert.

Reid, a Gardiner sent to *Barbados* for Plants, relates, that this Tree bore Pods good to eat, but sure he was mistaken.

I am doubtful whether this Tree be meant by *Ligon*. p. 14. to be found in *Cape Verd*. Isles, or p. 33 and 74, where he says, that the Nuts of Locust feed Swine in *Barbados*, that the Trees are fifty Foot high, three foot and a half Diameter, of close Timber, hard, brittle but lasting: It being not unlikely that these may be the *Carob* or some silquose Tree.

XXVI. *Baccifera arbor calyculata, folijs integris oblongis acuminatis, fructu rufescente*. Cat. Jam. p. 165. Tab. 198. Fig. 3. Raij Hist. Vol. 3. Denar. p. 49.

This Tree had many woody crooked Branches, cover'd with a light colour'd, brown, grey, smooth Bark, and having a white Wood. At the Ends of the Twigs are many Leaves, standing on a quarter of an Inch long Footstalks, about an Inch and a half long, and one broad in the Middle, where broadest, being narrow at the Beginning and End, tho' sometimes they are blunt at their Ends, or somewhat roundish, smooth, without any Incisures on the Edges. The Fruit comes at the Top of the Twigs, being a small roundish corner'd Berry, many of them together, bigger than that of the Elder, or as big as a Pepper Corn, standing on a small quarter of an Inch long petiolus, at the End of which is a small Calix incompassing the Bottom of each Berry, which is reddish, having in a slender Pulp, several small irregularly figur'd Acini, like those of Grapes.

It grew towards the North Side of this Island.

It appears plain that it is different from the precedent Bastard Locust-Tree, tho' Dr. *Plukenet*, p. 119 of his *Mantissa* makes them the same.

XXVII. *Arbor baccifera, laurifolia, aromatica, fructu viridi calyculato racemoso*. Cat. Jam. p. 165. Tab. 191. Fig. 2. Phil. Transact. No. 192. p. 465. *Cassia lignea Jamaicensis, laureola folijs subcinereis, cortice piperis modo acri*. Pluken. Almag. p. 89. *Cassia lignea laurifolia Americana cortice albo, valde acri & aromatico*. Ejusd. *Cassia Cinamomea S. Cinamomum silvestre Barbadiense, arbor baccifera fructu calyculato tetrapyreno folio enervi Pseudo Cassia Cinamomea Americana*, Ejusd. Almag. p. 89. *Cassia Americana spuria fissilis dicta*. Herm. parad. Bat. pr. p. 320. *Canelle blanche, costus blanc, costus corticosus & ecorce de Wintherus de Pommet*. p. 130. *Bois de Canelle*. Ejusd. p. 195.

Cortex Winteranus-Tree, or, Cinamon-Tree.

This Tree has a Trunc the Thickness of the Calf of one's Leg, rising to about 20 or 30 Foot high, having many Branches and Twigs hanging downwards, making a very comely Top. The Bark is made of one outward, Rind

Rind or *Cuticula*, which is thin and of a grey Colour, with some white Spots here and there, and now and then some shallow Furrows in it, of a very biting and aromattick Taste, something like Cloves, as is also the inward, which is thicker and not so rough or furrow'd. The Leaves come out round the Ends of the Twigs, without any Order, standing on a quarter of an Inch long Footstalks, are two Inches and a half long and more than one broad, near the End, where broadest, roundish, being narrow at the Beginning, and of a yellowish green Colour, shining and smooth, with one middle Rib. The Tops of the Twigs are branch'd out into Bunches of many pentapetalous, scarlet or purple Flowers, made up of five Petala, to which follow so many Berries being each of the Bigness of a large Pea, roundish, green, and containing within a mucilaginous, pale green, thin Pulp, four black, large, shining, Seeds or Acini, of an irregular protuberant Figure.

All the Parts of this Tree are very Aromattick, hot and biting to the Taste, which, if too troublesome, is cured by fair Water.

It grows in the Low-land or Savanna Woods very frequently, and on each Side of the Road between Passage-Fort and the Town of St. Jago de la Vega: In *Antegoa* and the *Caribes*.

The Bark is used for a Spice in all our hot Plantations very much, and is cured by only cutting it off the Tree, and letting it dry in the Shade. It is commonly called *Winter's-Bark* from one Captain *Winter*, tho' it be not that; for altho' this be biting, good against the Scurvy, and Aromatic as his, yet he gather'd his by the Streights of *Magellan*, and Sir *John Narborough* brought some from thence, which was of a brownish, not white Colour, of which I have given an Account in one of the *Phil. Transf.*

It yields per *Vesicam* an aromattick ponderous Oil, sinking to the Bottom of Water, like Oil of Cloves, with which it is mix'd and sold for it in *Europe*.

It is not only used for a Spice, but is given likewise physically, mix'd with prepared Steel, or in Lieu of Stomachics, but being very hot and fiery, 'tis usually complain'd of.

If Rum be distill'd from some of this Bark, it communicates to it some good Qualities, and takes off its bad Scent or *Empyreuma*.

This is not the true *Cortex Winteranus* tho' sold for it, but it is describ'd by *Clusius*, under the Name of *Canella alba*.

The Tree which *Reid* brought from *Barbados* was very like if not the same with this, the only Difference was, that the Leaves seem'd more pointed, and the Flowers did not go out at the Top on long Footstalks, umbellatim, but out of the Sides of the Branches on short Footstalks, which I reckon only Varieties.

The Author of the first Voyage to *Virginia*, ap. *Hakl.* p. 246. seems to mean this Tree, and after p. 249. tells us that the Drink used there, was Water with this sodden in it with Ginger, or sometimes *Sassaphras*.

Gomara, cap. 143, *Hist. Gen.* tells us, that *Goncalo Piscarro* went from *Peru* to the Country of *Canella*, and that under the Equinoctial at *Cumac*, they found it, and I am apt to believe by its Description, that 'twas this Tree, it agreeing to it, only the Cup seems to be too large. *Aug. Sarate. lib. 4. c. 2. Pet. Ciesá, p. 1. cap. 40. Benz. lib. 3. cap. 8.*

Its Bark is good for cold Diseases, and to discharge the Stomach of Slime and Phlegm, *Roche*.

Cinamon Trees were found by *Pedro de Orsua* as they pass'd down the River of *Orellana*. *Juan de Castellanos. Eleg. de Varon, illustr. de Indias. Hakl. p. 691.*

It is abusively used for Nutmeg and other Spices in the *Epices fines*,
Pommet.

The Tree that beareth the Rind of black Cinamon of which Mr. Winter brought from the Streights of Magellan, was observ'd in the first Voyage to Virginia, ap. Hakl. p. 246. where 'tis said, that their Drink in Virginia, except in Grape-Time, is Water boil'd with black Cinamon, Ginger or Sassafras, p. 249. and this in an Island near Wingendadas.

of Turquoise, which is thought to be very vulnerable and healing.

It grew on a Bayes side between Mr. *Abraham's* Plantation and the Devils Bowling-Green, in the North Side of this Island.

~~This tree has a Trunk as thick as our Oaks, rises freight up to~~

Several Places very far from its Trunk. It is one of those Trees on the Surface of the Earth. **C H A P. V.** Found forth at twenty Foot's Distance from its Root, which runs a great

Of Trees which bear Berries, that are neither Umbilicated nor Caliculated.

The Birch-Tree:

This Tree has a great many Roots running superficially on the Earth on every Hand for some Yards round, from the Middle of which rises a Trunc

Trunc as thick as a Hoghead or Pipe, cover'd with a brown, red, smooth, membranaceous outward Bark, falling off in round Pieces like to that of the English Birch, whence the Name. It hath several crooked Branches, mounting to thirty Foot high, cover'd with a brown, smooth Bark, near the Top of which come out several two or three Inches long Stalks sustaining on half Inch long Footstalks, several Flowers one above another, each made up of five thick, yellowish, short Petals, with Stamina in the Middle, and after these follow three-sided or triangular Berries, of a small Pea's Bigness, with a reddish brown Colour'd Skin, very Gummy, and smelling like Terebinthine, under which, lies a white, very hard, triangular Stone, containing a Kernel. The Tree having stood naked some Time has first its Flowers come out, and its Leaves begin to bud a little while after, which are wing'd, smooth, of a very fresh green Colour, standing round the Ends of the Branches at half an Inch's Distance; the middle Rib is five Inches long, hoary, and set at an Inch and a half's Distance from the Beginning, with Pairs of Pinnæ one against another, on a half Inch long Footstalk, the Pinnæ are an Inch and a half long, and half as broad near the round Base, where broadest, and shining; there's a small odd one at the End, and usually four Pair or eight, which with the odd one make up the Leaf.

It grows all over the Island, as well as in the *Caribes*.

Fernan. Colon says that in *Cuba* the Indians made their Fire of a Tree like Lenticle in Leaves and Fruit, only larger, which grew there plentifully, and I suppose to be this.

This Tree being wounded yields a Balsam of the Consistence and Smell of Turpentine, which is thought to be very vulnerary and healing.

The Balsam is taken in Cotton. *Laet.*

It is used instead of Turpentine in all outward Applications.

This Balsam seems to be that describ'd by *Clusius* in *Not. ad Monard. de Balsamo*, under the Name of *Balsamum ex S. Domingo*, and perhaps likewise it is the *Resina Carthaginensis* of *Monardes*, commended much in Wounds of the Nerves.

II. *Terebinthus maxima*, pinnis paucioribus majoribus atque rotundioribus, fructu racemoso sparso. *Cat. Jam. p. 167. Tab. 199. Fig. 3. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 51. An Terebinthus Americana, pistacia fructu non eduli. Plum. Tournef. Inst. p. 580?*

Hog Doctor-Tree, or, Boar-Tree.

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as our Oaks, rises straight up to fifty Foot high, and is very numerous in its Branches, which it begins to send forth at twenty Foot's Distance from its Root, which runs a great Way on the Surface of the Earth, drawing Nourishment to the Tree from several Places very far from its Trunc. It is one of those Trees which sheds its Leaves about the Months of *November* and *December*, getting Flowers and Leaves in *January* and *February*, the Flowers sprouting first out of the Ends of the Twigs; they are staminateous, and of a purplish brown Colour; the Leaves come after, they are wing'd, being for the most Part, made up of two Pair of Pinnæ, set opposite to one another, and a fifth at the End; each of them is fasten'd to the middle Rib by a three quarters of an Inch long Footstalk, is roundish, two Inches long and one and a half broad, shining, of a light brown Colour, thin, and hath many appearing Ribs on its Surface. The Fruit is several oblong, roundish Berries, containing within, a resinous thin

thin Pulp, one Stone of the same Shape, each Berry being fasten'd to the common *Petiolus* of the *Racemus*, by a half Inch long Footstalk. The Bark of the Trunc is whitish or grey, almost smooth, only here and there the old Bark is raised from the new, in Spots of about the Bigness of the Palm of ones Hand, and sticks very slenderly to the Tree, ready to drop off.

There comes on the Trunc of this Tree in several Places, black Spots of shining Gum, or Resine, which if wetted by the Rain and touch'd, sticks to the Skin, and brings it off with it.

It grows on the Red-Hills, in the Woods very plentifully, as well as in several other Places of the Island.

It is affirm'd very confidently in this Island by People who pretend to have seen it, that wild Hogs when wounded, by natural Instinct, come to this Tree, where, by rubbing its Balsam on their Wounds, they are cured, from whence this Tree hath its common Name, and a very understanding Black assur'd me he saw a wounded Hog go to this Tree for Relief, but had been so hurt, that he expired on its Roors.

The Berries are very much coveted for Food, and eaten by all Sorts of wild Pigeons.

The common Practice of those who have try'd the liquid Balsam of this Tree call'd *Hoggum*, with good Success, is to give a quarter of an Ounce to a Man in Strength, in all Cases where Vomiting and Purging is necessary, this is by them said to be most excellent and effectual, especially in Colic, Jaundice, Rheumatism, and all Chronical Diseases, it's best to be taken in a Glas of Water, and will, as they believe, certainly Vomit in ten or fifteen Minutes Time after taking it, with all the Pleasure desirable, without making the Person sick or causing any Uneasiness. After drinking a Dish of Water-Gruel, it will usually give three or four very large Stools; it's reckon'd a Secret in all Venereal Cases and all Diseases of the Urethra, as Gravel, Stone or other Stoppages in the Bladder or Kidneys.

III. *Terebinthus folio singulari non alato, rotundo, succulento, flore tetrapetalo pallide luteo, fructu majore monopyreno.* Cat. Jam. p. 167. Tab. 200. Fig. 1. Raij Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 51. *Cenchræmidea arbor saxi adnascens, obrotundo pingui folio fructu pomiformi in plurimas capsulas granula siculnea stylo columnari hexagono præduro adhaerentia continentes diviso, balsamum fundens.* Plukenet. Tab. 157. Fig. 2. Almag. p. 92. *An tepeamatl.* Hernandez. p. 409? *An arbor resinifera,* Laet. lib. 17. cap. 28?

The Balsam-Tree.

This Tree rises to about twenty Foot high, having a Trunc about the Bigness of one's Leg, cover'd with a smooth, reddish, light brown colour'd Bark, has several Roots at about a Foot and a half's Distance from the Ground, striking into it, the Branches are many and spread on every Hand rising upwards, the Twigs are at their Ends beset with Leaves set opposite to one another, at one eighth of an Inch's Interval, they stand on an eighth of an Inch long Footstalk, are almost round, of about two Inches Diameter, very smooth, thick, succulent and of a dark green Colour, having some few Ribs appearing in them; the Tops of the Branches are divided into several Flowers made up of an 8th of an Inch long scaly Footstalk, a scaly green Calix, four very thick whitish Petala, within which are purplish Stamina, and after which follows a very large, spherical, green or reddish Berry, as big as the Top of one's Thumb, made up of a thin Pulp and Skin, lying on the Stone or Kernel.

It grows every where in *Jamaica* in the Savanna Woods, and in most of the *Caribe* Islands.

This Tree, growing in the Low-land Woods, where it seldom rains, I had little Opportunity of observing the Fruit, but by what I observed, it look'd like the *Viscum* Berries, only was larger. Whether its Stone or what is within the thin Skin or Pulp doth afterwards open, as Dr. *Plukenet* will have it, I will not be positive, but leave to the subsequent Observations of those who have better Opportunities. In the mean Time, the Face and Nature of the Plant seem to bring it hither, and tho' it should have so thin a Pulp as to be dry and then open, I think it may remain in this Tribe as well as *Evonymus*, &c.

IV. *Viscum*. Ger. emac. Cat. Jam. p. 168.

Misseltoe.

Upon very diligent Search into all the Parts of this Plant, growing on Trees here, and of that in *Europe*, I could not find the least Difference between them.

It grows upon all Sorts of Trees, and every where in very great Plenty, but is most esteem'd being gather'd from Sweet-Wood. It grows also in the East-Indies, *Bont.*

A Negro-Doctor who was very famous for the Cure of Asthma's, made Use of this gather'd off of Sweet-Wood, and Bean or Coral-Tree Tops, but altho' he sometimes cured with it, yet at other Times, he was not so fortunate.

A few of the Berries bruised strain'd into Oil and drank, hath presently cured a grievous and sore Stitch, *Ger.* who observes that Birdlime is maturative.

Empl. Viscin. Scribonij. Larg. Draws Matter from the inward Parts of the Body, *Lob.*

The Branches make Birdlime better than the Fruit. *Cord.*

The unripe Berries gather'd, dried, and put into Water to ferment for twelve Days, make Birdlime by separating the Skins from the Pulp, but it must be mix'd with Walnut-Oyl when used. In France, the *Magi Druides* esteem'd nothing more than it, and its Tree, if an Oak. The *Lignum Visci Quercin.* to a Dram is good in a Pleurisy, given with Barley Water, for it provokes to sweat and cures *Cæsalp.*

Birdlime taken inwardly is Poison, as *Nicander* says, stopping, &c. *Dod.*

Birdlime is made by boiling the Berries till they break, then they beat them and wash them in Water, and then the Bran must be taken away. They take Thrushes on artificial Juniper Woods; they rub round their Vines with it to take Worms, and other Insects, *Math.* But the Ants carry Straws with them to make Bridges over it, and pass on them to the great Damage of the Gardiners, *Lac.*

What Part of the Fruit and Pulp is Nourishment, is concocted, but the Seed remains as the Ancients said, I think *Viscum* to be the Excrescencies of Trees like to the Nails and Horns, of Animals, C. B. But of late it hath been propagated by the Seed put upon the outward Barks of Trees.

V. *Viscum latioribus & subrotundis folijs, flore purpureo.* Cat. Jam. p. 168. Tab. 200. Fig. 2. *Raij Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 52.*

This Misseltoe seem'd to agree exactly in every thing with the ordinary one, only the Leaves were much broader and of a fresher green Colour, the

the Stalks on which the Flowers stand, as well as the Flowers themselves, being purple.

It grows indifferently with the former on all the Trees of this Island.

VI. *Viscum Opuntioides ramulis compressis*. Cat. Jam. p. 168. Tab. 201. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 52.

This Mistletoe grew out of the Trunks of Trees after the Manner of the *Viscum baccis albis*, C. B. It seem'd by its Way of Growth to be near of Kin to the *Opuntia*, having no Leaves or rather Stems, but what we must call the Stem or first Leaf at the coming out of the Trunc of the Tree, was flat, somewhat roundish, of a very dark green Colour, having at every Inch and half's Distance, out of their Sides only, Branches or Leaves opposite one to another, and growing out of one another, after the Manner of the Indian Fig, being an Inch and a half long, and an eighth of an Inch broad, the whole growing to be a Foot long; at the Ends of the Branches are the Flowers, being small, yellowish, and two together, to which follows a whitish Berry, exactly like that of the ordinary Mistletoe.

This Mistletoe grew on a Tree by a Ford, near Mr. Mac Graghs's House in *Liguanea*, on the Banks of *Hope River*.

The Description and Figure of this make it plainly different from the *planta baccifera scandens, epidendros Maderaspatana geniculato & quadrupinnato caule flosculis exiguis ad genicula capreolis donata*. Pluken. Tab. 310. Fig. 6. Alm. p. 298. tho' the Dr. in his *Mantissa*, p. 152. thinks they may be the same.

VII. *Viscum ramulis & folijs longis densissimis, striatis & radiatis*. Cat. Jam. p. 168. Tab. 201. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 52.

This hung down from Trees after the Manner of Mistletoe, having a roundish, green, woody, striated Stalk, as big as a Goose's Quill, two or three Foot long, sometimes flatter and sometimes rounder, having a large Pith. It was divided into several Branches, and they into Twigs at every one, two, or three, Inch's Distance, at which Divisions the Stalk was always set round, almost after the Manner of stellated Plants with roundish, Inch and a half long, green Leaves, just like Stalks, only smaller and very numerous, so that it appears very bushy. What Fruit it has I know not, but am apt to believe it to be like that of the Precedent.

It grew on the Arms and Branches of Trees like Mistletoe, in the North Parts of this Island.

VIII. *Thymelea humilior folijs acutis atrovirentibus*. Cat. Jam. p. 168. Tab. 189. Fig. 1, 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 55.

This Shrub has a Root as thick as ones Little Finger, of a reddish brown Colour, having a rugged Bark, which main Root is branch'd out into more small roundish ones three Inches long, going into the Ground to draw thence its Nourishment; the Stalks are angular and cover'd with a grey Bark, rising to a Foot and a half high, bushy, and being towards their Tops thick beset with Leaves opposite to one another, they are almost an Inch long, and not above one tenth of an Inch broad, where broadest, very smooth, hard and of a dark green Colour, the Flower comes out of the Ala of the Leaves, without any Footstalk, is tetrapetalous, each Petalon being long, narrow, and bow'd backwards, pale yellow, green colour'd, with some Stamina of the same Colour in their Middle, after which follows the Seed, being a small roundish Berry or Seed.

It grew near the Palisadoes by Port-Royal.

Dr. Plukenet, in his *Mant.* p. 179. doubts if this be not the *Thymelæa candidantibus & sericeis folijs floribus inter folia* Phyt. Tab. 318. Fig. 6. Alm. p. 367. which 'tis plain it is not.

IX. *Thymelæa maritima ericæ folijs, surculis tumidis & tomentosis.* Cat. Jam. p. 168. Tab. 202. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 55.

This Tree rose to about 4 or 5 Foot high, having several woody Branches cover'd with a smooth, light brown, Bark, it hath many Twigs which for the most Part are crooked, erect, and very much swell'd, being downy and cover'd with the remaining Part of the Footstalks of the Leaves drop'd off, which are usually reddish, with Wool or Tomentum of a whitish Colour between them, they lying like Scales one over another; at the Tops of the Twigs stand many Leaves round about, being very short, thick, of a dirty green Colour and like the Leaves of Heath, of a saltish, biting Taste, among which come the Flowers, being long and having their Oræ very deeply cut into four Sections, making it tetrapetalous, and exactly like those of this Kind.

I found it among the Rocks by the Sea Side, near Don Christoval's Cove not far from the Ruins of the old Town of *Sevilla*, in the North Side of this Island.

I question not but that this agreeing so exactly with those described by *Clusius*, it has the same purgative Qualities.

X. *Laureola minor sylvatica folijs ex adverso nascentibus baccis rubris,* Cat. Jam. p. 168. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 53.

This Shrub has a Stem about the Bigness of ones little Finger, green, jointed, round, smooth, above a Foot high, at every half Inch's Distance sending out Leaves by Pairs, one opposite to another, they stand on Inch long Footstalks, are 4 Inches long and one and a half broad near the End, where broadest and round, of a dark brown shining Colour, smooth and thick. *Ex alis Foliorum*, towards the Top comes out a small Branch sustaining several, red, round Berries, chiefly consisting of a white Pulp.

It grows in the higher and shady Woods, in the Inland Parts of this Island, as in Mountain-River Woods beyond *Guanaboa*, Colonel Bourden's Plantation, and on *Mount-Diablo* going to the North Side.

XI. *Ceraso affinis arbor baccifera racemosa, flore albo pentapetalo, fructu flavo monopolyreno eduli dulci.* Cat. Jam. p. 169. Tab. 203. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 45.

Bastard-Cherry-Tree.

A great many long Roots spreading on every Hand upon the Surface of the Earth send up a Tree rising to 30 Foot high; the Trunc whereof has a dark brown Bark, wherein are several Sulci or Furrows, is streight, and of the Bigness of that of a Pear-Tree, dividing it self towards the Top into several Branches, having large, whole, smooth, oval, dark green Leaves, two Inches and a half long, and one Inch broad in the Middle, where broadest; the Flowers come out of the Branches Ends, standing very many together on crooked, slender Footstalks, they are white, pentapetalous, and resemble those of Elder; the Berries are round, as big almost as a Field Pea, of a yellow Colour inclining to an Orange, under a mealy, yellow, sweet Pulp, having each a single, small Stone.

It grows in the Low-land-Woods, every where about the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega*.

The

The Berries are eaten by Children.

The Figure and Description of this Tree plainly shew it to be different from the *Cerasus racemosa folijs amygdalinis Americana*, Pluk. Phyt. tab. 158. Fig. 4. Alm. p. 95.

XII. *Ceraso affinis arbor baccifera racemosa, flore pentapetalo herbaceo guttato, fructu coccineo monopyreno viscido, semine rugoso. Cat. Jam. p. 169. Tab. 203. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 45. Cerasa Americana rugosis folijs fructu viscido. Plukenet. Tab. 158. Fig. 1. An Mespilus Americana laurifolia glabra fructu rubro mucilaginoso. Commel. Hort. Amst. p. 153? Calabura rubra folijs laurinis. Herm. par. B. pr?*

Clammy-Cherries.

This Tree has a streight undivided Trunc, about the Thickness of ones Body, having an almost smooth, Clay colour'd Bark, and rising to fifty Foot, high, having near the Top, Branches on every Hand, whose Twigs have Leaves set on them without any Order, by scarce any Footstalks, they are six Inches long, almost two broad in the Middle, where broadest, shining, of a light green Colour. These Trees shed their Leaves about the latter End of December, and in February the Flowers come out at the Ends of the naked Twigs, standing many together, on short Footstalks; they are of a yellowish green or herbaceous Colour with brown Spots, pentapetalous, each of the Petala being reflex'd or bow'd back, when they have been sometime out, come the Leaves before describ'd, and afterwards the Fruit, which are spherical Berries, as big as small Peas, of a fine scarlet Colour, having within a thin clammy or viscid Pulp, one chequer'd, rugous Stone, white, and having many small Hollows or Cavities on its round Surface.

It grows with the former.

The Berries are fat'ning Food to Guiney Hens, whence in the Season when they are ripe, that Fowl is most in Request.

XIII. *Ceraso affinis arbor baccifera racemosa fructu caeruleo, monopyreno, testiculato. Cat. Jam. p. 169. Tab. 202. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 46.*

This Tree riseth by many Trunks as big as ones Leg, to thirty Foot high, having Branches hanging downwards, 'tis cover'd with an almost smooth, dark grey Bark, having at the Ends of the Twigs, several Leaves standing opposite one to the other, on half Inch long Footstalks, being four Inches long, and one and a half broad, in the Middle, where broadest, from the Footstalk, augmenting to the Middle, and from thence decreasing to a Point, being thin, smooth, and of a very dark green Colour, having a Middle Nerve and some transverse ones. The Fruit is a Cluster or Umbel of Berries standing on three Inches long, green, branch'd Footstalks, two always sticking close, or being join'd together, as if testiculated. They are of a deep blue Colour, and contain within a thin small Pulp, a very hard, small, almost round Stone.

This is not the *Siovanna Amelpodi. H. M. Part 6. p. 81.* as to any who compares this Description and Figure with that, may appear.

It grew on the Road which goes from the Town to Colonel Cope's Plantation in Guanaboa, in the Woods on the red Hills, near the House.

XIV. *Ceraso forte affinis arbor racemosa, folijs laurinis ex adverso nascentibus subtus albicantibus, flore pentapetaloide. Cat. Jam. p. 169. Tab. 189. Fig. 4. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 46.*

The Branches of this Tree, which was very near if not altogether the same with the Precedent, had a whitish striated, smooth Bark, under which was a white solid Wood, it had towards the Ends, Leaves standing opposite to one another, at about half an Inch's Distance, on one third of an Inch long Footstalks, about three Inches long and half as broad in the Middle, where broadest, and from whence it decreases to both the Beginning and Ending, having one middle, and several transverse appearing Ribs, being smooth, of a dark green Colour above, and whitish underneath. At the Top of the Branches stand the Flowers in Bunches on branch'd Footstalks, many of them together, being small and divided into five Sections at the Oræ, having several Stamina within in their Middle.

I found it in the Woods of this Island.

XV. *Jasminum, periclymeni folio, flore albo, fructu flavo, rotundo, tetrapyrreno. Cat. Jam. p. 169. Tab. 204. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 63.*

This Tree rises to about eight or nine Foot high, having several Trunks cover'd with a clay colour'd or grey Bark, like that of Dogwood; the Branches have many Twigs, with several Leaves two Inches long and one broad, of a yellowish green Colour, a little rough and hoary on the upper Side, and something resembling the Leaves of Periclymenum, standing on half Inch long Footstalks; the Flowers are many together on the Ends of the Branches, standing on small Footstalks, having a green Capsula, and in it a white Monopetalous Flower, the Margin whereof is deeply divided into five Sections, to which succeed spherical Berries, as big as large Peas, smooth, of an Orange Colour, containing in a thin Pulp of the same Colour, four triangular Stones set so together as to appear to make one round Kernel.

It grows in the Savanna Woods every where.

XVI. *Jasminum laurinis folijs, flore pallide luteo, fructu atrocaruleo, polypyreno, venenato. Cat. Jam. p. 169. Tab. 204. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 63. An Jasminum Virginianum flore albo laurifolium. Banister, Cat. Plant. Virg? An Jasminum arborescens, folijs solani, baccis nigro-violaceis. Plum. Tournesf. Inst. p. 598?*

Poison-Berries.

This Tree has a whitish, smooth Bark, covering a streight Trunc, rising to seven or eight Foot high, the Branches are many spread on every Hand, set towards their Ends with many Leaves on short Footstalks, smooth, long, of a dark green Colour, growing larger to the Middle, and then decreasing to a Point; the Flowers are many, coming out among the Leaves, of a very pale yellow Colour, monopetalous, tho' their Margin be very deeply notch'd by five Notches, making them seem five pointed or pentapetalous, having a long Tubulus or Cup, by which they are severally fasten'd to the same Footstalk, to each of which follows a blackish blue, or deep Purple Berry, oval in Shape, as big as a Field Pea, having within a very juicy Pulp, a great many flat Seeds, all of the same Colour.

It grows every where among the Shrubs and Bushes about the Town of St Jago de la Vega.

The Berries are poisonous.

A Branch of this Tree was sent me dried by Dr. Richardson which was gather'd by him in one of the Gardens in Holland, under the Title of *Solanum fruticosum latifolium non laciniatum fætidissimum*

XVII. *Jasminum folio integro obtuso, flore caruleo racemoso, fructu flavo.* Cat. Jam. p. 169. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 64.

This Tree riseth to about ten or twelve Foot high, by a Trunc as thick as one's Leg, cover'd with a white Bark, having near its Top, several Branches, with Leaves standing in Tufts like those of the Calabash Tree, they are opposite one Tuft to another, and towards the Tops of the Branches come out Strings of many blue, monopetalous, five pointed Flowers, to which follow so many Berries, oval, larger than ordinary *Corinths* or *Ribes*, and containing in a smooth yellow Skin, and no great Pulp, several yellow Acini or Seeds.

It grows about the Town of St. Jago de la Vega very plentifully, in several Places.

XVIII. *Jasminum forte, folio myrtino, aliorum adminiculo se sustentans flore albicante racemoso.* Cat. Jam. p. 169. Tab. 188. Fig. 3. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 64.

This Shrub has a long trailing or bow'd down Stalk, round, of the Bigness of ones Finger, dark brown, smooth, and nine or ten Foot long, of it self weak, creeping thro' and being supported by *Fingrigo* or other Trees altho' it does not climb or Turn round them, towards the Top it has several green Twigs, having always two Leaves, the one opposite to the other, each of which is two Inches long and one broad in the Middle, where broadest, smooth, shining and pointed, having an eighth of an Inch long Footstalk. *Ex eorum ala* goes a three Inches long branch'd Stalk, the Top and Branches of which are set with several small, green, whole Flowers, their Edges being five pointed, of a whitish Colour.

It grows among the Trees of the Woods in the Town Savanna towards Two-Mile-Wood.

XIX. *Jasminum forte, arboreum, folijs laurinis ex adverso nascentibus oblongis acuminatis flore albo.* Cat. Jam. p. 169. Tab. 205. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. p. 64. *An Jasminum arboreum laurifolio odoratissimo flore albo.* Plum. Tournef. Inst. p. 598 ?

This Tree which was somewhat like the two foregoing, riseth to fifteen Foot high, has a very small Trunc, cover'd with a grey colour'd whitish Bark, having towards the Ends of the Branches several Leaves, set one opposite to another on half Inch long Footstalks, the Leaves are six Inches long and two and a half broad in the Middle, where broadest, from whence they decrease to both Ends, are smooth, thick, and of a dark green Colour; at the Ends of the Branches are many Flowers standing in a Bunch together on small Twigs each of them being very long mostly tubulous, white and divided towards the Edges into five Points.

It grows in the Woods over Mr. Batchelor's House.

This appears to be different from the *Jasminum Indicum laurifolio inodorum, umbellatum floribus coccineis*. P. B. tho' Pluken. Phyt. Tab. 59. Fig. 2. Dr. Plukenet. p. 108. of his *Mantissa* thinks they may be the same.

XX. *Jasminum forte, arboreum, folijs laurinis obtusis latioribus atrovirentibus, flore pentapetalo racemoso purpureo reflexo.* Cat. Jam. p. 169. Tab. 200. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 64.

This Tree riseth to about thirty Foot high, having a Clay or Ash-colour'd pretty smooth Bark; its Twigs are set about with Leaves which are very smooth, of a dark green Colour, having a quarter of an Inch long Footstalks, being four Inches long and two broad in the Middle, where broadest, having an eminent middle Rib: The Flowers stand on several little Branches, being pentapetalous, purplish, bow'd back, having yellow Stamina in their Middle.

It grows on the Mountains near Mr. Elletson's Plantation in Liguanea.

XXI. *Mali folio subtus albicante arbor baccifera, ligno durissimo, fructu monopyreno rubro, ossiculo cannulato.* Cat. Jam. p. 170. Tab. 206. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 61. *Sideroxylum Americanum seu lignum duritie ferum emulans.* Pluken. Phyt. Tab. 224. Fig. 2. Alm. p. 346.

Iron-Wood.

This Tree grows to about twenty Foot high, having a smooth, whitish or grey Bark, crooked Branches, and towards their Ends several Leaves, very smooth, thin, two Inches and a half long and one and a half broad, of an oval Figure, whitish on the underside, and something resembling those of a Pear-Tree, standing on very short Footstalks, as do the Flowers, which are many, coming out among the Leaves; the Berries stand singly each on an eighth of an Inch long Footstalk, having within a reddish Skin and Pulp, an angular, cannulated, oblong Stone.

The Wood is very hard, whence the Name.

It grows in the Savanna Woods in several Places.

XXII. *Baccifera racemosa fruticosa Buxi folio nervoso ad summitates latiori, fructu amaro monopyreno.* Cat. Jam. p. 170. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 61.

This Shrub rises to three or four Foot high; the Trunc is cover'd with an almost smooth Ash-colour'd Bark; the Leaves come out of the Branches at half an Inch's Distance, standing out on one 10th of an Inch long Footstalks, are an Inch long and 3 quarters of one broad, from being narrow growing round and broader to the Point; they are very green, smooth, hard, and thick, having a middle Rib and several transverse ones. The Fruit stands several together, on very short and crooked Footstalks coming out *ex alis foliorum*; they are very red Berries, of a round compress'd Figure, bigger than Barberies, having within a bitterish Pulp, a Stone of the same Figure with the Berry, containing a white Kernel.

It grew on the Hills between Mr. Bernard's and Mr. Freeman's Plantation.

This seems to me to be quite differing from the *Cerasa Hostentorum*, &c. Pluken. Phyt. Tab. 82. Fig. 5. tho' Dr. Pluk. p. 43. Mant. thinks they may be the same. Neither is it the *Buxus*, &c. figured by him, Tab. 80. as he there suspects.

XXIII. *Salicis folio lato splendente, arbor, floribus parvis pallide luteis pentapetalis e ramulorum lateribus confertim exeuntibus.* Cat. Jam. p. 170. Tab. 206. Fig. 2.

This Tree (which was in many Things like the preceding, tho' I know not the Fruit) has a Trunc as thick as ones Thigh, cover'd with a reddish
and

and almost smooth Bark, having several Branches rising to twenty or thirty Foot high, the Ends of the Twigs being loaded with several Leaves set without any Order round them, they stand on half Inch long Footstalks, are 2 Inches long, and not above three quarters of one broad, soft, smooth, having a whitish middle Rib, and being of a dark green Colour, broadest in the Middle, whence it grows narrower towards both Ends. The Flowers come out in Tufts from the Branches, three or four together, standing on an eighth of an Inch long Footstalks, being very small, pale yellow, having five Corners, and at every one as it were a Stamen standing up.

It grew on the red Hills between Guanaboa and the Town very copiously:

By the Figure and Description of this it appears different from the *Salix arbor folliculifera tetraphyllos lucide atrovirentibus acutis folijs Americana* Black-Sallow *Barbadensis* vulgo Phyt. Pluk. Tab. 221. Fig. 2. Alm. p. 328. tho' the Dr. 165. of his *Mantissa*, questions if it be not the same.

XXIV. *Arbor Baccifera, flore luteo monopetalo difformi, fructu spherico nigricante monopyreno.* Cat. Jam. p. 170. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 61.

This Tree has several Stems or Trunks as thick as ones Leg, cover'd with a smooth almost white Bark, rising to twenty Foot high, the Branches and Twigs standing upright, on which are the Leaves placed alternatively on one tenth of an Inch long Footstalks, being an Inch and a half long and three quarters of one broad in the Middle, where broadest, shining, thick, smooth, of a yellowish Colour, and having a Middle Rib. *Ex alis foliorum* come the Flowers, one or more together, being small, galericulated or cucullated, of a pale yellow Colour, to each of which follows a spherical blackish Berry, as big as a Field Pea, containing within a thin Pulp a very large round whitish Seed or Kernel.

It grows on the Red Hills going to Guanaboa, very plentifully.

XXV. *Berberis fructu arbor maxima baccifera racemosa, folijs integris obtusis, flore albo pentapetalo odoratissimo, fructu nigro monopyreno.* Cat. Jam. p. 170. Tab. 206. Fig. 3, & 4. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 61.

Fiddle-Wood.

This grows to one of the largest Trees, of this Island, rising sixty Foot high, streight, affording very large and good Timber, cover'd with a whitish brown wreath'd Bark, which hangs down or sticks loosely to the Body of the Tree, looking like Hemp, or the *Cannabis* Bark after 'tis steep'd and peel'd off of the Stalk. Towards the Ends of its Branches come the Leaves, standing pretty thick without any Order on half Inch long Footstalks, three Inches and a half long, and one and a half broad in the Middle where broadest, narrowest at the Base, of a fresh green Colour; at the Ends of the Branches come six Inches long Strings, like the Strings of Ribes to which the Flowers are fasten'd, they are many, stand in a green Capsula, are white, pentapetalous, and extremely sweet scented, to each of which follows a roundish, first green, then yellow, and when ripe, black, smooth Berry, in a thin Pulp, inclosing a large oval or roundish Stone.

It grows very plentifully in several Places about the Town of St. Jago de la Vega and in the Low-land Woods.

I do not question but a very sweet smelling Essence might be made of this Flower.

The Wood is very much used in Buildings, &c.

There is another Sort of this with a finger'd or palmated Leaf, growing to be one of the largest Trees in the Island, with the like Bark with this, concerning which I know nothing, only that in felling it, when they come near the Pith, a Water spurts out which is used to be drank by some here in Lieu of fair Water.

XXVI. *Berberis fructu, arbor baccifera racemosa, folijs integris acuminatis, fructu rotundo monopyreno.* Cat. Jam. p. 170.

This Tree riseth to about thirty or forty Foot high, by a Trunc as thick as ones Thigh, cover'd over in several Places, with almost loose, round Pieces of Bark, of a grey Colour, under which is a smooth, reddish brown Bark. It has towards its Top, several Branches on every Hand, the Twigs having here and there, several Leaves coming out alternatively, standing on an eighth of an Inch long Footstalks, being two Inches long, and a quarter of one broad in the Middle where broadest, ending in a Point; they are smooth, of a very deep Grass green Colour, having a middle Rib and some transverse ones running to the Sides from it. At the Tops of the Twigs come Strings, three Inches long, containing several roundish, green Berries, fasten'd to it by very short Footstalks, which have within a very small Pulp a thin, brown, Shell, in which is contain'd a Kernel, purple on the outside.

It grew in a Wood between Two-Mile-Wood and the Town of St. Jago de la Vega.

XXVII. *Rhamnus foliis buxeis minimis confertim nascentibus, spinis longis armata.* Cat. Jam. p. 216. Tab. 207. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 59.

This Shrub was woody, cover'd with a smooth, greenish Bark, from which went several Leaves growing in Tufts together, three or four at the same Place, each whereof was small, of the Consistence of Box Leaves, smooth, green, narrow at the Beginning, growing wider to the End where they were roundish, from these Leaves come out two Thorns about half an Inch long, green and sharp, among them also comes the Fruit, which is small, and a seemingly coronated Berry, so that I am not certain if it ought to continue here or not.

It grew in Jamaica whence it was brought by James Harlow, and given me by Dr. Sherard.

XXVIII. *Baccifera Indica trifolia, fructu rotundo monopyreno.* Raij. Hist. p. 1593. Molago Maram. Hort. Mal. Part 5. p. 49. Tab. 42. Cat. Jam. p. 170. Tab. 208. Fig. 1. *Arbuscula Jamaicensis baccifera hederæ Virginiana, folijs crassioribus subtus lanuginosis.* Plukenet. Alm. p. 48, & 49. Tab. 267. Fig. 4. Phyt.

This Tree riseth to about thirty Foot high with a Trunc about the Thickness of ones Thigh, cover'd with an Ash-colour'd, smooth, brownish Bark, the Arms and Branches spreading themselves on every Hand, at the Ends of the Twigs (which with the Leaves Footstalks are russet colour'd and hairy) come the Leaves without any Order, three always together on the same 2 Inches long Footstalk, from the Top of which they take their Beginning, being each of them four Inches and a half long, and two Inches broad in the Middle, where broadest, of a very dark green Colour above, and woolly underneath. The Flowers are very numerous, whitish,

whitish yellow, small, set very thick and close to one another, round an Inch and a half long Stalk or Spike, exactly like a Julus; three or four of these Spikes are set on the same Inch and a half long Footstalk, several of which come from the Ends of the Twigs. To these Flowers follow a great many very small Orange colour'd, smooth Berries, about the Bigness of a small Pin's-Head, having within a thin Pulp, a single large Acinus or Stone, which hath in a very thin and brittle Shell a large Kernel in Proportion to the Fruit.

It grows on the red Hills and on the other Woody Hills of this Island, very plentifully.

This resembles very much the *Mail-Elou*, *H. M. p. 5. p. 1.* tho' it be in some Things differing from it, but it seems rather to be the *Molago-Maram*, *Ej. p. 49.*

The Pulp of these Berries is so dry and little, that it may be doubted whether they ought not to be reckon'd amongst those *fructu per maturitatem sicco*, but the *Evonymi* and some others reckon'd *Bacciferous* will keep them here.

XXIX. *Baccifera trifolia racemosa, flosculis albis tetrapetalis, fructu nigro monopireno foetido.* Cat. Jam. p. 170. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 60. *Arbor Jamaicensis densiori tilie folio triphyllis floribus coactius seu spissius dispositis.* Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 147. Fig. 5. & 276. Fig. 3. *An Iperoba Brasil.* Marcgr. Lib. 3. p. 97.

This Shrub rises to six or seven Foot high, with a straight Trunc, whose Bark is almost smooth, and of a dark brown Colour; the Branches Ends sustain very many Leaves, three always together, of a fresh green Colour, standing on an Inch long Footstalk; the Ends of the Twigs are branch'd into a great many Footstalks, sustaining many tetrapetalous, sweet scented Flowers, very small and white, to which follow as many black, round Berries bigger than a Pepper-Corn, smooth and containing in a blackish, stinking Pulp, one white oval Stone or Seed, made up of a thin brittle Film, and a green, pretty large Kernel.

It grows about the Banks of the *Rio Cobre* near the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega*.

XXX. *Baccifera fruticosa, flore luteo pentapetaloides, fructu purpureo monopireno.* Cat. Jam. p. 170. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 60.

This Shrub sends out a Stalk cover'd with a reddish brown Bark; the Branches are jointed and rise to four or five Foot high; the Leaves stand opposite one to another on very small Footstalks, at the Ends of the Twigs, being three Inches long and one broad in the Middle where broadest, narrow at the Beginning and End, of a yellowish green Colour, to which follows a Purple Berry bigger than a Pepper-Corn, containing in a Purple Pulp, one irregularly figur'd white Stone.

It grew near the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega* in several Places.

XXXI. *Berberis fructu fruticosa racemosa, fraxini folio alato, fructu nigro dipireno.* Cat. Jam. p. 170. Tab. 208. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 65.

This Shrub rises to nine or ten Foot high, having a Trunc about the Bigness of ones Arm, cover'd with an almost smooth, dark brown Bark with some white Spots on it, the Twigs have at their Ends several Leaves placed without any Order, winged, and very like those of Ash; the Pinnæ are for the most Part odd in Number, being seven very often set on, at an Inch's Distance, to the middle Rib against one

another, tho' sometimes they are not opposite; each Pinna is about two Inches long and one broad in the Middle, where broadest; from the Ends of the Twigs hang down several Strings, one Foot long, having at every half or quarter of an Inch's Length, a Knot or Tuft of pale yellow, triangular, small Flowers, to which follow Berries oblong, red at first, and afterwards blackish, each of which incloses two oblong, brown Acini or Stones, flat on one Side and round on the other, the whole looking like a String of Berberies.

It grows in a Gully beyond the Town towards the Angels, and on the Road's Side, between Passage-Fort and the Town, very abundantly.

Entada. H. M. p. 9. p. 151. Tab. 77. is Akin to this.

XXXII. *Buxi folio majore acuminato arbor baccifera, fructu minore, croceo, dippyreno*. Cat. Jam. p. 71. Tab. 209. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 65. An *Buxus lauri Alexandrinae folijs accedens Americana*. Pluk. Phys. Tab. 80. Fig. 6. Alm. p. 74?

This Tree riseth by a Trunc as big as the small Part of ones Thigh, streight, cover'd with a whitish green colour'd, smooth Bark, to about twenty or thirty Foot high, near the Top come out several crooked Branches, the Ends of which have several Leaves alternatively plac'd round them at a quarter of an Inch's Distance, standing on an eighth of an Inch long Footstalks, they are an Inch long and three quarters of one broad in the Middle where broadest, a little hollow, smooth and of a yellowish green Colour, almost like the Leaves of Box. The Fruit is a small round Berry, standing on the sixth of an Inch long Footstalk, *ex alis foliorum*, not so big as a Pepper-Corn, having a thin almost dry orange colour'd Skin, with two Seeds in their Capsula's join'd together as if testiculated.

It grew near the sandy Road between the Crawl Plantation and Passage-Fort.

XXXIII. *Buxi folio minore integro rotundo baccifera arbor fructu minore dippyreno*. Cat. Jam. p. 171. Tab. 202. Fig. 3. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 66.

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as the Calf of one's Leg, cover'd with a whitish colour'd, almost smooth Bark; the Top is ten or twelve Foot high; along the Twigs at every quarter of an Inch's Distance, are Tufts of Leaves three or four together, coming out of a small Pro-tuberance; they have no Footstalks, and from a narrow Beginning are almost round, of about three quarters of an Inch diameter, with a little Notch or Defect opposite to the Stalk, smooth, and of a yellowish green Colour. The Berries are small, standing several together by Tufts, being almost round, smooth, of a reddish Colour, containing under a very thin Pulp, a very hard Shell, in which lie two Stones join'd together each of which contains a very small white Kernel.

It grew on the Sands by Passage-Fort.

XXXIV. *Myrti folio angusto acuminato, arbor racemosa baccifera, fructu sulcato seu cannulato dippyreno*. Cat. Jam. p. 171. Tab. 209. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 66.

This Tree had a smooth light colour'd Bark, and a Trunc rising to about fifteen Foot high, having a hard white Wood, and several Branches whose Leaves were at their Ends, placed mostly opposite one to another, having scarce any Footstalks being near an Inch long, and about half as broad in the Middle, where broadest, and whence they

they decrease to both Extremes, being smooth and equal on the Edges. On the Ends of the Twigs come the Flowers in small Bunches, being oblong and of a pale Colour, to which follow several oblong Berries biggest in the Middle, and when dry channel'd with Furrows, having within it two flat oblong Aelm, which are pretty large.

It grew on the red Hills over Mr. Barchelor's House.

XXXV. *Lycium buxi folio rotundiore integro flore purpureo tetrapetalis spinis validissimis & longis armatum.* Cat. Jam. p. 171. Tab. 210. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 73. An *Alaternus Americana*, spinosissima, *buxi folio*. Plum. Tournesf. Inst. p. 596. pl. Amer. p. 17? An *Berberdis facie arbuscula Americana spinosa folijs lycio nonnihil similibus.* Herm. par. Bat. pr. p. 217?

This Shrub has a Stem or Trunc as big as ones Thumb, cover'd with a smooth, greenish Bark, branch'd now and then into several Twigs, rising to three or four Foot high, along which, come out alternately the Leaves, at three quarters of an Inch's Distance, they are almost oval, stand on very short Footstalks, I have a three quarters of an Inch long Prickle almost at every Leaf, which is three quarters of an Inch long and half as broad, thick, smooth, shining, of a yellowish green Colour. The Flowers come one or two *alis Foliorum*, being many on short Footstalks, tetrapetalous and purple, with yellow Stamina.

It grew near the Hog-Holes in the Savanna by the Town of St. Jago de la Vega.

Whoever compares the Figure and Description of this with those of the *Lycium Myrti folijs subrotundis Americanum lactescens limbis foliorum argentatis.* Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 97. Fig. 7. Alm. p. 234. will find them different, tho' Dr. Pluk. p. 122. of his *Mantissa* thinks they may be the same.

XXXVI. *Evonymus, caudice non ramoso, folio alato, fructu rotundo tripyreno.* Cat. Jam. p. 171. Tab. 210. Fig. 2, & 3. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 70.

This Tree has several Trunks as thick as ones Arm, by which it rises to twenty Foot high, without any Branches, 'tis cover'd with a reddish brown, smooth Bark, except the Remainders of the Footstalks of the Leaves. Towards the Top come out on all Sides of the Trunc, several small two Inches long Stalks or Branches, sustaining on all Hands, a first green, then purplish round Fruit, which when it comes to its Maturity, is as big as a great Garden-Pea. The Footstalk by which 'tis fasten'd to the Stalk, is half an Inch long, and the outward Skin breaks into three Membranes expanding themselves each of them having a Crest or Rising in their Middle, and shewing three almost triangular distinct Kernels, cover'd over with a thin scarlet Pulp. On the Tops of the Branches come, without any Order, the Leaves, they are winged, the middle Rib a Foot long, the Pinnæ are set at an Inch's Distance, opposite one to the other, with an odd one at the End, they are an Inch and a half long, and an Inch broad in the Middle, where broadest, are pointed at the Ends, and stand on an eighth of an Inch long Footstalks, being smooth, and of a dark green Colour.

They are found in several Places about the Crawl Plantation.

XXXVII. *Vitis*, fructu minore, rubro, acerbo, folio subrotundo minus laciniato, subtus alba lanugine tecto. Cat. Jam. p. 171. Tab. 210. Fig. 4. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 68. *Vitis Vulpina Virginiana*, Fox-grape from Virginia. Tradescant. p. 77. An *Vitis Vinifera sylvestris Virginiana*, alba ejusd. ib? *Vitis Vulpina dicta Virginiana nigra*. Pluk. Alm. p. 392. An *Vitis Vulpina dicta Virginiana alba*. Ej. ib? An *Vitis Americana folijs Cylamini, uva corymbosa acinis nigricantibus*. Plum. Tournes. Inst. p. 674. pl. Americ. p. 18?

Water-With.

This Plant has a Trunc as thick as ones Leg, as to Manner of Growth, Bark, Height, &c. exactly resembling the ordinary Vine, having its Branches cover'd with a white Down, and here and there Twigs, opposite to which are five or six Inches long Clavicles; the Twigs have here and there Leaves standing on Inch long Footstalks, they are cordated and roundish near the Shape of our Vine-Leaf, but not so much serrated, corner'd or indented about the Edges, two Inches over, soft, green on the Upper Side, and very white underneath. The Fruit is a pretty large Bunch of small Grapes, about the Bigness of Corinths, red or deep Purple colour'd, round, of a pleasant acerb or austere piquant, Taste.

It grows on the red Hills by the Road going to Guanaboa, among the Woods, and in several other Places of this Island, the Fruit being ripe in September.

The Fruit, tho' somewhat austere, with its sweetish Piquancy is not unpleasant, and is very much eaten as well by Way of Disert as made into Tarts.

This Vine growing on dry Hills in the Woods where no Water is to be met with, its Trunc if cut into two or three Yard long, Pieces, and held by either End to the Mouth, there issues out of it so plentifully, a limpid, innocent and refreshing Water or Sap as gives new Life to the droughthy Traveller or Hunter, whence this is very much celebrated by all the Inhabitants of these Islands, as an immediate Gift of Providence, to their distress'd Condition.

This was found in Columbus his second Voyage, but the Fruit not liked by them, as Peter Martyr relates.

The Stalks and Leaves are adstringent, cold, and dry, they excite Appetite, cure the Ring-worm, repel Tumors, extinguish Heat, cure Inflammations of the Eyes, Fevers, and the Pain of Ulcers; they dry up Matter, Hernandez, who wonders the Indians made no Wine of the Fruit, when they made so many other Sorts of Liquors with which they were drunk, he thinks these Vines might be made very good by Culture, and Ximenes assures us that they grow very plentifully in Florida, and wonders they did not cultivate them there.

The Indians of Espanola made no Wine of these Grapes, which Gomara wonders at, they being given to Drunkenness.

The Vine grows wild in Arabia, Isle des Rats, &c. Thetvet.

The Juice mix'd with Oil cures yellow Eyes; the Root mix'd with Coco-Nut-Milk and Oil, cures Boils, Pustules and Carbuncles; the Juice of the Root with Sugar is Cathartic, evacuating Phlegm. H. M.

This was in Colon's second Voyage discover'd in St. Johns, and *Espanola*, vit. f. 104. and was found cultivated and good at *Isabella*. ib. f. 106. *Juan Gonzales de Mendoza*. ap. *Hakl.* p. 386. found these Vines in *New Mexico*. The same were observed in *Mechuacan* by *Chilton* ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 460. and by *Hawks* ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 464. about *Mexico*.

There are many wild Grapes through the Woods (about *Laos*) *Gaspard da Cruz*. *Purchas*, lib. 1. p. 169.

They went on Land and found goodly Grapes, *Hudson* near *Cape Cod*. *Purchas*. lib. 3. cap. 16. p. 587.

Great Trees and Vines laden with black Grapes of pleasant Taste; were observed by *Oviedo* in his Summary. ap. *Eden*. p. 206. and lib. 8. cap. 1. *Coron*, wild in *Espanola*.

Bushes over-grown with Vines were found by *Gosnoll*, ap. *Smith*, *Virg.* p. 17. in the Isles to the North of *Virginia*.

And in *Virginia*, *Smith*, p. 26.

As also innumerable in *Nova Francia*. p. 276. *Escaibot*, & p. 17. where they are black, some small, others as big as Plumbs, ib. p. 93. and where they know not the Use of Grapes, spitting them out, ib. p. 97.

Lopez de Gomara tells us that they are ripe in *March* in the hot *West-Indies*. *Hist. Gen.* cap. 28.

Jo de Verazzano, ap. *Hakl.* p. 297. supposes that they may make good Wine; the Inhabitants cut away the under Boughs that they may ripen; when they esteem them; they grow in 34° N. Lat. and are sweet when dried, *Ramus*, p. 421.

Lauaonniere, de la *Floride*, p. 3. ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 305. observed them in *Florida*, p. 41. bearing Quantity of Fruit, ap. *Hakl.* p. 323.

These Vines were seen along the River of *Canada*, with much Fruit not so large or sweet as ours, by *Jacques Cartier*, p. 444. av. p. translat. ap. *Hakl.* p. 218.

Notice is taken in the first Voyage to *Virginia*, ap. *Hakl.* p. 246. of incredible Numbers of Vines there on little as well as great Trees.

We find small and sower Grapes observ'd by *Harriot*, ap. *Hakl.* p. 268. in *Virginia*, as well as Grapes which were luscious sweet and large.

Champlain ap. *Purchas*, p. 1611. takes Notice in *Canada* of fair Grapes, whose Uses are not known, ib. 1611.

And wild tall Vines running up the Trees in *Florida* by an *Anonymus Portugal* of *Elvas*, p. 66. *Purchas*. 1540.

Something like this *Water-With* was observed in *Amboina*, viz. A Rarity it seemeth to me in Nature, I saw in the Woods of this Island a Plant, or Tree, or neither, or whether I shall call it I know not, in Substance much like to the Body of our Ivy, in Form like a Halser of five or six Inches, in Length five or six Fathoms, bare without Sprig or Sprout, the one End fast in the Ground, the other fix'd to the Limb of a great Tree, a Fathom or better distant from the Body thereof, and so perpendicular, that it is very disputable, whether it grows up from the Ground or from the Limb of the Tree to the Ground. This Rope is of firm solid Wood, without any Concavity, and yet it yieldeth excellent good, fair and sweet Water, and as fresh as from the Fountain, nor doth it herein admit of any Distinction or Difference, unless it be the more delicate: According to your Companies, cut more or less thereof, distributing to every one the Quantity of two Foot or thereabouts and they shall have sufficient, for every Piece will run to the Value of a Pint or thereabouts, and that in an Instant; a strange refreshing to those that travel those high and dry Mountains, as my self did find by good Experience, *Fitzherbet*, ap. *Purchas*, lib. 5. cap. 13. p. 698. of *Amboina*.

XXXVIII. *Arbor baccifera, folio subrotundo, fructu cerasino sulcato rubro polypyreno, officulis cannulatis.* Cat. Jam. p. 172. Tab. 207. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 74. *Cerasus Jamaicensis fructu tetrapyreno, Commel. Hort. Amst. p. 145. An Malpighia Mali punici facie, Plum. pl. Amer. p. 46?*

Barbados-Cherries, or Cherry-Tree.

This Tree rises to about fifteen Foot high, having several Trunks cover'd with a clay colour'd, smooth Bark, and many Branches spread out on every Hand, making a pleasant round Head, and sending out Twigs two and two opposite to one another, cover'd with Leaves set likewise against one another; for the most Part the Leaves are roundish, smooth, very green, having very small Footstalks, an Inch long and three quarters broad, among which come out the Flowers standing on half Inch long Footstalks, consisting of five Petals, each of which is made Spoon-fashion, being narrow at the Beginning, and round or broad towards the End, and of a purple Colour. To these follows on an Inch long Footstalk, a round red Fruit of the Bigness of a Cherry, smooth skinn'd, having one or more Furrows or Channels on its Outside, and containing within a reddish, sweetish, not unpleasant, copious, juicy Pulp, several triangular fulcated Stones, whose Sides are so accommodated to one another as seem to make one round one with several Furrows on its Outside.

Being thought a pleasant Fruit, they are planted in most Gardens, where some small Time after Rain one never misses ripe Fruit.

They are not only used by way of Disert, but likewise by sick People, whose Stomachs languish; they dispel Wind, and take away the Qualmishness of the Stomach: If given with some Sugar they are good for the Breast, *Piso*.

The first Edition of *Piso* and *Marcgrave* hath the same Cut of this Tree which is truer than that in the last Edition of that Book set forth by *Piso*.

The Fruit figur'd in *Commelin's Hort. Amst. Fig. 79.* agrees to this Fruit.

XXXIX. *Arbor baccifera, folio oblongo subtilissimis spinis subtus obsito, fructu cerasino sulcato polypyreno, officulis cannulatis.* Cat. Jam. p. 172. Tab. 207. Fig. 3. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 74. *Mespilus Americana, folio lato, subtus spinoso, fructu rubro, Plum. Tournef. Inst. p. 642. Malpighia angustifolia olivo subtus spinoso. Plum. pl. Am. p. 46.*

Couhage Cherry.

This Tree hath a streight Trunc with some Knots as thick as ones Leg, cover'd with a very light brown, smooth Bark, only here and there are some very superficial Sulci appearing on it; the Leaves are shaped like those of Bay Trees, but have this peculiar to them, that their under Surface are very thick set with very small sharp Prickles lying along close to the Leaf, which fills ones Hand or Flesh coming to touch it so full of Prickles, as likewise their Cloaths, that it will be a considerable Time before one can be freed from so troublesome Companions; the Flowers stand on Footstalks, many at the same Place in one Tuft, each of which has five Petals beginning narrow, and having a round End like a Spoon, of a pale purple Colour, within which are yellow Stamina. To these there follows a Fruit about the Bigness and like to

that Fruit here called *Barbados-Cherries*, just before describ'd, which is of the Bigness of the European Cherry, of the same Colour; with some Sulci in it, and contains within a reddish succulent Pulp, several triangular, yellow Acini or Seeds, the outwardmost Sides whereof, are very deeply furrowed.

It grows between that Part of the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega* called, *Troopers-Quarters*, and the *Rio Cobre*, and near the old Monastery.

The scarce perceivable Prickles lying on the under Side of this Leaf will make themselves be felt by any touching or coming near it.

XL. *Arbor baccifera, myrti folio latiore, fructu nigro cerasino dipyræno. Cat. Jam. p. 172. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 66. An Cerasus Barbadosensis pumila in ericetis arenarijs proveniens, the Sandy Heath-Cherry dicta, Pluk. Alm. p. 94? Vel, An Cerasus Africana, fructu caruleo ex codice Comptoniano, Ejusd. Phyt. Tab. 157. Fig. 5?*

Black-Cherries.

The Branches of this Tree are cover'd with a brown Bark, with white Spots on it here and there; the Leaves set one against another, exactly like those of the *Myrtus Latifolia*, the Fruit stands on a small eighth of an Inch long Footstalk, is like Black Cherries, whence the Name, having a very thin black Skin, with a very small Purple and sweetish Pulp, including two white Stones, flat on one Side, Sphærical on the other, so that the two compress'd Sides being join'd, they make one round Sphere.

It grew in the Woods over Mr. *Batchelor's* House on the red Hills.

If this be the Black-Cherry-Tree mention'd by *Tomson ap. Hakl. p. 454* it groweth about *Mexico*.

XLI. *Solani fructu fruticosa, folijs laurinis oblongis integris subtus hirsutis, flore minore purpureo. Cat. Jam. p. 173. Tab. 188. Fig. 1. & Tab. 211. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 75. Arbor Sycophora Jamaicensis folijs minoribus. Plukenet. Phyt. Tab. 266. Fig. 2. Solanum frutescens Brasilianum folio capsici baccis rubris. Herm. Par. Bat. pr. p. 377. An Solanum Capsicum dictum arborescens Americanum nigrum, folijs obscurius virentibus levioribusq; & magis obtusis seu seseli Æthiopici frutescentis, Breyn. Pr. 2d?*

As to Manner of Growth, this seems to have some Relation to the foregoing, tho' I cannot be certain, never having seen the Fruit. The Branches of this Shrub had a grey, smooth, striated Bark, and a white Wood under it, and Leaves standing on the Twigs, opposite to one another without any Footstalks, being about an Inch and an half long, and half as broad in the Middle, where broadest, from whence they decreas'd to both the Beginning and End, being rough on its under Side. *Ex alis foliorum*, towards the Top, stand the Flowers on one third of an Inch long Footstalk, one or sometimes two being on the same Petiolus, each of which is small and Purplish colour'd, standing in a Pentaphyllous Calix.

I found it in *Jamaica*, but where I do not certainly remember. This Description is taken from the dried Sample I found in my Books.

This is not *Solanum Indicum laurinis angustioribus, folijs maximum. H. R. H. Alm. p. 550*, and figured by Dr. *Plukenet, Phyt. Tab. 227. Fig. 2.* tho' the Dr. thinks p. 173. of his *Mantissa*, that it may be that.

XLII. *Arbor baccifera, folijs oblongis acuminatis, floribus confertim ex alis foliorum erumpentibus fructu minimo croceo.* Cat. Jam. p. 173. Tab. 211. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 75.

This Tree riseth by a streight Trunc as big as ones Arm, to about fifteen Foot high, having a white, smooth Bark, like that of Hazel, it has many Branches, whose Twigs are thick set with Leaves at about one third of an Inch's Distance alternatively, so that if one take not very good Notice one would think the Twigs were wing'd Leaves; each Leaf stands on a very small Footstalk, is two Inches long and three quarters of one broad in the Middle where broadest, smooth, and of a yellow green Colour; between the Branches and these, come the Flowers, they are so small as to be scarce discernible, roundish and pale green, many together and without Footstalks, to which follow so many Berries of an Orange Colour, bigger than large Pins-Heads, consisting of a thin yellow Skin, very thin Pulp, and *Acini* or Seeds.

It grows every where among the Low-land Woods near the Banks of the *Rio Cobre*, below the Town of *St Jago de la Vega*.

XLIII. *Agrifolium folio tenuiore magis acuminato & minus corrugato, spinulis gracilioribus & longioribus armato.* Cat. Jam. p. 173. Tab. 188. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 71. An *Ilex Caroliniensis longis & angustis folijs, spinis ad oras rarioribus*, Mus. Cortenian. forte *Ilex aculeata baccifera arborea minus ferax Virginiana*, Pluken. Alm. p. 198?

This seemed to be in every thing the same with the *Agrifolium* Ger. or, Common Holly, only the Leaves were longer, more pointed, not so uneven or so much corrugated; on the Edges were many Prickles, longer and weaker than those of the ordinary Holly. The Leaves likewise were not of so deep a green Colour.

It grew in a Wood near *St. Christopher's Cove*, not far from the Ruins of the old Town of *Sevilla del Oro* in *Jamaica*.

XLIV. *Heliotropij flore, frutex baccifer racemosus, folio rugoso, fatido, maximo subrotundo, hirsuto, fructu albo.* Cat. Jam. p. 173. Tab. 212. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 75. An *Heliotropium maximum Jamaicense limoniae mali folio, supra scabro, subtus lanugine ferruginea molli.* Pluk. Alm. p. 182? An *Heliotropium frutescens Curassavicum, odore Salviae.* Herm. par. Bat. pr. p. 340?

This Shrub rises to three or four Foot high, it has a green brittle Stem, having very many Eminences or Crests on its Surface irregularly placed; it has many Branches and Leaves on them, standing on Inch and a half long Footstalks without any Order, they are nine Inches long and three broad, a little curled, rugous or corrugated, and withal hairy, of a dark green Colour and very unsavory Smell; the Top of the Branches are divided into several Strings variously running one among another, and reflected back, turn'd like the Scorpion's Tail, or *Heliotropes*, sustaining on their upper Sides, a great many small, long Flowers of a white Colour, to which follow as many white Berries, making an unusual Figure in the Hedges.

It grew in the clear'd woody Grounds near *Sir Francis Watson's House* in the seven Plantations, in many Places going to the North-side, and other Parts of this Island.

XLV. *Heliotropij flore, frutex, folio maximo oblongo acuminato, glabro, Cat. Jam. p. 173. Tab. 212. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 76. An Hachichinoapatla hoac seu herba usta latifolia. Hernandez, p. 292?*

This is in most things the same with the former; its Leaves are not corrugated nor hairy, but smooth, neither are they round, but oblong. The Branches with the Flowers are longer, having on its upper Side several whitish long Flowers, placed like the Heliotropes, each of which is five pointed. I think the Berries or Seed is as the former.

I met with it in the same Places.

XLVI. *Rubus folijs longioribus subtus molli lanugine obductis & incantis flore & fructu minoribus. Cat. Jam. p. 173. Tab. 213. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 76.*

This agreed exactly in every thing with the *Rubus vulgaris*, seu *Rubus fructu nigro*, C. B. only the Leaves were longer, whiter underneath, being cover'd over with a short, soft Wool; the Leaves were likewise ferrated on the Edges, and the Flower and Fruit were smaller. Oviedo says likewise that these Brambles were higher.

It grew on the South Side of Mount Diablo near the Moneque Savanna as one goes to the North Side.

This, in all likelyhood, is what Peter Martyr in his Third Decade, and Eighth Chapter speaks of, to be found growing on the highest Plains amongst the Mountains in Jamaica and Hispaniola, from whence he argues the Coldness of the Air, but this being not the same with our European *Rubus*, but differing as above mention'd, I take his Argument to be not concluding.

Dr. Plukenet, p. 164, of his *Mantissa* doubts if this be not *Rubus Idaeus fructu nigro Virginianus Banister*. But 'tis plain this is a Bramble and not a Raseberry.

XLVII. *Frutex baccifer, folio oblongo integro, flore pentapetalo, pallide luteo odoratissimo. Cat. Jam. p. 173. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 75.*

Cloven-Berries.

This is a small Shrub rising to about eight or nine Foot high, by several small Trunks, not so big as ones Arm, straight, and cover'd with a reddish, grey colour'd Bark; the Branches have Leaves at three quarters of an Inch's Distance, which about the Beginning of February fall off, and in their Place come Tufts of Flowers, four or five together, on scarce any Footstalks; they are pale green, pentapetalous with some Stamina of the same Colour, and smell very sweet; to these follow oval black Berries, about the Bigness of small Sloes, cleaving into two for the most Part, whence the Name. After these come the Leaves, they stand on one tenth of an Inch long Footstalks, are three Inches long, one broad in the Middle, very soft and woolly, of a yellowish green Colour, except the Ribs which incline to red.

It is to be met with in several Places of the Island towards the Caymanes, and on the red Hills going to Guanaboa.

The Berries when ripe give Meat to wild Pigeons, fatt'ning them very much.

This does not seem to be the *Solanum Americanum Strychnodendro actens fructu medio ante maturitatem quasi fisso, Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 111. Fig. 4. Alm. p. 349.* as Dr. Plukenet fancies in his *Mantissa* p. 173.

XLVIII. *Frutex baccifer, flore pentapetalo caruleo fructu violaceo.* Cat. Jam. p. 173. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 75.

This Shrub riseth to seven or eight Foot high, with small tender Twigs, having a smooth whitish Bark, and a yellowish green Leaf an Inch long and half as broad. Its Flower is blue and pentapetalous, to which follows a long oval blue Berry.

It grows on the Honey-Comb Rocks, near Mr. Batchelor's Plantation.

CHAP. VI.

Of Pruniferous Trees, or, such as bear Plumbs.

MANY that are hereafter reckon'd to belong to this Tribe, perhaps on two Accounts, may be referr'd to other Places.

The first Consideration which may place some of them otherwise, is the Smallness of the Pulp, which is, in some Palms so inconsiderable as to dry away, and scarce be worth Notice; yet considering the Agreement of such Palms in their whole Face with Dates, I am apt to think they may well enough stand here till some other Botanist finds a better Place.

Secondly, There are many Trees in this Tribe, as the Cedar and some others, whose Fruit I never saw, but because the Leaves came nearest to the Leaves of Plumb-Trees here growing, till future more diligent and exact Discoveries and Observations bring them to some more proper Kind, I know not where better to put them.

All Palm-Trees growing here have an undivided Trunc, are very high, at least most Sorts of them, have Leaves only towards the Top, and when one falls down, another comes out of the Top of it; they have thick, short, black Roots, matted one within another, and make a Swelling above the Surface of the Ground; most of them are smaller at the Bottom than at the Top, and the *Gemma*, *Cymi*, or Heads of most of them, called *Cerebra*, (which if cut the Palm dies) are eatable whilst the Buds are all inclos'd, tender and white, but this is most Evident in the Top of that called the Cabbage-Tree. The most Part of Palm-Trees have likewise a broad Footstalk to their Leaves, which falling off leaves a Mark in the Trunc from whence it fell.

By Leaf is meant, in the following Descriptions, what by many Authors is called a Branch, viz. that Part of the Palm which falls down from the Top of the Tree by one common Footstalk coming off; all of them have an *Involucrum* covering the young budding Flowers, called *Spatha*, being made up of many Fibres, running curiously one by another, and making very fine reticulated Webs fit for Strainers, &c. of which I believe the *Palma saccifera* Clus. to be one.

I. *Palma dactylifera major vulgaris*. Jonst. Dendr. Cat. Jam. p. 174. Palm-Trees of the Jews-Land of Habert. p. 36. Palmier portant les Dattes. Pommet. p. 213. *Palma major*. *Palma dactylifera*. Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 18. Dattes de Maire. p. 84. Palmiers de Feynes. p. 26, 77, & 141. *Palma dactylifera Indica*. Munt. Phyt. cur. p. 47. Fig. 244. *Palma dactylifera Palmeira*. Grist. virid. p. 50. *Taycu Palma quæ dactylos & Tameræ product* Boym. Relation de la Chine. p. 17.

This usually riseth to a great Height, and has its Trunc as thick as a double Hoghead or Wine-pipe, beset from Bottom to Top round about with the remaining Parts of the fallen off or cut Footstalks, sticking out for some Inches; the Footstalks are prickly, the Leaves are several, about nine Feet long, the middle Rib set very thick with Pinnæ at half an Inch's Distance, not just but near opposite to one another; they are grassy or like Flag Leaves, of a pale or bluish green Colour, six Inches long and three quarters of one broad near the setting on to the middle Rib, where broadest. For the Descriptions of Flowers and Fruit, they may be had in common Herbals.

There grew some of these at Colonel Bourden's Plantation beyond Guanaboa, from the common Date Stones, one very large and high between Passage-Fort and the Town, in the Crescent Plantation, and several other Places of this Island.

The Fruit that I tasted seem'd not so good as those Dates that come from beyond Sea, which perhaps proceeded from not rightly understanding their proper Culture.

William Finch, lib. 4. cap. 4. §. 2. p. 418. ap Purchas. found Dates in Socotora; where they were nothing but Stones almost, and where they make Wine of them, ib. p. 419. He likewise observed them ib. §. 6. p. 436. in the Mogul's Country.

Heynes, ib. lib. 5. cap. 5. p. 628. saw Groves of them near Mocha.

Suan, ib. lib. 5. cap. 16. p. 724. takes Notice of them sent from Muscat for Chaul, and ib. p. 727. at Macera not far from Rosalgate.

Dates serve them of Socotora for Bread. Dounton, ap. Purchas. lib. 3. cap. 12. §. 1. p. 280. their Price was at five Rials of Eight per Cent.

Saris found them also, ib. lib. 4. cap. 1. §. 2. p. 339. on Socotora.

Shirley ap. Cauche. p. 100. observed them by Anani and Albert, p. 80. in Egypt.

Salbank saw them in Persia ap. Purchas. lib. 3. cap. 9. §. 4. 237. and about Balsora.

Sir Henry Middleton. ap. Purchas. lib. 3. cap. 11. §. 3. p. 254. at Moha. They are used for Food in Persia. ib. lib. 4. cap. 9. p. 492, & 493. and they were also observed by Steel about Tades in Persia ib. cap. 13. p. 523. ninety two Days Journey from Spahan.

Bermudez. ap. Purchas, lib. 7. cap. 5. §. 3. p. 1167. found Dates in Oggy in Æthiopia.

Ferrer ap. Purchas. lib. 8. cap. 13. p. 1378. and Bellon, ib. p. 1379. both met with them near Mount Sinai. Benjamin Tudel ap. Purchas, lib. 9. cap. 5. §. 3. p. 1452. at Bagdat. A Nubian, ib. lib. 9. cap. 8. p. 1497. at Batn-Marri near Mecca and at Medina where the Inhabitants live on them (wanting Corn and Cattle) for their Food, and John Sanderson. ap. Purchas. lib. 9. cap. 16. §. 1. p. 1615. in Egypt, and ib. p. 1617. & 1631. says about Jerusalem there are Orchards of them, where the Inhabitants yearly pare the Out-side Branches: The Moors take at their opening the Male Cods or Flowers (*Spathæ*) and put them to the Females, one in Contagion infects another; the Trees yield Dates which are used to be

be eat alone, in Cheefes, and to make Sherbett ; Frames to lay Beds on are made of the Branches Stalks, or middle Ribs, and the same are used to inclose Bails of Goods instead of Chests ; for Baskets, Fans, Mats, Hoops and Cords. *ib.* p. 16, 17.

In *Chiapo* in eight Years Time after planting they bore Dates, *Laet.*

Dates are a principal Part of their Sustenance in *Socotora*, and are when thorough ripe laid on a Heap on a Skin lying sloping, whence the Liquor distilling is their Wine, it is received in earthen Pots in the Ground, therewith they will be drunk ; the Dates are then stoned and pack'd in Skins, they are cut and stoned before they are ripe, and preserved, and they likewise are gather'd by the Deputy's Orders for the King. *William Finch.*

Sir *Tho. Roe*, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 16. §. 1. p. 539. observed them at *Socotora*. *Don Jo. de Castro*, *lib.* 6. *cap.* 1. §. 1. p. 1123. at the same Place, where they are fed on, being most Part of their Sustenance. And at *Toro*, *ib.* 1141.

Newberrie, *ib.* *lib.* 9. *cap.* 3. p. 1141. found them at *Anna. Ej.* p. 1413 and at *Shiche* an Isle in the Red-Sea. *Cartwright*, *ib.* *lib.* 9. *cap.* 4. §. 2. p. 1431. at *Casbin* and at *Old-Babylon*.

Date-Trees were found by *Balbi* ap. *Purchas.* *lib.* 10. *cap.* 5. p. 1722. in *Beggian*, an Isle in the *Euphrates*.

Date-Trees were found in *St. Helena*. *Pretty.* ap. *Hakl.* and by *Ligon*, p. 72 in *Barbados*. by *Mandelslo*, p. 200. in *Madagascar*, and p. 216 in *Congo*.

Dates are hard of Digestion, cause the Headach and Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, from gross Blood they breed ; they are good for those who spit Blood or have the Dysentery ; they promote Venery and are good against a Consumption, *Ger.*

The tender Tops of this Tree were eaten by the Ancients as *Xenophon*, *Theophrastus*, &c. tell us.

The under Part of the Trunc is slenderer than the upper, whence 'tis said to be nourished by the Top ; the Powder of the *Spatha* and its Decoction is good against all Hæmorrhages and Fluxes. The white Powder in the *Involucra* gather'd in the Spring-Time, when beginning to flower, is used for Hoarseness, Coughs, and Inflammations of the Eyes ; it is adstringent, stopping the *Menses*, and hindring Abortion ; the same doth the unripe Dates, which are likewise vulnerary, and Syrup of unripe Dates is used for the same Purposes. The Dates are a little adstringent likewise when ripe, and in Use for Coughs, &c. their Decoction expels the Small-Pox, *Alp.*

The Females do not bring forth if not in the Neighbourhood or Sight of the Males, *Boym.* The Inhabitants make Honey, Wine and Sugar of them, and eat abundantly, of them.

It bears no Dates in *India*, but only yields Wine or *Sura*, in *Africa* they are best, the Stone beaten and drunk in Water is good for Women in strong Labour, to ease their Pains and facilitate their Delivery, which comes, as some believe, from the Letter O, on its Side, imprinted by the Virgin *Mary*.

They make a Hole in the Trunks of Trees seeming Dates, to draw the Liquor *Sura*, and then no Fruit comes on them. *Hieronymo de Lobos*, p. 8.

The Coverings of the Flowers, were used by the Ancients for inspissating Ointments, but is now out of Use, *Cord.*

The Fruit is hot and moist in the second Degree, breeding Obstructions in the Liver and Spleen, it stops Loosenesses, *Dorst.*

Diaphanicon is made of these Dates, the Fruit is good against spitting Blood, &c. *Lonicers.* The

The Leaves are good where withall to tie Things and make Umbrella's, or light Hats, they bear no ripe, but unripe Fruit in *Italy*; Dates are good for Defluxions on the Throat, *Cas.*

The Stones burnt in a Potter's Oven in a new Pot, make *Spodium*, *Trag.*

Diacalcitheos stirr'd with a Branch of this, is said to be adstringent, *Dod.*

This Tree thrives not in a sandy Soil, *Lugd.*

About *Tripoli* they feed on this Fruit, *Nicolai.*

The Stone has the Sign of a Heart on it to denote its being a Cordial, *Lac.*

It's wonderful so hard a Stone should so soften as to peel and come off from its inward Marrow, which is like a Cartilage, *Cam.*

Many of *Alexander* the Great's Soldiers were strangled with green Dates.

Linſchot. Descr. de la Guinée. cap. 5. takes Notice of this Palm-Tree in *Congo.*

Pigafett. of Congo. Ind. Or. p. 1. p. 29. takes Notice of them growing there.

Pyrard, p. 2. p. 152. at *Socotora* in great Quantity, in *Ormuz*, *p. 153. & p. 3. p. 63.* and at *Morocco.*

Aluise de cado Mosto, ap. Ramn. p. 1. p. 107. at *Hoden* near *Cape Blanc* where they live on them with Barley, and by the *Azanagi* near the River *Senega*, *ib.*

This Palm-Tree is said to bear Dates in an Island called *Sarrope* in a Lake in *Florida* by *Laudonniere*, *apud Hakl. p. 338.*

Dates are said to grow about *Basora* in the Persian Gulf in such Quantity so as to furnish *Babylon*, *Fitch. ap. Hakl. p. 251.*

Palm-Trees grow about *Ormuz*, *Polo. ap. Purchas, lib. 1. p. 71.*

Dates which rise from Stones planted in *Espanola* are not good, because of their Ignorance in curing them, *Oviedo, lib. 8. cap. 1.*

Date-Trees (*Rawolfe, cap. 2.*) grow about *Tripoli.* and *p. 1. cap. 9.* about *Aleppo.* and *p. 3. cap. 21.* about *Jerusalem*, and *cap. 22.* between *Jerusalem* and *Joppa.* and *p. 2. cap. 4.* and *cap. 5.* about *Anna*, where are Woods of them, and so of no Esteem; among others there are two lesser Kinds, one red, another yellow.

Hernan Lopez de Castander takes Notice of them both raw and preserved, at *Mosambique*, *cap. 6.* And *Terry. p. 96.* in the *Mogul's Country.*

II. *Palma, foliorum pediculis spinosis, fructu pruniformi lateo oleoso. Cat. Jam. p. 175. Tab. 214. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 1. An palma Americana pediculis & foliorum carinis rarioribus at longissimis spinis aculeata, summis apicibus leviter ferratis, Pluk. Alm. p. 276? An Ergon Theod. de Bry. præfat. 1. Part. Ind. Or. vel pruno similis exotica 8va. seu pruno cereo similis fructus Africanus C. B. pin. p. 444? Argan seu Erguen, Ogilb. Afr. p. 22? An Palma Americana crassis, rigidisq; folijs. Herm. par. Bat. p. 210? An Palma dactylifera & vinifera. Plum. pl. Am. p. 3? Palmier qui porte l'Huile de Palme, Pommet. p. 214.*

The Palm Oil-Tree.

This had a Swelling towards its Root, the Trunc of the Tree was as big as one's Body, cover'd with the Remainders of the Leaves Footstalks; the Leaves come all out at the Top; they were for Length, middle Ribs, Pinnæ, &c. like those of the *Coco-Nut-Tree*, only the

Footstalks were two or three Foot long, broad at the Beginning, where they were set on to the Tree, and were beset with long crooked Prickles, the longest being lowest; the Fruit hangs on such Footstalks as the *Palmetto-Royal*, only much shorter.

The Head of this Palm-Tree, which was brought me from *Guinea* by Mr. *Staphorst* an ingenious Surgeon to a Merchant Ship trading there, was roundish, about one Foot and a half long, and one Foot Diameter in the Middle where broadest; it was somewhat slenderer at Bottom and conical towards the Top. The Stalk of it which look'd something like a Rope, was about two Inches Diameter, and was compos'd altogether of many Fibres, brown and strong; each of them was as large as a gross Thread, and like, but bigger than the Fibres covering the *Coco-Nut*. These Fibres were all cover'd with a brown, smooth Bark. Out of this Stem on all Hands, arose numberless crooked Petioli, about six Inches long, on each Side of which, grew great Numbers of crooked, blunt Prickles, between which and the Petiolus, lay the Fruit, much less, but in Shape and Colour resembling a small Chestnut; each Nut had two or three brown Scales surrounding it, and was cover'd with a Pulp full of Oil, about one sixth of an Inch thick, of a Saffron Colour, and smelling something like Violets. Each Nut had a fibrous *Hilus*. Under the oily Pulp lay a hard, brown Shell, cover'd over with Fibres, and of the Shape of that of the *Coco-Nut*, only not bigger than the Filberd. The Shell was dark brown colour'd, about a sixth of an Inch thick, and inclosed a white Kernel of the same Shape, resembling the Kernel of a *Coco-Nut*, but it was very hard and lignose. The Head and Fruit of this are figur'd, *Tab. 214.*

Amongst the several vegetable Substances which afford Oil, which is so necessary for maintaining Life and promoting Manufactures, I know none but the Fruit of this and the Olive-Tree whose Pulps are useful for these Purposes; Oil of Almonds, Walnuts, &c. being from Kernels, and that of Rape, Mustard, Lin, &c. being drawn from their several Seeds. I was so much surpriz'd with this Singularity, that to be sure of it, I was at the Pains to try the Experiment my self at *Montpelier*, by drawing the Oil from the copious Pulp of that Sort of Plumb, separated carefully from the Stone, whose Kernel being mix'd in bruising in their Mills for drawing Oil Olive, I apprehended might afford most of it.

This Tree was brought over with some others from *Guinea* in Tubs water'd by the Way, and then planted by Colonel *Collbeck* in his Plantation now belonging to Mr. *Bernard*.

There grow *Palmeto* Trees at *Cape Verd*, which are as high as a Ship's Main-Mast, and on their Tops grow Nuts, Wine, and Oil which they call *Palmito-Wine*, and *Palmito Oil*, *Hortop, ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 488.*

Cadamosto, ap. Ramn. p. 112, Lat. ed. p. 28. says that Wine is drawn out of its Foot which inebriates, and that its Oil smells of Violets, tastes of Oil Olive, and hath the Colour of Saffron; he knew not whence it came, but found it in *Senega*.

Sir *John Hawkins, p. 3. p. 504. ap. Hakl.* found this Tree in *Guinea*, where Towns were walled with Stakes and *Palmito* Leaves, and thatch'd with it, *ib.* They make the Rind of *Palmito*-Trees artificially into Mats, and of these Mats Partitions. The Inhabitants lie upon such Mats laid on Sticks a Foot from the Ground, without any Covering unless such a Mat, *ib.* And Wine is got by a Hole cut in the Top of it, by applying a Gourd, to receive it *p. 505.*

Ligon of Barbados, p. 96. says that this Tree was newly planted there from the East-Indies.

This

This Oil is used for Meat as Butter or Oil Olive, the Kernel for People sick, as in *Europe* potch'd Eggs, to restore them. The Tree yields Wine, the Oil relaxes stiffen'd Nerves, and cures weary Limbs thro' Drought, it was used likewise by the Greeks and Romans; the Blacks eat the raw Fruit; the Oil is made by the Pulp of the Fruit beat and mix'd with hot Water, the *Amurca* subsiding: By standing the Water has the Oil at Top, the *Amurca* is again boil'd with Water, to separate the remaining Oil from it. *Roels*.

Jobson of *Gambra*, p. 131. tells us that these Trees grow there in great Store, that they cut a Hole in the Body of the Tree, and put into it a Piece of Cane, thro' which the Wine is convey'd into Gourds in the Ground, and taken away every twenty four Hours, it tastes like new White-Wine.

The Oil is used to appease gouty Pains and for curing Diseases proceeding from cold Humours, *Pommet*.

The Blacks smell of Palm-Oil (in *Kormontain*) *Ind. Or. Part 6. p. 17.* and make their fishing Torches with Palm-Oil put upon Boards, *ib. p. 73.* The Blacks *Ind. Or. Part 6. p. 23.* anoint with it to keep out Rain, which is there esteem'd unhealthy, *ib. p. 70.*

This Oil tinges Water of a yellow Colour like Saffron, the Inhabitants colour their small Cups wherein they drink, and Hats made of Rushes or Rice Straw, with it. It has the Smell of *March* Violets, and Taste of Oil Olive, wherefore many put it to their Fish, Rice, and other Victuals that they eat. *Thevet* of *Senega*, *Sing. fol. 3.*

Of this Oil and Palm Ashes is made Soap by the Negroes. *Thevet. Cosm.*

They have good Store of Soap and it smelleth like beaten Violets, *Wells* ap. *Hakl. p. 2. p. 129.* in *Benia*.

This is called Negro Oil by *Ligon*, p. 51. who tells us when ill they anoint their Breasts Bellies, and Sides with it, and that in Bruises and Strains it is chiefly useful.

Linschot, *Descr. de la Guinee*, cap. 5. takes Notice that in *Congo* Oil is drawn out of the Pulp of this Fruit, as out of Olives, and that it is used for Oil and Butter as well as in Lamps, and to anoint their Bodies. Vinegar comes from the Tops of the Trees as well as Wine. They likewise make Bread of the Kernel like Almond Cakes.

In *Congo* the Negroes use Powder of *Saunders* and Palm Oil to rub themselves over. *Ind. Or. p. 1. p. 11. Pigafetta*.

They cure Fevers with red *Saunders* powder'd and mix'd with Palm Oil, rubbing it all over the Body, *id. ib. p. 51.*

They pretend to cure the Pox so with Ash-colour'd *Saunders*, *ib.*

Oil is drawn from the Pulp, such as Oil Olive; Bread is made of the Veins in the Stone; Wine flows from the Top as well as Vinegar, *ib. p. 29. Mandelslo*, p. 216. who confounds this Palm-Tree with that of the *Coco*.

III. *Palma altissima non spinosa, fructu pruniformi, minore, racemoso, sparso. Cat. Jam. p. 176. Tab. 215. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 1. Palma Americana farinifera & papyrifera excelssima, fructu parvo, racemoso, rotundo, nucleo instar nucis Moschatae variegato, Pluken. Alm. p. 275. Cabbage-Tree of Dampier, cap. 4, & 7. Palmites 4ta pulchra & ramosa in sylvis caule perdulci & grato. Surian. Cabbage-Tree from Barbados Tradescant, p. 94. Palmiste Franc. de Oexmelin. p. 71.*

Cabbage-Tree.

This Sort of Palm has, at coming out of the Earth, a small Hill or Protuberance made up of a great many round Ligulæ, or Thongs interwoven, as most others of this Kind; the Trunc its self rises to a hundred or two hundred Foot high; it is about the Thickness of one's Thigh, with a grey colour'd smooth Bark, having some Marks or Vestigia of the fallen off Leaves on its Surface. The Leaves are all round the Top, about fifteen Foot long, the Pinnæ are very green, several Foot long, and thick set to the middle Rib; the Footstalk is five Foot long, and so broad as to encompass or inclose the other Leaves Footstalks above it at Top, for four or five Foot in Length, so that the outwardmost Leaves Footstalks inclosing those within it, and they others, at last they all surround the Gemma or Germen, which is the Leaves not yet sprouted, and this is what is call'd the Cabbage, which being kept from the Light and Air is very tender and delicate. About five or six Foot, under the Leaves, near the Top, comes out a Footstalk, three or four Foot long, very strong and very much branch'd, and having Twigs scatter'd or sparse, it is set on very firmly round the whole Tree, being hollow, broad, and swell'd there, and every one of its Branches or Twigs which come out from the main one alternatively, have a round Swelling at their Division; the Berries or Fruit stick to these Twigs without any Footstalk, are as big almost as Hazle-Nuts, cover'd with a yellowish Skin; the Pulp is thin and insipid, and incloses a Nut full of a white, sweet Kernel.

They are very common in the mountainous and unfrequented Parts of the Island, and because of their Height and Straightness are ornamental, and suffer'd to grow when other Wood is fell'd. Every Tree from which the Gemma or Cabbage is taken grows no more, or being fell'd, therefore no wonder if these Trees are scarce near Settlements, and plentiful in the North Side of this Island. They grow likewise in all the Caribes.

They use the Tops of *Palmetos* for Bread, Sir *Walter Rawleigh* of the *Ti-tivivas* in *Guiana*, p. 42. ap. *Hakl.* p. 644. where they manure nothing, but eat wild Fruits, Fish and Deer, *ib.*

We receiv'd of them (of *Ternate*) the same Night for our Provision, Meal, which they call *Sagu*, made of the Tops of certain Trees, tasting in the Mouth like sour Curds, but melteth like Sugar, whereof they make certain Cakes, which may be kept the Space of ten Years, and yet then good to be eaten. Sir *Francis Drake* ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 740. & p. 741. he met with it in *Barateve* an Island there, and in *Java Major*, *ib.* where *Saga* signifies the Bread of the Country. 742.

Ligon, p. 14. says this Tree grows in *Cape-Verd* Isles, and p. 75. (where is a Cut of it) in *Barbados*, that at about thirty or forty Years old it bears Fruit, and at one hundred Years old it comes to Perfection; the Fruit is as big as a Grape, of a purple Colour and fattens Hogs, p. 76. it rises to two or three hundred Foot high, *ib.* it is sixteen Inches in Diameter, *ib.* p. 77. the Branch or Leaf is fifty five Foot long, the Pinnæ are four Inches distant one from another, it raises up the Earth at Bottom, the Wood is hard and tough, the Leaves are eighteen Inches long, *ib.* p. 78. There are Excrescencies very strange like *Polypodium*, or, *Misseltoe*, upon this Tree, which want skilful Men to find out their Virtues, *ib.* p. 79.

The *Jamaica* Woods are soft when newly cut; this is chiefly conspicuous in the Cabbage-Tree, which being a Wood soft enough when cut down, the Pith which is very copious, will quickly rot of its self, and the rest of the Tree serves for a Pipe of perhaps a hundred Foot long, that will not corrupt under Ground, but grow almost as hard as Iron. *Boyle of Air*, p. 220. related from the Governor's Physician.

This Tree was observed by *Smith* in his *Obss.* p. 55. in *St. Christopher's*.

The *Encephalum* of Palm-Trees or Date-Trees were used as Meat in *Theophrastus's* Time, and the same has been done by the *Chameriphe* as, *Lobel* tells us.

The Berries are very much liked by wild Pigeons, and fatten them very well.

When they have a Mind to the Cabbage, they cut down the Tree, being so high, that it would be much Difficulty to climb it, and cut off that Part of it or *Gemma* inclos'd by the Footstalks Leaves, which separated from what is not tender, is boil'd or eaten raw as Artichokes.

Heads of *Palmita-Trees*, which boil'd with Beef are as good as Cabbage, were found by *Saris*, ap. *Purchas. lib. 4. cap. 1. §. 5. p. 364.* near the *Molucco's*.

Knivet ap. *Purchas, lib. 6. cap. 7. §. 2. p. 1210.* fed on these Cabbages in the Deserts of *Brasil*.

Palm-Trees were found yielding no Fruit of Profit, but wandring Christians fed on the *Palmitos* or Cabbage and other Fruit when they had been out of their Way, fifteen or sixteen Days travelling thro' Groves where only were Oxen Paths, *Anonym. Portugal of Elvas*, p. 11. ap. *Purchas. p. 1529.* in *Cuba*.

If these Trees be meant by *Nunno di Gusman*, ap. *Ramus*, p. 3. p. 332. av. p. *Purchas. 1557.* they were found not far from *Mechuacan*.

Schmidler, lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1359. ap. *Purchas.* tells us that among the *Siberis* they feed on them, and *Cardes*, in Scarcity.

This Tree is a hundred and twenty Foot high, the Cabbage taken out of the Leaves it is folded in, is as big as the small of the Leg, a Foot long, sweet as a Nut when eaten raw: The Berries are hard, round as a Cherry, and good to fatten Hogs, wherefore the Spaniards prohibit cutting them down, *Dampier*.

It is eat and is esteem'd good for the Hæmorrhoids, *Lery*.

They have Palm Mats for Bed Furniture, *Purchas. lib. 20. p. 2. p. 37.* speaking of the *Ladrones* Inhabitants from *Pigafetta*.

They grew on the Island *Juan Fernando*, *Dampier*.

The Wood or Trunc cut into two halves, makes very good and long Troughs or Conduits to convey any Liquors or Water in, from one Place to another as Necessity requires.

The same is also used on the Outfides of Fortifications, Palisadoes and Houses, and being very hard, defends very well from Shot, and is used by the Indians to make Heads of Arrows, *Tertre*.

The Pith of this Tree beat into Cakes, eats not unpleasantly when one's hungry, as *Piso* says.

The Juice is well tasted, the Wine is not worth preparing, *Tertre*.

The *Spatha* of this Tree is used instead of a Mat by Negro's to lie on.

The Leaves are used as Thatch. *Tertre, Laet*.

They grew near Fresh Water River, when eaten moderately they cool, and when immoderately, they hurt the Stomach and the Head, *Hughes*.

IV. *Palma non spinosa humilis fructu racemoso pruniformi, minimo, pisi magnitudine. Cat. Jam. p. 177. Raij Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 3. An the Palm-Tree of Dampier? Palma humilis, cocifera, latifolia major. Plum. pl. Am. p. 3?*

Palmeto-Royal.

This Palm-Tree grows to about 15 Foot high, with a freight, round, clay or grey colour'd Trunc, as thick as one's Thigh, the Marks of the fallen off Footstalks appearing all along to the Top; the Leaves are about the Length and Shape of those of the Coco-Nut-tree, only in every Respect less, of a greener Colour, and never bow'd downwards as the Leaves of that Tree are before they drop. The Fruit stands on a two Foot long Footstalk, and is branch'd into a great many Foot long round Twigs; the Fruit itself stands on these Twigs without any Footstalk, they are numerous, round, as big as a Rouncival Pea, smooth, green, having a very thin, sweetish Pulp, covering a small Nut, quite full of a sweet, white Kernel.

They grow very plentifully in the Inland Mountains of Jamaica by Gully and River Sides, as on *Mount-Diablo*; on the Rivers Sides, in the Mountains between *St. Mary's* and *Sixteen-Mile-Walk*, and on *Rio D'oro* Banks very plentifully; and about *Port Marquis*, *Dampier*.

The Leaves of this Tree whiten'd by the Air, is made into Womens Hats, such as our Straw Hats, to keep their Beauty and Colour from the Injuries of the Sun.

Dr. Plukenet, p. 144. of his *Mantissa*, thinks this to be the same with the precedent, which are extremely different one from the other.

V. *Palma non spinosa humillima. Cat. Jam. p. 177. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 3. An Palma Jamaicensis non spinosa humilis folio multiscisso flabelli formi Ampara Malabar haud absimili. Plukenet, Tab. 51. Fig. 1? An Palma Jamaicensis non spinosa humilis Bambu folijs arundinum ritu incis. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 51. Alm. p. 277? A Sort of Dwarf Palm called by the Spaniards Palmeto-Royal of Dampier. cap. 9. An Palma humilis cocifera latifolia minor. Plum. pl. Am. p. 3? Palma prunifera humilis non spinosa, insulae Hispaniola, fructu Jujubino similis, officulo triangulo. Commelin. Hort. Amst. p. 111.*

The Small Palmeto-Royal.

This seems to be in every thing the same with the former, only it rises not above a Foot out of the Ground, and has its Leaves almost as large as those of the greater.

It grows on the Road going to *Sixteen-Mile-Walk*, and in other Places.

The Leaves of this are sometimes us'd for Thatch.

This Thatch if well laid on will indure five or six Years, it is more serviceable and lasting than that of *Palmeto*, these Trees grow in *Jamaica*, *Darien* and *Campeche*, *Dampier*.

VI. *Palma non spinosa, folijs minoribus, fructu pruniformi minimo. Cat. Jam. p. 172. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 2. An Palma Americana folijs polygonati brevioribus leviter ferratis & nonnihil spinosis, trunco crasso. Breyn. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 103. Fig. 2. & Tab. 309. Fig. 5? Palma Americana non spinosa, crassis rigidisq; folijs, caudice scabro in caput protuberante. P. B. p. Herm. p. 361?*

The

The Palmeto-Tree.

This Tree has a great Swelling at the Root, and above is somewhat crooked, the Trunc is sixty Foot high, has a grey colour'd Bark, and is as large as one's Thigh, or sometimes about 15 or 16 Inches Diameter, smooth, having few or no Vestigia of Leaves appearing on it. Few Leaves are on its Top in Comparison of other Palms, and those not so long, and of a yellowish green Colour; the Fruit is as those of the *Palmeto-Royal*, only blackish.

It grows in *Barbados* between *Bridge-Town* and *Fontabelle*, and in the Island of *Jamaica* in *Palmeto Savanna*, and in the Woods thereabout very plentifully.

This is larger in the Middle than at the Top; in it Parrots nestle, the Top when young is eatable. *Ov.*

Pito, as well as Parrots, a Bird, nestles in this; the Spaniards call this Bird *Carpintero*, *Gom.*

That this Tree is not Dr. *Plukenet's* *Palma Barbadosis non spinosa folio plicatili seu flabelli formi fructus officulo nigro*, *Alm. p. 277.* is very plain, and yet he, *p. 145.* of his *Mantissa*, doubts if it be not the same.

VII. *Palma tota spinosa major, fructu pruniformi. Cat. Jam. p. 177. Palma Portoricensis spinosissima vinifera, Hort. Beaum. p. 32. An Palma Surinamensis sagittaria, sive folio polygonati longiore validissimis spinis & longissimis horrido Breyn. pr. 2. p. 82? Palma spinosa sagittalis Sirinamensis. Herm. par. Bat. pr. app? Macaw-Wood of which are made Darts, of Dampier. cap. 3.*

The great Macaw-Tree.

This Tree has a Swelling at the Foot of the Trunc as others of this Kind; 'tis also smaller in the Trunc towards the Bottom than at the Top; it is as thick as one's Body, rises to thirty Foot high, has an Ash colour'd Bark, and is very thick set with sharp, black Prickles, some longer some shorter, set usually in Rings; at the Top comes the Leaves like those of this Kind, only the Pinnae set on each Side of the Middle Rib, are very long, and the whole Leaf set very thick with Prickles. The Fruit is placed much after the Manner of others of this Kind, only 'tis as large and of the Shape of a Crab or wild Apple, under a green Skin it has a thin, sweetish, adstringent Pulp, and under that, a Nut full of a white, sweet, edible Kernel.

'Tis Common in most Savanna's of this Island. There grew one below the Church on the High-way Side near the River at Spanish Town; many in *Liguanea* Savanna near Half-way Tree, and in several other Places of this Island.

The Indians and Negroes get up by a Ladder to the Top of this Tree, where making a Hole, likely in the Petiolus of the Fruit, there issues out very plentifully a Liquor which in some small Time becomes a very pleasant Drink.

If this be the *Urapa* of *Leigh, ap. Purchas. lib. 6. cap. 11. p. 1261.* he found it in *Guiana*, where it yields a Heavy Wood fit to be made into Swords and Bows.

Ligon, p. 14. found this Tree in *Cape Verd Isles*, and *p. 72.* he says it hath natural Pick-Tooths.

If this Wood be the *Palo de ferro* Arrows are headed with it which will pierce Iron, *Laet.*

Bastoncelli di palma negri come pece & duri come ossi. are by *Fern. Col. f. 204.* mention'd to grow in *Caria*, where we are told the Point of this Weapon is arm'd with a Fish's sharp Bone. *certe ossa o spini acuti de pesce*, which is the Bone on the Tail of the Stingray, or *Pastinaca marina*, describ'd hereafter.

Alberi li quali pajono palme, lisci & copiosi di spini nel tronco si lunghi come quelli del porco spinoso, observed by *Fern. Col. vit. f. 219.* are these Trees from which they make Wine by beating and expressing the Juice with Water and Spices.

The Wood of this Tree is by some thought to be a Sort of Ebony, and the Indians use it to head their Arrows with in *Brasile*, *Piso*. but it cannot be so, because 'tis neither so black nor shining as the true Ebony which comes from *Calecut* and other Parts of the East Indies.

The Top of this Tree is not eatable, *Ov.*

The Indians make of this their Warlike Instruments, *Linschot.*

The Wood is hard, sinking in Water of which the Indians make Clubs, Arrows, &c. it is a Sort of Ebony, *Lery. Gom.*

These are the Black Date-Trees of *Oviedo* in his *Summary*, *ap. Eden. p. 206.* They are also his High Date-Trees full of Thorns, whose Wood sinks in Water; the Indians make of it Pikes, Swords, Clubs, Spears, Javelins, Arrows and Vessels for Household stuff; the Christians make of it Lutes, Gitterns, &c. giving a good Sound. *ib. 210.* the Indians make Javelins also of *Xagua* Wood, and a clear Water is had from it, with which washing their Legs it takes away Weariness, *ib.*

Thevet tells us, that at the Promontory of *Cape Verd* the Inhabitants who are Blacks, pierc'd a Palm-Tree, having no eatable Fruit, about two Foot from the Ground, and that thence issued a Juice called *Mignol*, which was made use of by them in Lieu of Wine, but whether this be it or not, I know not; it was salted that it might keep as Verjuice, and was cooling for the Inhabitants of those warm Parts. The Egyptians before embalming their Dead used to wash their Bodies three or four Times with this Liquor. *id.* It is used in several Countries of *Ethiopia* for Wine, *id.*

The Wood of this Tree is of the Colour of black Marble, many call it Ebony, but true Ebony is more shining, this is prickly on all Sides: Ebony comes from *Calecut* and *Ethiopia*, and sinks in Water; the Savages make their Swords of it; Necklaces are also made of it and Arrows which pierce every Sort of Corselet, *Thevet.*

The Indians burn away the Prickles by a Fire made at the Tree's Root, *Roche.*

These Indians (of the River *Marannon*) do make Wine of the Fruit of Date-Trees, which Fruit is yellow in Colour, and is as great as a little Dove's Egg, and being in Season is good to be eaten, and of it proceedeth good Wine, which is preserved for a long Time, *Martin Fernandez de Encisa Hakl. p. 3. p. 699.*

If this be the *Momin* or *Toddie-Tree* of *Hughes, p. 57.* he says that the Wine issuing from it is good for the Stone, but offends the Head.

VIII. *Palma spinosa minor, fructu pruniformi.* *Cat. Jam. p. 178. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 3. An Palma dactylifera aculeata minima. Plum. pl. Am. p. 3? Maccaw-Berries of Dampier. p. 20.*

The small Maccaw-Tree.

The Trunk of this Palm-Tree is no thicker than the Small of one's Leg, rises not over fifteen Foot high, has Prickles in the same Manner as the larger foregoing one, and is like it in every thing only much lesser, by which it is sufficiently distinguish'd from it, tho' Dr. Plukenet p. 144. of his *Mantissa* would make them the same.

It grows beyond *Guanaboa* in the Woods near the Road going to Colonel Bourden's Plantation.

The Tops are not eatable, Ov.

The Fruit of this is eatable, Dampier.

IX. *Palma spinosa minor caudice gracili, fructu pruniformi, minimo, rubro.* Cat. Jam. p. 178. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 3. *Palma dactylifera, aculeata fructu corallino minor.* Plam. pl. Am. p. 3. An *Palma polygonati angustis, longioribus foliis, peitcalis spinosis ex insula Johanna.* Pluk. Mant. p. 144?

Prickly-Pole.

Thirty or forty of these grow always together, close to one another, they have, at coming out of the Ground, a Swelling, as most Palms, made up of many Thongs or Ligulæ interwoven or matted together; the Stem is very small, being but four or five Inches over; 'tis forty Foot high, of a clay or grey Colour, and very thick beset with large and long Prickles round it; the Leaves are all at the Top like the Coconut and the others of this Kind, only greener, not so long, altho' the Pinnæ are longer in Proportion to the whole Leaf, and very thick beset with Prickles; the Fruit stands as the others of this Kind, is bigger than the largest Pea, has a red Skin covering a sweet, thin Pulp which incloses a hard, white Kernel.

This grew in the Thickets near the *Moneque* Savanna, very plentifully, and in several other Places of this Island.

They are the most fit to make Rods and Scowrs for Guns of any Tree in this Island.

Negro's travelling barefooted thro' the Woods, very carefully avoid Places where these grow, because of the many Prickles that fall from their Stems and Leaves, so that for several Paces in Circumference the Ground is full of them.

X. *Palma Brasiliensis prunifera folio plicatili seu flabelli formi caudice squamato.* Raij Hist. Cat. Jam. p. 178. Tab. 213. Fig. 2. *Palma humilis seu Chamæripes curassavica prunifera spinosa nucleo extus eleganter variegato.* Pluk. Alm. p. 277. *Palmeto-Tree* of Dampier, cap. 6, & 10. *Palmetto-Leaves*, ejusd. cap. 15. An *Palma Barbadosensis non spinosa, folio plicatili seu flabelli formi, fructus officulo nigro.* Pluken. Alm. p. 277? An *palma dactylifera radiata minor aculeata.* Plum. pl. Am. p. 3?

Thatch.

This Palm-Tree has a Swelling at the Bottom of the Trunk, is very smooth, not over the Bigness of one's Leg at smallest, of a clay Colour, and towards the Top appear some reticulated Baggs, wherein were inclosed its Leaves or Flowers. It grows to about ten Foot high, and at the Top come many Leaves, they are standing on Footstalks two or three

H h

Foot

Foot long, which are prickly here and there. The Leaf is shap'd like a Fan being semicircular or more, having Folds like that of a Fan, and some long Strings, Leaves or Appendices going out of their Circumference, which are longer or shorter according to the Age of the Plant. The Fruit is as big as those of that Kind of Palm called Cabbage-Tree, and shap'd like an Olive, or like a Date.

This grows on all the Honey-comb Rocks of this Island, thro' which the Fibres of the Roots draw their Nourishment.

It is used for Thatch all over the West-Indies.

It grows at *Guam*, *Dampier*, cap. 15.

Ravenau de Lussau, p. 268. says that the Leaves of this Tree are used by the Inhabitants Indians Moutiques about *Cape Gracias a dios* against the Rain, and that the grey Stuff taken from among the Origins of the Leaves some Feet under the Extremity of the Trunc which is likewise cover'd with it, affords Coverlets for the Night.

They calk Ships with *Oakham* and make Ropes of the Bark of the *Palmiti*. *Alvaro Nunnez*, lib. 8. cap. 1. p. 1504, in *Florida*.

In *Santa Martha*, Houses are covered with *Palmito* Leaves, *Baptista Antonio*, *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 548.

In Distress, in *Bermudas* the Inhabitants made their Cabins of *Palmeta*-Leaves with Facility, *Smith*, *Summer-Isles*, p. 175. and they eat the Berries of them for Food, *ib.* p. 182.

The Difference of the Barks in the two *Carnaibas* in *Piso*, seems to come from their Age, as do the Varieties of the *Lacinia* or Processes going out of the Ends of the Leaves. Likely for the same Cause, *Tertre* makes two Leaves, one bigger than another.

The Name of Palm seems best to agree to this Sort shaped like a Hand, when young the tender Tops are good, *Ov.*

They make Chests or Boxes of the Barks of the Footstalks and Leaves of this Tree to keep out Water, and so preserve Salt; they eat the Roots in scarce Times, *viz.* of the younger ones a Foot under Ground, where they are tender like a Bullrush, *Oviedo Summary* p. 209. & *Hist. lib. 7. cap. 9.*

The Bark of the Footstalks is used to make Panniers, Searces, &c. and the Wood is used for Bows, Clubs, Darts and Arrow-Heads, as is that of the Cabbage-Tree, *Roche*.

In *Bermudas* and elsewhere they make Hats, Baskets, Brooms and Fans to blow the Fire instead of Bellows, with many other House Implements, of *Palmeto* Leaves, *Dampier*. They thatch their Houses in *Puna*, *Guam*, *Mindanao*, and *Nicobar Isles*, with them, *id.*

XI. *Palmis affinis malus Persica maxima caudice non ramoso, foliis longissimis, flore tetrapetalo pallide luteo, fructu ex arboris trunco prodeunte. Cat. Jam. p. 179. Tab. 216. & Tab. 217. Fig. 1, 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3.*

The Anchovy Pear-Tree.

This has an undivided Trunc, no bigger than one's Leg, cover'd with a grey Bark, tapering towards the Top, rising straight up to twenty Foot high, having near its Top, the Vestigia of several Leaves which have formerly dropt off; the Leaves come out only round near the Top, for half a Foot in Length, they have no Footstalks, are two Foot and a half long, and six Inches broad in the Middle where broadest, beginning very narrow, they grow wider in the Middle and thence decrease, ending bluntly, much of the Shape of Hartstongue. They have one middle Rib and several transverse ones, shine, are smooth and thin.

thin. Two or three Foot below the Top, along the Trunc come out the Flowers without any Footstalk almost at all, sometimes singly, sometimes in Tufts; they are at first a round Knob or Button, which afterwards opens into a tetrapetalous Flower; the Petala being thick, pale yellow and full of a great many Stamina, smelling very sweet, to which follows a Fruit like to the *Mammee Sapota*, in Bigness, Shape, Colour, &c.

It grows going to Sixteen-Mile-Walk, by the Rivers Side, and in several other Places, as well as all over the hot West Indies.

The Fruit is by the Spaniards pickled and eaten in Lieu of Mango's, and sent from the Spanish West Indies to old Spain, as the greatest Rarity.

Ligon, p. 38. & p. 72. says that it was used in Barbados for Disert, but he never saw it.

XII. *Malus Persica maxima, foliis rotundioribus splendentibus glabris, fructu maximo, scabro, rugoso, subrotundo, pulpa dura sublutea, unum vel plura ossicula filamentosa cingente.* Cat. Jam. p. 179. Tab. 217. Fig. 3. Appell-Mameis Steerbeck. citr. p. 30. Mammee & Mammet-Tree of Dampier, cap. 5, & 7. Mamei magno fructu Persica sapore, Plum. pl. Am. p. 44. An Peregrinus fructus crassus in quo magnus nucleus, J. B. p. 398? An arbor Americana amplioribus subrotundis duris & nervosis foliis, fructu pugni majoris magnitudine, Pluken. Almag. p. 39? Phyt. Tab. 268. Fig. 2? Fructus reticulato corio constans. Mus. Summerd. p. 14.

The Mammee-Tree.

This Tree is above sixty Foot high, as large as the biggest Oak, the Bark on the Outside is full of Sulci, of a grey Colour, and within is yellowish. The Leaves are set on the Branches opposite to one another at two Inches Distance, on very short Footstalks, they are four Inches long and two broad in the Middle where broadest, having one middle and several transverse Ribs, very smooth and green; the Fruit stands on a short, thick Footstalk, is as big as one's Fist, round, or sometimes having a Ledge, or Crest, the outward Skin being when ripe, yellowish green, rugous, something like a russeting Apple, and having several Filaments on the outward Surface, like some Melons; the Pulp is at first milky, when ripe very grateful to the Palate, yellowish like a Carrot, and harder than an Apple, having something of an Aromatic Taste, about the Thickness of three quarters of an Inch. Within this Pulp are lodged one, two, or three Stones, being rough, or having several Furrows and Asperities, which are filamentose, of a reddish brown Colour, being if more than one, flat on some of their Sides, and roundish on the other, whereby they lie close to one another; within this thin outward Shell lies an almost smooth Kernel, of the same Colour and Shape with the Stone, made up of two Lobes, as most other Kernels are.

It grows in great Abundance on most Hills of this Island, both in the South and North Parts thereof.

It is one of the most pleasant and grateful Fruits to be met with in these Parts, eaten by Way of Disert, as other Fruits.

Wild Swine feed on this Fruit, and are extremely fatten'd by them in the Season when they are ripe.

The E. of Cumberland, ap. Purchas lib. 4. p. 1152, met with them at Dominica.

Layfield, ap. Purchas, lib. 4. p. 1172. in Porto Rico.

Nicol, ap. Purchas lib. 6. cap. 13. p. 1255. in Sta. Lucia.

A Portugal of Elvas. p. 10. and ap. Purchas, p. 1520. tells us it was the best Fruit of the Country (*Brasile*) and esteem'd by the Islanders.

They differ in Taste, have one or two Stones, and grow in the Isles, of them is made a good Marmelade, *Acosta*.

In the Continent they are longer, larger, and more pleasant than in *Hispaniola*, where they are rounder. *Benzo*.

It is the best Fruit of the West-Indies, *Lop. Góm.*

In *Veragua* they make Wine of this Fruit, *Fern. Col.*

This Tree grows in St. John's de P. Rico fourth Voyage to *Virginia*, ap. *Hakl.*

XIII. *Mali Persica Mameya dicta folio longiore arbor maxima, cortice, sulcato, cinereo, amaro. Cat. Jam. p. 180. Wild Mammee of Dampier, cap. 7. An Palma Maria-Trees ejusd. cap. 8. An Nucifera arbor semper virens Indiarum, praelongis foliis venuste venosis, cujus lignum Redwood, i. e. Erythroxylon Barbadosibus, Nux vero Dhumba Ceylonensibus dicta. Pluk. Mant. p. 136?*

Bastard Mammee-Tree, or, Santa Maria.

This is one of the largest Trees of the Island, so that I could never see the several Parts of it to describe it more exactly than what follows.

It had when young, a very fine, smooth, yellowish Bark, with some white Spots on it, but when old had a great many Sulci not unlike the Bully-Tree, it was long and slender, and had a broad Leaf something like that of the Mammee, for which Cause, knowing not its other Parts, I refer it hither.

From the Name of *Santa Maria* given by the Spaniards to this Tree, and its Bark being bitter, it was thought by some to be the *Cortex Peruvianus-Tree*, and to have great Vertues, but it proved otherwise upon Tryal.

The Wood is used to make Staves of.

This Tree is straight, tall and tough, and therefore used for Masts, *Damp.*

The Grain of the Wood of *Palma Maria* runs not straight along but twisting about it, and therefore it is tough, *Dampier*. who says it is used for Masts by the English and Spaniards about *Quibo*.

XIV. *Malus Persica maxima foliis magnis, integris, longis, fractu maximo oblongo, scabro, ossiculo partim rugoso, partim glabro. Cat. Jam. p. 180. Tab. 218. Fructus oblongus utrinque acuminatus seu conicus levis splendens spadiceus quæ castaneæ species videtur, Mus. Corten. Raij. Hist. p. 1800. Arbor Americana pomifera, frondosis ramulis, foliis amplis, longioribus, obtusis, duris & venosis, margine equali Mammee Sapota Jamaicensibus audit Pluken. Alm. p. 39. Phyt. Tab. 268. Fig. 2. Mammee Sapota-Tree of Dampier. cap. 7. An Sapota fractu ovato majori Plumier. pl. Am. p. 43?*

Mammee-Sapota, or, Mauma-Supporta.

This Tree has a straight Trunc thirty Foot high, about the Bigness of one's Middle, cover'd with an ash-colour'd Bark, having here and there some Furrows in it; the Trunc is undivided till it comes about twelve Foot high, whence the Branches come out, being equally spread on every Hand, and on the very Tops of the Twigs the Leaves set all round them without any Order, having an Inch long Footstalk, they are a Foot long and three Inches broad near the farther End where broadest, of a pale green Colour, smooth, thin, having one middle and several trans-

transverse Ribs, from a narrow Beginning, increasing to near the End where broadest, then ending in an obtuse Point. The Flowers come out from the Branches themselves, being of a Cream Colour, and after them follows the Fruit, being oblong, roundish, two or three Inches long, biggest in the Middle, where 'tis almost as big as one's Arm, tapering to both Ends; 'tis cover'd with a rough Cinamon or russet colour'd Skin, having several Eminencies and Depressions on it of several Figures. Within the outward Skin lies a Pulp half or three Quarters of an Inch thick of the same Colour, sweet and luscious, called natural Marmelade from its Likeness in Colour to Marmelade of Quinces. Within this Pulp lies one large Stone, long and pointed, bigger at one End than at the other, the Shell being of a Cinamon Colour and shining, except one long Slit along its Edge, which is of an Ash Colour and has an unequal Surface, roundish on one End and pointed at the other, within which lies a Kernel.

It is planted by the Stone in several Places as other Fruit Trees, and yields Fruit most Part of the Year.

The Fruit is esteem'd by some as very pleasant, eat either alone, or because 'tis lusciously sweet and somewhat insipid, with Lemon Juice mix'd with it, and it's thought by some People to be very venereal from some Signature they fancy they see upon it.

The Relation that *Clusius* had of these Stones being the Produce of the Tree yielding the *Balsamum Peruvianum*, appears without Ground, tho' this seems to be the same describ'd by him, tho' larger.

From the sweet Taste and Colour of the Pulp of this Fruit like to Marmelade, this Tree has been said to bring natural Marmelade, and the same was observed by *Joseph Acosta* to be the Opinion of the *Crollos* or *Croelians* of his Time; he says it grew in the hot Parts of *New-Spain*, and that it was thought to surpass all the Fruits of *Spain*, but he himself was not of that Opinion.

It is accounted the principal Fruit of the West-Indies, *Dampier*, who takes Notice of it about *Panama*.

Mammee-Sapotas are the Food of Tigres on the main Continent of *America*, as Dr. *Smallwood* who liv'd there assured me.

Dr. *Plukenet*. in his *Mantiss.* p. 19. makes the *Coxcocyote*, *Clus. exot.* to be this, and another of his own Trees in his *Alm.* p. 19. *lin.* 4 and 16.

Raveneau de Lussan, p. 45. found this Tree in the Isles near *Panama* in the *South-Seas*, where he says it had two Stones and a red Pulp, but is mistaken.

Rob. Tomson ap. Hakl. p. 454. and *Hawks*, p. 3. p. 464. met with it growing about *Mexico*.

XV. *Myrobolanus*, folio fraxini alato fructu luteo, ossiculo magno fibroso. Cat. Jam. p. 181. Tab. 219. Fig. 1, 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 43. *Kebecati*, arbor pumila maritima, fructu mirabolano citrino persimilis *Icaca altera ad dysenteriam*. Surian. Hobi, Oviedo Summary, p. 210. ap. Eden. Arbori detti *Jobi* altro modo chiamati mirabolani. Roman ap. Fern. Colon. vit. p. 127. *Arbores procerae quae fructus ferunt instar prunorum, crocei coloris quos aqua coctos, expriment eliciuntq; liquorem palato admodum gratum, neq; insalubrem*, Laet, p. 662.

The Yellow Plumb-Tree.

This Tree riseth to about thirty Foot high, having a thick Trunc, cover'd with a whitish grey Bark, with few Sulci in it, it is usually crooked, and spreads it self out in large Branches on every Hand, whose Ends

have a great many winged Leaves, the Pinnae whereof are odd in Number, set one against another to the middle Rib, with an odd one at the End, of a fresh green Colour, having one conspicuous Nerve in the Middle: About *December* these Leaves drop off, and about *March* appear the small Flowers, to which follows an oval Fruit on an Inch long Footstalk, as big as one's Thumb, having sometimes Ridges on it, being smooth, and of a yellow Colour; the Pulp is not thicker than a Crown Piece, yellow, of a sweetish balsamic, or aromatic Taste, inclosing a large Stone cover'd with some Filaments or Threads which spoil the Gums, according to *Oviedo*. It is not so hard as other Stones, but softish.

The Fruit is ripe in *August*.

A reddish or dark brown mucilaginous Gum comes out of the wounded Tree.

They grow in the Woods of this Island, the best Plumbs are brought down the River from the inland Parts, when ripe dropping into the Current, and so swim down; they are pick'd up to be eaten, and reckon'd wholesomer than the other Kind, having no Worms in them.

They are planted in Hedges for Fences by the Slip, and grow very quickly, in *Barbados* and *Jamaica*.

The Tops of this boil'd in Water is good to shave the Beard withal, and wash the Legs, being of a good Scent; the Bark boil'd the same Way, its Decoction by washing the Legs with it is adstringent, and eases the wearied; the Indians sleep under it because its Shadow is not hurtful. A Piece of the Root cut gives Drink, as the *Water-With* before described, *Ovied. Gom.*

'Tis certainly a Sort of *Mirabolan* as *Peter Martyr* says, tho' neither *Codro* nor any other Physician did allow it.

The Shade is wholesomer than that of any other Tree, keeping those under it from the Headach. A Piece of a Branch of the Root being cut yields Water to quench the Thirst, as *Water-With*, *Ov. cap. 2. lib. 8.*

The Fruit fattens swine, and is used in *Ouicou* or *Mobby* to heighten its Gusto or Relish, *Roche*.

The Fishers who went out of the Cave *Cacibariaga* in *Hispaniola*, were by the Sun transform'd into this Tree, *Roman* according to the Relation of the *Hispanola* Indians.

The Bark boil'd makes an excellent Bath for the Legs; it has a wholesome Shadow, *Oviedo Summary*.

Layfield ap. Purchas, lib. 4. p. 1171. found them in *Porto Rico*, where they are used to stay Fluxes.

Great Store of yellow Plumbs which are good to eat, grow in one of the seven Islands near *Guiana*, *Masham ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 694.*

Plumb-Drink is made of the press'd Juice of wild Plumbs in *Barbados*. *Ligon. p. 32.*

Plumb-Trees of *Smith's Obs. p. 55.* from whence is made good Drink in *Barbados*.

Dr. Plukenet in his *Mantissa, p. 156.* makes this Tree to be the same with the two following, how justly, any one may see who pleases to consider their Description and Figure with Attention.

XVI. *Myrobalanus minor, folio fraxini alato, fructu purpureo, ossiculo magno fibroso. Cat. Jam. p. 182. Tab. 219. Fig. 3, 4, 5. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 43. Icaco fructu purpureo. Plumier. pl. Am. p. 44. Taos de Esquemeling. p. 34. Prunifera Jamaicensis fructu rubro cujus ante maturitatem, folia non promit. Pluken. Alm. p. 306.*

Plumbs.

Plumbs.

This Tree rises not past ten Foot high, is as thick as one's Leg, straight, and grey Colour'd in the Bark; it hath in the Beginning of the Spring, after having been naked for several Months, some very small purple pentapetalous Flowers with yellow Stamina breaking out of the Ends and Sides of its bare Twigs and Branches, and sometimes several together on the same Footstalk, to which follows on the same bare Twigs an oval shaped, smooth Fruit, of the Bigness of one's Thumb, first green then purple, of a sweetish fulsome Taste when ripe, but not unpleasant. The Pulp is but small in Comparison of the Fruit, the Stone being large and cover'd with some Threads and Filaments. The Leaves come after the Fruit is ripe towards the Ends of the Branches; they are many and winged, the Pinnæ set to the middle Rib are an Inch long and about half as broad in the Middle where broadest, and have an odd one at the End, and are of a fresh green Colour.

The Fruit is ripe in the Months of *May* and *April*.

They are planted by the Slip as Physick Nuts to make Hedges, both for a Fence growing speedily, as also because they are not unpleasant when eaten by Men, and that all Manner of Cattle will feed on them.

If one cut the Fruit a-thwart when ripe, a great many Erucæ appear in the Pulp, from whence they are thought to breed Worms, and bring the Gripes to those feeding on them.

Some Savages by the Bay of *Honduras* love this Fruit so well, depending on it for Nourishment, that they in the Season least their Neighbours wanting them should get them, guard them with Bows and Arrows, *Roche's* whose Figure is fabulous.

Layfield ap. Purchas. lib. 4. p. 1172. observed them in *Porto Rico* where they stay Fluxes.

Oviedo lib. 9. cap. 16. tells us they make Wine of the Fruit, and that it sheds its Leaves, *id.*

XVII. *Prunus Brasiliensis fructu racemoso ligno intus pro officulo. Raij. Hist. Cat. Jam. p. 172. prunifera Arbor Americana, fructu luteo ovali, officulo majori, quorum nuclei ad porcos sagmandos ipsis glandibus preferuntur, Pluk. Almagest. p. 307. Monbin Arbor foliis fraxini fructu luteo racemoso. Plumier. pl. Amer. p. 44. Hog-Plumb-Tree of Dampier, cap. 5.*

Hog-Plumb-Tree.

This Tree has a Trunc of about a Foot or two Diameter, cover'd with an ash colour'd grey Bark, having very many deep Furrows in it, rising to forty or fifty Foot high; the Branches are crooked, and towards their further Ends have a great many very large winged Leaves; the Flowers are in very large Pyramidal Bunches on the Ends of the Twigs standing on small branch'd Petioli, they are white, pentapetalous, with white Stamina, smelling sweet, and making a very fine Shew in the Month of *March*, and to them follow several oval, yellow Plumbs, much like the yellow Plumbs before describ'd.

They grow in the Lowland Woods and Savannas every where.

The Wood is soft and used for Cork, it grows easily by the Branch; the Leaves afford a good Sawce comfortable to the Stomach, being sour, *Marcgr.*

It grows about *Amapalla*, *Dampier.*

The

The Fruit is good for Squeamishness and the Bloody-Flux ; an inebriating Wine is made of them ; the Buds and Tops make a good Sallad, and being bruised, they yield a Froth of thin Parts, which being put into the Eyes, clears them, taking away Inflammations, Spots and Clouds, the Pain which it first causes vanishing presently. The Bark, Juice, or Buds are good in Gargarisms, against inflamed Throats, or in Lotions for hot outward Diseases of the Body and Feet ; the Leaves and Wood are sower, and adstringent, good for the Appetite and Thirst in Fevers. Black and yellow Birds as big as Pyes (*Watchpickets*) make Nests on their further Ends frequently, to defend themselves from Snakes, *Piso*.

This Tree hath a brittle Wood and the Fruit hath Maggots in them when ripe, *Dampier*.

XVIII. *Pruno forte affinis arbor folio alato, flore herbaceo pentapetalo racemoso.* Cat. Jam. p. 182. Tab. 220. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Dendr. Vol. 3. p. 43.

This Tree came the nearest in its Leaves and Flowers to the precedent of any I met with in this Island, wherefore I place it here. It riseth to a bout twenty Foot high, by a straight Trunc, cover'd with an almost smooth, greyish or light brown Bark, with some few white Spots on it. About seven Foot or more from the Ground, it sends forth several Branches bowing downwards, the Ends of which are beset without any Order, with some few winged Leaves ; the middle Rib being about three Inches long ; the Pinnæ are set one against another, having an odd one at the End, each having an eighth of an Inch long Footstalk, is an Inch long and three Quarters of one broad near the Footstalk where broadest. They are set at almost an Inch Distance asunder, are of a dark green Colour and smooth. The Ends of the Twigs are branch'd out into several, two Inches long, green Stalks, which, just at the Bottom are branch'd into others, sustaining several whitish green pentapetalous Flowers, having five green capsular Leaves, within which are many purple headed Stamina. I never saw the Fruit.

The Figure of this compared with Dr. Plukenet's *Arbustulum Americanum amplexicaule cerasi folio, corymbosum*, Tab. 146. Fig. 4. Alm. p. 48. shews it to be different, tho' he thinks they may be the same *Mant.* p. 26.

It grows very plentifully between *Passage-Fort* and the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega*.

XIX. *Pruno forte affinis arbor maxima, materie rubra, laxa, odorata.* Cat. Jam. p. 182. Tab. 220. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 43.

The Cedar-Tree.

This is one of the largest Trees of this Island, it has a reddish, not close but lax, odoriferous Wood, with some shining small closer Pieces in it, and Leaves which are winged, the Pinnæ being set opposite to one another, about two Inches long and one broad, being sometimes blunt, and sometimes pointed : Because of its Leaves I refer it hither.

It is proper for Canoas and Pereagos (tho' it will be Worm-eaten) *Damp.*

It is found on the *Amazons Banks*, six Ells in Circumference, *Pagan*, p. 137. cap. ult.

An *Anonymus Portugal*, ap. *Purchas*, lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1309. met with it in *Brasile*.

Battel, ap. *Purchas*, lib. 7. c. 3. §. 3. p. 975. in *Benegala* Part of *Guiney* where is *Olicondie*.

Jo de Laet. lib. 1. cap. 11. takes Notice of this Tree in *Cuba* where the Trunc makes Canoas able to hold fifty Men.

Oviedo in his *Coron. lib. 9. cap. 7.* tells us that the Worms eat it as well as other Timber, sometimes, tho' more rarely, and that it has its Name from its Scent.

Ligon, p. 14. observed it in *Cape Verd Isles* & *p. 41.* that it works smooth, *p. 73.* that it is strong, lasting, and not very heavy; and by Reason of the Smoothness and Fairness of the Grain is good for Wainscot, and that it hath Ash-Leaves.

It grows in *Barbados* and *Jamaica* in stony Grounds, in *Sta. Maria St. Andreas, Bermudas* and *Virginia, Dampier.* as well as in the Isthmus of *Darien.*

When the Parrots feed on this Fruit, which is like an Acorn channel'd, they taste of Garlick; a great Quantity of Gum, like Arabic, comes out of its wounded Bark; Canoas are made of it forty Foot long and five or six Foot broad; good Shingles or Tiles are made of it, *Du Tertre.* Ships are sheath'd with it, Viols and Cofres are made of it to keep away Vermin, *id.* Pyraugues are made of it, *Roch.*

It gives Victuals laid in it a bitter Taste, *Laet.*

It grows in *Barbados, Smith's Obs.*

XX. *Prunus maritima racemosa, folio rotundo glabro, fructu minore purpureo. Cat. Jam. p. 183. Tab. 220. Fig. 3, 4, & 5. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 40. Nhaloubonou, Icacoa altera, arbor maritima fructu myrabolano rubro pistatia, latiore & carnosiore folio, Surian.*

The Mangrove Grape-Tree.

This has several ten or twelve Foot high Trunks, of about the Thickness of one's Leg, cover'd with a reddish brown, almost smooth Bark, having several Branches and Twigs with Leaves on them placed alternately, standing on a quarter of an Inch long, red Footstalks, being almost perfectly round, about six Inches diameter, thick, of a grass green Colour, having one middle Vein and several transverse ones branch'd from it. The Flowers stand on Strings or Stalks two or three Inches long, without any Footstalk; they are hexapetalous, the Petala being long and white. After the Flowers follow several Berries, small Plumbs or Myrabolans of the Bigness of an ordinary Raisin of a Bunch of Grapes, having under an outward reddish brown or purplish Membrane, a soft, not unpleasantly adstringent, very thin Pulp, covering one large, round Stone, containing a Kernel.

It grows on the sandy Shores about *Port-Royal*, in the North side of the Island, and all the *Caribes.*

The Fruit being pleasant, is gather'd and brought to Market in *Barbadoes.*

The Stones, being very adstringent, are used in Fluxes with great Success.

The Spaniards used to write on both Sides of these Leaves with a Bodkin's End, when they were in Want of Pen, Ink and Paper, *Oviedo, Gomar.*

This seems to agree in every thing with *Lobel's* Description and Icon of his American Poplar; he took the String on which hangs the Fruit, for a *Julus*, like that of a *Populus.*

Benzo compares these Fruit to Sloes, and says, because they had much Stone and little Pulp, they could not make Wine of them.

Thevet says it grows in *Canada, Cosm.*

The Wood is hard and of a violet Colour, good for several Works, *Rocheff.*

Layfield, *ap. Purchas, lib. 6. p. 1172*, saw this Tree in *Porto Rico*, where the Fruit stops Fluxes.

There are Berries called *Kellettee* used by the Indians to stop bloody Fluxes, *Harcourt, ib. 1276.*

Dr. Plukenet finds Fault with me, *p. 190.* of his *Mantissa*, that I took the *Synoninous* Names of this Plant from his *Phytography*. This Book of his was not published before my Catalogue, tho' the Date on the Title Page was made 1692, it never was published till 1696, as may appear by the *Gazette* and other Books wherein new Books were then advertis'd.

XXI. *Prunus racemosa, foliis oblongis hirsutis maximis, fructu rubro. Cat. Jam. p. 184. Tab. 221. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 43. Arbor Indica baccifera verbasci foliis lanuginosa, Loblolly Barbadosibus dicta. Plukenet, Alm. p. 38.*

The Broad-leaved Cherry-Tree.

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as one's Middle, cover'd with a grey furrow'd Bark, rising to about fifty Foot high, having many crooked Branches; the Twigs are green and beset with Leaves, a Foot and a half long, and half as broad near the Base where broadest; each of them is hoary, corrugated like Sage or Fox-glove, woolly, and of a fresh green Colour, having one large middle Rib and several transverse ones, and stands on a Footstalk three quarters of an Inch long. The Ends of the Branches or Twigs are divided into several hoary and purple Footstalks nine Inches long, having here and there several Berries or Plumbs which have a small Pulp, are of a reddish Colour, and about the Bigness of a great Bean.

It grows in all the inland Woods, and near the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega* on the Banks of *Rio Cobre*.

Mr. Reid who went to *Barbados* in Search of Plants, brought the Leaves of this Tree from thence which only differ'd in being less.

The Description of this shews it to differ from Dr. Plukenet's *Arbor Americana amplissimis rugosis foliis fere orbiculatis glabris ex Syriam. Pluk.* contrary to his own Conjecture, *Mant. p. 18.* He is likewise mistaken in his Opinion in the same Book, *p. 27*, where he thinks it may be the *Arbor Americana convolvulacea* Broad-leaf, i. e. *Platyphyllos Barbadosibus dicta foliis serratis, Phyt. Tab. 146. Fig. 1. Alm. p. 48.*

XXII. *Arbor maxima forte prunifera, cortice cannabino, folio longissimo latissimoq; Cat. Jam. p. 184. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 43.*

The Broad-Leaf-Tree.

This has a very large Trunc, and grows to a vast Heighth, cover'd with a grey, or very light brown Bark, like that of Fiddle-wood-Trees, seeming to be loose and come off of its self in several long Pieces (like to the Bark of Hemp before 'tis much wrought) in many Places. It hath here and there some Knobs or Eminencies on its Surface,

face, and very large and long Leaves, for which Cause I refer it to this Place.

It grows in all the inland great Woods of this Island, and because it was very high, I could never come to describe the Parts of it more particularly.

XXIII. *Arbor, forte prunifera, folio subrotundo glabro, venis purpureis. Cat. Jam. p. 184. Tab. 221. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 43.*

This had a very large Leaf, being roundish, about a Foot long and nine Inches broad near the further End where round and broadest, beginning from a short Footstalk, narrow, and augmenting in Breadth to near its End. This Leaf is even on the Edges, having one middle and several transverse dark brown or purplish, colour'd Ribs, and is smooth on its Surface. Because of its Largeness I refer it hither.

I gather'd it in the Woods of Jamaica.

XXIV. *Prunus racemosa, caudice non ramoso, alato fraxini folio non crenato-fructu rubro subdulci. Cat. Jam. p. 184. Tab. 222. Fig. 1. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 44.*

The Maiden-Plumb-Tree.

This Tree has a straight undivided Stem, twelve or fifteen Foot high, not much bigger than an ordinary walking Stick, very brittle and easily broken, and cover'd with a grey Bark; the Leaves are only about the Top, spreading themselves on every Hand, being winged, about fourteen Inches long, by the Middle Rib which is roundish, Purple on one Side and green on the other; the Pinnæ are set on by Pairs not just opposite to one another, at an Inch and a half's Distance, having scarce any Footstalks, being three Inches long and more than one broad near the Middle where broadest, of a very dark green Colour and smooth, having a middle and some transverse apparent Nerves. The Top of the Tree is branch'd out above the Leaves into many tender and small foot long Branches, sustaining several Flowers, each whereof consists of three Apices or Petala, with some yellow Stamina, to which follows a Fruit of the Bigness and Colour of the largest Cranberries, biggest at the Bottom and tapering to the Top, and containing within a smooth, thin, red Skin, a liquid, sweetish Pulp, in which is a large Kernel of the Shape of the Fruit, lying in a very thin Shell.

It grows on the Road between Passage-Fort and the Town of St. Jago de la Vega, and on the woody Savanna's, as well as on the red Hills going to Guanaboa.

It is pretty plain that this Tree differs from all the foregoing Trees, and is also not the same with the *prunifera arbor Madera spatana mali Persice foliis rugosis, Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 312. Fig. 2. Alm. p. 307.* tho' the Dr. thinks they may be all the same with this.

XXV. *Prunifera racemosa, folio alato, costa media membranulis utrinque extantibus donata, fructu saponario. Cat. Jam. p. 184. Sapindus foliis costa alata innascentibus, Tournef. p. 659. An saponaria arbor Indica Aman. Hort. Bos. p. 32? Noulourhouse saponaria altera, arbor racemosa coccigera; pro precaria corolla & sapone Indiani utuntur, Surian. Nux Americana foliis alatis bifidis seu Knippa Herm. par. pat. p. Hort. Amst. p. 183. An prunifera seu nuci prunifera, fructu saponario, minore fusco ex insula Jamaicensi, Pluken. Almag. p. 266? Saponaria spherula Contant. mus. Swammed. p. 15.*

The

The Sope-Berry, or, The Sope Apple-Tree.

This Tree riseth to twenty or thirty Foot high, it has a Stem as thick as one's Thigh, cover'd with an ash-colour'd, smooth Bark, like that of the *Fraxinus*; the Branches are few, rising straight up, and the Twigs are thick set with winged Leaves, which have a middle Rib for the most Part, a Foot long, having an extant Membrane on each Side a tenth of an Inch broad, except an empty Space at every Inch and half's Distance, where the Pinnæ are set on, almost opposite to one another, with an odd one at the End. Each Pinna is four Inches long, and one Inch and a half broad in the Middle where broadest, having no Footstalk, one middle and several transverse Ribs, is smooth, and of a dark green Colour. The Flowers come on the Ends of the Branches, which are divided into many small Footstalks spread on every Hand, sustaining many white Flowers in a great Bunch, to which follow as many brown Berries, or Plumbs as big as Cherries, having little or no Pulp, being perfectly spherical, and made up of a thin brown Skin, having many Veins running thro it, lathering with Water as Sope, and washing Linen, in which (an empty Space being between) lies a round, black shining, hard Stone.

It grows in all the Low-land or Savanna Woods.

The outward Skin or Pulp of the Berries washes Linen as Sope, but burns it in some Time.

The Stone is made Use of for Buttons, and therefore the Berries are gather'd and the Stones sent into *Europe* in great Quantities.

The Stone makes better Beads to be used in Prayers than Ebony. Cloaths washed with this Fruit are injur'd by it, it being very sharp; being bruised and thrown into Rivers it kills the Fishes, as Timbo, &c. *Piso*.

The Beads made of this Stone, turn'd, and the bitter Kernel taken out, are better than those of Jet or Ebony because light, and because they never crack; the Sope washes Cloaths as well as other Sopes in *Spain*, *Xim. Oviedo*.

The Powder thrown into a River intoxicates Fish, *Nieremb*.

Three or four of these Berries wash Cloaths better than a Pound of Sope, *Mon*.

They burn the Cloaths wash'd with them. *Ov*.

An *Anonymus Portugal* takes Notice of it in *Brasile Purchas* p. 1309. lib. 7. cap. 1. where Beads are made of the Fruit, and Sope, which is as bitter as Aloes, *ib*.

Sope-Berries washing as white as Sope, were found by *Smith* in his *Obs*. p. 55. in *St. Christopher's*, & p. 56. in *Barbados*, where he says they have a good Kernel, and are eatable.

Lery tells us of a Fruit like a Citrull, as big as one can carry in one Hand, which being cut into Pieces, lathers like Sope, and was us'd by the Indians for that End; and *Rochefort*, of a soft white Root used for the same Purpose, in the Isles.

XXVI. *Prunifera arbor, fructu maximo pyriformi viridi, pericarpio esculento butyraceo, nucleum unicum maximum nullo officulo tectum, cingente. Cat. Jam. p. 185. Tab. 222. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 48. Persea Sterbeeck citr. p. 259. Plm. pl. Amer. p. 44. Arbor Americana amplissimis pergamenis foliis, superficiei nitidissima, fructu pyriformi, crustaceo cortice coriato. Plukenet. Almag. p. 39. phytogr. Tab. 267. Fig. 1. seu Cucurbitifera arbor*

arbor Americana prunos ferens pyriformes, ejusd. ib. Avogato Pear-Tree of Dampier, cap. 7.

The Albecato Pear-Tree, Hisp. Abacado, seu, Avocado.

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as one's Middle, with a light brown or grey ash-colour'd Bark, having very deep Furrows or Sulci in it, rising to twenty or thirty Foot high; the Ends of the Branches have a great many Leaves, standing without any Order on yellowish half Inch long Footstalks, they are three Inches long, and one and a half broad in the Middle, where broadest, very smooth and of a deep green Colour, with an Eye of yellow in it, having one Rib in the Middle and several transverse ones branch'd from it. Among the Leaves come out a short half Inch long Stalk, to which are fasten'd by short Petioli from near the Bottom, Flowers of a yellowish green Colour, to which follows a Fruit shaped like a Pear, as big as one's two Fists, greenish on the outside, having a smooth Skin and a Pulp under it of an Inch in Thickness, which is green, soft, almost insipid to the Taste, and very nourishing. Within this lies a naked great Kernel bigger than a Walnut, having many Tubercles and Sulci on its Surface, divisible into two great Lobes, between which lies the young Sprout or Germen.

It is planted and grows every where in this Island.

This is accounted one of the wholesomest Fruits of these Countries, not only by Way of Disert, being eat with Juice of Lemons and Sugar to give it a Piquancy, but likewise for supporting Life it self. It is useful not only on these Accounts to Men, but likewise to all Manner of Beasts.

It is reckon'd a great Incentive to Venery, and so says *Scaliger*.

Hawks ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 464. found this Tree about Mexico.

There (in the Way between Panuco and Mexico) groweth a Fruit which the Spaniards call *Avocottes*, it is proportion'd like an Egg, and as black as Coal, having a Stone in it, and it is an excellent good Fruit. *Hortop ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 492.*

Hughes, p. 40. tells us that this Fruit nourishes, strengthens, and is Venerical; and that it is eaten with Vinegar and Pepper.

Clusius describes this Tree with a black Fruit, and 'tis purplish when ripe; he described the Fruit by Hearsay, the rest well, only it has a pentapetalous Flower.

The Leaves dry, powder'd and strew'd on Wounds, cure Hæmorrhages. *Jonst.*

The Fruit is eat with Salt and Plantain roasted, and is fit to make a Meal of, at Campeche, Cartagena, Caraccas and Jamaica, *Dampier*.

I believe the Synonymous Names in my Catalogue, p. 185, to belong to this Tree notwithstanding what is said by Dr. *Plukenet* p. 18 of his *Mantissa*. *Hernandez. fol. 89.* describes it with many Kernels, which may be a Variety.

XXVII. *Pruno vel Evonymo affinis arbor, folio alato, buxæo, subrotundo, flore pentapetalo caruleo racemoso fructu aceris cordato, cujus cortex luteus corrugatus, semen unicum majusculum nigricans nullo ossiculo tectum operit. Cat. Jam. p. 186. Tab. 222. Fig. 3, 4, 5, 6. Guajacum Americanum lentisci folio Com. Hort. Amst. p. 171. Guajacum arbor Indica buxi folio rotundiore flore purpureo, vulgo Bois Saint, Surian. Guajacan, Worm. Mus. p. 170, & 177. Guajacum verum majus Munt. p. 96. Phyt. p. 4. Fig. 16. Guajacum legitimum, cæratonia foliis aceris fructu, C. H. B. M. Guajacum minus verum S. Lignum Sanctum, Munt. p. 5. Fig. 17. Guajacum alterum lentisci folio evonymi fructu,*

C. H. B. M. *Guajacum flore caruleo fructu subrotundo* Plumier. pl. Am. p. 39. *Gayac, Guayacan, Bois-Saint ou Indien.* Pommet. p. 114. *Lignum-Vita* of Dampier.

Lignum-Vita.

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as one's Thigh, rising to about thirty Foot high, the Bark is very smooth, of a green and white Colour mix'd, the Spots of each being for the most Part large, the Bark thick, the outside of the Wood, or that Part near the *Libra* being white, the inner black, very hard and ponderous; the Branches are many, making a pleasant Top, and having Knobs or Joints at every Inch and half's Distance. On the Twigs come winged Leaves opposite to one another; the Pinnæ or Leaves are always two pair or four set one against another without any Footstalk to the three quarters of an Inch long middle Rib, they are nervous, smooth, about an Inch long and three Quarters of one broad, of a dark green Colour, and resemble the Leaves of Rue or Box; from the further End of the Twigs come the Flowers, many together on Inch long, green Footstalks, as from a common Centre, or Umbell Fashion, they are pentapetalous, blue, the Petala being long, and standing Star-fashion, within which are many blue Stamina with yellow Apices, and a purple Stylus. After these follows the Fruit, which is shaped like the Seed of *Bursa Pastoris* or the Fruit of *Acer Montanum candidum* B. wanting the *Ala*, or a Heart, the *Apex* being that Part sticking to the Tree, and the Base uppermost, of a yellow Orange Colour, moist and corrugated Substance, which opens it self and lets drop an oblong large, horny, oval, black Seed, almost like that of Cotton.

The Elder Trees of this Kind have generally sticking to their Barks good Quantity of a resinous inodorous Gum, resembling *Benzoin* in every thing but Smell.

It grows every where in the Savanna Woods and Hill Sides of the South side of this Island, but none that I could see in the North side.

These Trees afford not good Fire-wood, and are so hard as to break the Iron Tools used in felling them, and therefore are generally left standing when other Trees are fell'd.

The Flower when dryed turns pale, and does not keep its blue Colour, whence *Jo. Terentius, Lynceus* ap. *Hernandez* describes the Flower to be of that Colour; in other Things the Description is good, and the *Icon* of the Fruit exact; but there seems to be great Confusion and very few certain Marks between *Guayacan* and *Lignum-Sanctum*, as may appear to any perusing *Hernandez Ximenes* and *Terentius*.

The Bark of this Tree is esteem'd more effectual than its other Parts.

This Wood boil'd in Water, and drank for many Days, Morning and Evening, is good in Diseases of the Liver and Breast, especially their ancient Obstructions, being of subtle and hot Patts; it helps the French Pox and Stoppage of Urine; The white Juice coming out of the Bark is good against a scal'd Head, *Piso*.

Those of *Brasile* used it against the French-Pox, *Marcgr*.

Concerning the great Price of it in the East-Indies, after the Pox reach'd those Places, *vid. Garc. de China*.

A Spaniard getting from an Indian Woman the French-Pox, was cured by his Indian Servant of his Pains, by this Wood, &c. in *Hispaniola*, whence others did the like, and thence it came in Use at *Seville*, thro' all Spain,

Spain, and the whole World. The Way of Cure then, was to take of the Shavings of the Wood twelve Ounces, two of the Bark, and boil them in five Quarts of Water, to the Consumption of two thirds, then straining and keeping it for Use. They then boil the Wood again in a little more fresh Water, till it boil'd away about a fourth Part, and strain it. They drank of the first Decoction warm, about ten Ounces, sweating in Bed twice a Day after it, well cover'd for two Hours, in the Mornings and Evenings. They shifted their Linen four Hours after, eating Raisins and Almonds with Biscuit, keeping their Chamber and drinking nothing but the second Decoction for ordinary Drink. They eat after fifteen Days, a Chicken roasted, and purged easily, as likewise after the twentieth Day, and then eat Flesh and continued the Course for forty Days longer; it roots out the Pox and all other incurable Diseases, especially if the Pox have preceeded such Distempers, *Mon.*

Clusius his Description is not very exact, for his Specimen seems to have been broken, and he has adjusted it wrong, for I never saw in *Jamaica* more than two Pair, or four Pinnæ, neither do the Flowers or Fruit come out so exactly together in a Bunch, as he makes them.

The three Sorts of this Wood differ only in Age, the paler is the younger and hath more Vertue, but keeps not so long; its Fruit and Flowers are ill describ'd by *Mathiolus*, who says the Oriental is best, and that it was thought at first dangerous unless taken forty Days in the Dark, and with an exact Diet; it is good infused in Wine. *id.*

It grows in *St. Eustace, Terture.*

Pyrard. p. 2. p. 206. met with this Tree in *Brasile*, where it cures the Pox common there.

There is another Sort of it having six Pinnæ, or three Pair set opposite, which may be that of *Porto Rico*, I had it from *Barbados*.

Lobel says it came from *Calecut* as well as the West-Indies, in which I suppose he was mistaken, *p. 439. Adv.*

In 1547 there came three hundred and fifty Quintals from the West-Indies, *Acosta*. It sinks in Water, he calls it *Lignum Sanctum, Bois de Guayac*, or *Bois d' Inde*.

It was brought from *Hispaniola, Benz.* An Indian Servant in *Hispaniola* cured his Master of the Pox with the Water of this, whence it became famous, *Claveto in eundem.*

This is a Remedy for the Pox, and many Mountains are full of it in *Hispaniola, Lopez de Gomara.*

The tenth Decoction of this Wood will be little less bitter, sharp and thick than the first. *Lugd.*

Guayacan, con que se cura el mal de las Buas. mention'd by *Oviedo Coron. lib. 10. cap. 2.* is our *Lignum Vita*, the largest of which is best because freshest in *Europe*, the youngest is best in *Espanola* which comes from the Island *Beata*; twenty or thirty Days using it cures the Pox, with a strict Diet, drinking a Cup in the Morning; it must be boil'd to one third, and a *Bochetum* used likewise; the Wood is good to make Wheels.

Lacuna says the Difference of the Woods is only in their Age; his Plantain Leaves and their Description are fabulous, he thinks there must be much Vertue in the Flowers and Leaves of this Tree; it has been oppos'd by *China* and *Sarsa*, but remain'd Victorious, *Lac.*

There is a Dispute concerning *Guayacan* and *Lignum-Sanctum*, whether they be the same, the last being not black at Heart, but all yellowish and curing what the other does not; they come from different Isles, but

but credible Men report them to be the same, so that it only differs in Respect of its Place of Growth, *Fragos*.

These Woods only differ in Respect of Age, C. B.

Great Forests of this Tree are in *Chiapa*, and in *Granada, Laet*.

Great Care ought to be taken that the Shavings should be clean from the Obier or what is called the Sap and other Wood. The Rosin gives a sweet Scent on being burnt, and is a great Sudorific. *Pomet*.

Sparrey, ap. *Purchas*, lib. 6. cap. 11. p. 1248. found this Tree in an Island not far from *Guyana*.

Laet. p. 669, takes Notice of this Tree in *Cubagua*, and p. 668. in *Blanca*.

The 4th Voyage to *Virginia*, p. 281. in *Sta. Cruz*.

Pigafetta de Congo, p. 2. at *Sta. Helena*, where 'tis thought good for the *Lues*.

Hughes, p. 92. says that 'tis like a Birch in the Bark.

Ligon, p. 74. that the Wood is lasting, hard, good for Bowles, Tables, Table-men and Cabinets.

Smith's Obs. p. 54. tells us 'tis in *St. Christopher's*.

And *Boyle of Air*, p. 220. that 'tis soft when new cut, hardens after, so as not to suffer Tools as most other Woods, *ib*.

XXVIII. *Pomifera, seu potius prunifera Indica nuce reniformi summo pomoinnascente, Cajous dicta. Raij. Hist. Cat. Jam. p. 187. Acajoux, ou Cajous ou Anacardes Antartiques. Pomm. p. 209. Lit. C. Thevenot. p. 20. Acaju arbor pomifera fructu delectabili, rabro nuce reflexa propendente anacaraij ritu, Surian. Nux Cajous Clus. ad Garciam, mus. Swammerd. p. 13.*

The Cashew, or, Acajou-Tree.

This Tree has a Trunc that rises to about fifteen Foot high, as thick as one's Thigh, round, cover'd with a white, almost smooth Bark on the outside, being within thick and reddish, having Branches spread equally on every Hand, making a handsome Top; the Tops of the Twigs are set round pretty close together with Leaves, having Footstalks one third of an Inch long and green, being almost oval, four Inches long, and two Inches broad in the Middle where broadest, round at both Ends, having one Middle and several transverse Ribs running from it to the Sides, smooth, thin, and when rubb'd, yielding a pleasant balsamick Smell, being of a green yellowish Colour. The Flowers stand in Bunches on the Tops of the Twigs, which are divided into several three or four Inches long Footstalks, holding on their Tops, each a small green Calix, out of the Top of which issue five purple, long, narrow Petala, sometimes of a pale green Colour, and always smelling extremely sweet, to which follows a Nut of the Shape of a Hare's Kidney, having a round Bunch, or being Gibbous on one Side, and hollow or having a Defect on the other; this grows bigger, having an outward smooth, shining, light brown Shell, within which is another, and between both lies a thick, black oily and inflamable, caustic Substance, of the Consistence of Honey, and within both a Kernel, which, when roasted, is beyond either Almonds or Chestnuts for a pleasant Taste. While this Nut ripens, between it and the Footstalk there swells a little Protuberance, growing as big as a small Pear, which gave Occasion to *Piso's* Description, seemingly contradicting that Figure, on the great End of which is this Nut; this Pear or Apple is smooth, yellow, red, or streak'd when ripe, as our Apples, having within it a great many long Filaments

ments

ments or Strings, and much Juice of a pleasant Taste, only biting and adstringent a little in the Throat.

The Nut, altho' it is large at first, yet it increases with the Apple, and does not decrease as *Acosta* would have it.

The Oil or mellaginous Succus in *Anacardium*, is called, *Mel-Anacardium*. Cottons are stain'd with it and Lime. The Fruit ground or pounded yields much Oil, by Expression, *Grew*.

It is planted every where in this Island, and the *Caribes*.

They were drunk with Acajou-Wine, which makes People furious, in *Maraguan*, *Abbev*.

The Oil is very caustic, being hot in the fourth Degree, it is good against the Tetters, malignant Ulcers and Worms of the Feet called *Bichos*. The Gum is in Faculties and Colour like the Arabic, and is good against Obstructions in Women. In *Brasile* they make War for these Nuts, the Victors pitching their Tents where they are, till they be all eaten, they ripen once a Year, wherefore the Indians reckon their Age by them. The Juice stains Linen, which will not wash out suddenly, but 'tis false that they remain till they flower the next Year as *Du Tertre* says.

The Nuts keep for many Years, and the Kernel is a moderate Adstringent, good against Squeamishness and Vomitings, and is venereal.

The caustic Oil is good against St. *Anthony's* Fire.

The Gum is used by Painters; the Bark is good to dye Cotton-Yarn, and Earthen-Ware; if boil'd in Water 'tis good against malignant Ulcers, *Laet*.

If one offers to crack or bite this Nut, the caustic oily Substance between the double Shell, draws the Mouth together and takes off the Skin, wherefore they are usually roasted.

This Nut shews odd Fires if held on the Point of a Knife to a Candle, after being prick'd up and down with a Needle, the inflammable thick Oil spurting out in fine colour'd Flame, from which in the *Anacardium* the Indian Conjurers used to pretend, that Spirits taught them what Answers should be made to the People.

The caustic Oil cures Corns, *Pommet*.

Pyrard. cap. 24. p. 236. found this Tree at *Bengale*, & *cap. 27. p. 286.* at *Calecut*.

Hops and Quinces stain Linen, which Marks come best out at the Time of the Year when they are in their Prime. *Boyle, of Air, p. 221.*

The Oil made of the *Mellago* between the Nut Rinds, marks Linen with an indelible Black, and rubb'd on Wood keeps it from Putrefaction; the Juice of the Fruit is good in the *Darrhæa* and *Diabetes*, *H. M.*

The caustic Oil cures Corns, softening and extirpating them, *Rochef*.

The Trees are so high that we could not get the Fruit but by the Monkeys beating it down, *Lery*.

In *Brasile* the Indians make an Oil of a Nut call'd, *Couroq*, like a Chestnut, reddish and thick, with which they anoint their Feet to preserve them from *Chego's*, and keep it for other Uses, as Wounds, Hurts, &c. which I take to be made from this Fruit, *Lery, p. 169.*

The Trees in *Brasile* bear this Fruit on the Tops, where People cannot reach, they are therefore eat by Monkeys only, those thrown down are eaten by Men, *Linsch*.

The Nuts are good, some make Drink of them, *Thevet*.

There are many Woods of them in *Brasile* near the Shore, these Trees being there naturally produced. They use the Apple in the East-Indies, soak'd in Wine and Salt to take off its ungrateful Taste to the Palate. *Pis. Mant.*

An *Anonymous Portugal* of *Brasile*, ap. *Purchas. lib. 7. cap. 1. §. 5. p. 1306.* tells us that the Apple cools much in hot Weather, and stains Linen; the Nuts are eaten raw, laid in Water and blanch'd as Almonds, or roasted; they also make Marchpans and other Sweetmeats as Almonds. The Gum is good to paint and write, and is produced in great Store; the Bark dyes Yarn and Vessels serving for Pots; the Bark boil'd with Copper a third Part away, is a Remedy for old Sores healing them quickly; the Indians make Wine of the Apples.

CHAP. VII.

Of Pomiferous Trees, or, such as bear Apples.

THE Plenty and Delicacy of the Pulp of many of the Fruits of these Trees have brought the Seeds of several of this Tribe to be planted in *Jamaica*, from the Spanish Main, while the Spaniards inhabited this Island, they being sole Masters of the Continent. This is the Reason why several *Anona* are found here, that are not to be met with in any of the *Caribe* Islands which were not inhabited by that Nation. It will also appear that several of them are naturally the Production of Places about *Panama*. The *Opuntia* are likewise here numerous, and so are the *Ficus Indica* and Calabashes, but as to the two last, in many of them my Observations are not so full as I wish they had been.

I. *Ficus Indica maxima cortice nigricante, folio oblongo, funiculis e summis ramis demissis & radices agentibus se propagans, fructu caprificus.* *Cat. Jam. p. 188. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. dendr. p. 15. An Ficus foliis lauri Fructu maximo, vel minori. Plum. pl. Am. p. 21. Tournef. Inst. p. 663? seu Ficus Indica fibris ex ipso trunco exeuntibus eiq; accrescentibus augens. Raij. Hist. 1438? An Uvifera arbor Americana per funiculos a summis ramis ad terram usque demissos prolifera* The Mangrove-Grape, *Barbadiensibus dicta. Plukenet. Phyt. Tab. 237. Fig. 5?*

The Fig-Tree.

This Tree has Roots running a great many Yards round the Bottom of the Trunc, on the Surface of the Ground, winding and twining here and there on the Rocks; cover'd with a light grey Bark, and taking their Original from the Spurs which this Tree has, like those of the Cotton-Tree. The Body is as large as of many Tree, and as high, cover'd with an almost smooth Bark, of a dark grey Colour. The Wood is soft and not fit for many Uses. The Trunc is divided towards the Top into many Branches spread on every Hand, whose Twigs are beset here and there with Leaves at a quarter of an Inch's Distance; they stand on Inch long Footstalks, are five Inches long, and half as broad in the Middle, where broadest; smooth, of a very dark green Colour, having one middle and many transverse Ribs. *Ex alis folio-*

foliorum comes the Fruit, at first about the Bigness of a small Pea, but afterwards as big as the *Caprificus*; they are spherical or perfectly round, green on the outside, and are within full of red Grains or Seeds like those of our Figs, altho' they are of an insipid Taste.

The whole Tree and Fruit, in every Part, when broken, is milky, or yields a wheyish Juice.

'Tis very frequent to see these Trees creep up any other old Tree, and to take hold of it, squeezing it by various Anastomoses, till it pulls it down and consumes it, throwing down from its Branches a great many long, straight, round Threads or Filaments of a greenish brown Colour about the old Tree, which in Time increase much bigger, uniting among themselves and sticking to the other Parts of the Tree, whence the Wood becomes hollow, when the Tree falls, and they themselves fail, falling down and disturbing Travellers in the Paths thro' the Woods, the Top of the Tree in such a Case becoming a Root.

Quintus Curtius makes mention of one Sort of this in his Ninth Book, *Pliny* in his Twelfth Book, Chap. V. and *Strabo* in his Fifth Book; but this seems to be larger than that there describ'd by them, or *Theophrastus*.

It is to be met with in barren rocky Grounds thro' all Places of the Island.

There are large Trees naturally in *Dominica*, delighting so much in Equality and Multiplication, that having grown to a definite Stature, without Desire of over-topping others, they willingly let down their Boughs, which being come to the Earth, again take Root, as it were to continue the Succession of their decaying Progenitors. In the Skirts of their Country unpassably woody; a natural Defence is left so. *Layfield ap. Purchas, lib. 4. p. 1158.* By this Passage must be meant this Fig-Tree, or, the Mangrove-Tree before described.

Another Sort of Withes we have but they are made of the Gum of Trees, which falls from the Boughs Drop after Drop, one hanging by another, till they touch the Ground; from which they receive some Nourishment, which gives them Power to grow larger, and if it happens that three or four of them come down so near to one another as to touch, and the Wind twist them together, they appear so like Ropes that it cannot be discerned five Paces off whether it be a Rope or a Withe, &c. *Ligon. p. 98.*

Wild-Fig-Trees were taken Notice of by *Smith's Obs. p. 5, 6. in Barbados.*

Trees growing in a Number of Roots which descend from the Top of the Branches, which are forty or fifty Foot high, and take Root again, so that the Tree sheweth like a Woodstack, of *Milward p. 525. lib. 4. cap. 14.*

Pyrard, p. 3. p. 21. saw this Tree in the Maldives.

And *Knivet, ap. Purchas. lib. 6. cap. 7. § 2. p. 1026. at St. Sebastians in Brasile.*

II. *Ficus Indica maxima, cortice candicante, folio oblongo. Cat. Jam. p. 189. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 16.*

There is a Sort of this Fig-Tree differing from that before describ'd, in the Bark, which is of a lighter Colour, being almost white, growing as high, and seemingly the same in every thing, altho' I cannot be positive that ever I saw it strike down Threads as the former.

The

The Boughs are struck off to make Tables, Doors, &c. without injuring the Tree; two hundred Men may be under its Covert, Rochef.

III. *Ficus Indica maxima*, folio oblongo, funiculis e summis ramis demissis radices agentibus se propagans, fructu minore spherico sanguineo. Cat. Jam. p. 189. Tab. 223. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 16. An Tselä. Hort. Mal. Part 3. p. 85. Tab. 63? seu *Ficus Malabarica* fructu ribesij forma & magnitudine, Tselä dicta. Raij. Hist. 1435? *Arbor Maderaspatana Galactoxyli Americani foliorum amula*. Pluk. Phyt. p. 3. Tab. 143. Fig. 4. *Ficus arbor Americana*, arbuti folijs non serrata fructu pisi magnitudine, funiculis e ramis ad terram demissis prolifera. Plukenet. Tab. 178. Fig. 4. An *Arbor sycophora caryophylli aromatici folijs & facie Jamaicensis*, Phyt. Tab. 266. Fig. 1? An *Ficus Americana* folio Citri obtuso fructu sanguineo. Plum. Tournef. Inst. p. 663? pl. Amer. p. 21?

This is much the same with the former, only the Fruit is not bigger than a Hazel-Nut, of a Scarlet or Carnation Colour, the Taste sweetish and not unpleasant, containing Grains as the former.

I saw it in the Woods near Colonel Cope's Plantation.

The Fruit is very much coveted by all Sorts of wild Pigeons, and when one in the Woods sees those Figs thrown down, one may be sure that Pigeons are at the Top of the Tree, tho' many Times so high as not to be reach'd by the longest Guns.

From the Root, Bark, and Leaves boil'd in Oil, is made a vulnerary Balsam. The Bark boil'd in Butter-milk makes a Gargle for the Mouth, and cures bad Gums and loose Teeth. H. M.

The second has the same Vertues with the first; and the Root with Lime and *Curcuma* boil'd in Water, makes a Bath to cure the Leprosy and Epilepsy, id.]

IV. *Ficus Indica*, folio oblongo acuminato, minore, atrovirente, fructu spherico pallide luteo cerasi magnitudine, in summitate aperto. Cat. Jam. p. 189. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 16. An Handir. alou. Hort. Mal. Part 3. p. 77. seu *Ficus Indica secunda*, Raij. Hist. p. 1438? An *Ficus Americana* folio citri subrotundo fructu umbilicato. Plum. Tournef. Inst. p. 663? pl. Am. p. 21?

This Tree has a Trunc as big as one's Thigh, cover'd with a white or Ash-colour'd Bark, having no deep, but some superficial Sulci in it, it rises to about twenty Foot high, and hath several Branches on every Hand, having here and there Leaves irregularly placed towards their Ends, standing on half Inch long Footstalks, being two Inches long and one broad in the Middle, where broadest, very smooth, shining, and of a dark green Colour. The Fruit comes out *ex alis foliorum*, standing on a quarter of an Inch long Footstalk, being round, bigger than a Cherry, with a Hole at the Top, of a pale, yellow Colour, having within a small thin Pulp, a great many round, brown Seeds, being empty in its Middle as the others of this Kind.

All Parts of this Tree are lactescent.

It grew near the Rio Cobre under the Town, on the same Side of the River.

V. *Ficus Indica* folio oblongo, obtuso fructu minore pallide luteo spherico. Cat. Jam. p. 189. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 16.

This

This is in every thing the same with the precedent, only the Leaves are not so much pointed, being broader by half an Inch. They are likewise not so dark green in Colour, the Footstalks being grey. The Fruit is larger, standing on a shorter Footstalk, and hath no Hole at the Top.

It grew on the Banks of the *Rio Cobre* near the Town on the same Side of the River, as also near the Bridge over Black-River.

Oviedo says they made Ropes of the Bark of this Tree, if this be what he means by *Gagey*.

VI. *Musa*, caudice viridi, fructu longiore, falcato, anguloso. *Cat. Jam.* p. 189. *Musa*, *Munt. Phyt. Fig.* 4, & 5. *Dudaim*, *Ludolph.* *Ficus exotica cruciata.* *Steerbeck citri cultura*, p. 61. *Musa Banana Banantes*, *Ficus Indica*, *Munt.* p. 26. *Ficus Indica*, *ejusd.* p. 83. *Figuiers ayants la feuille environ trois aulnes de long.* de *Feynes.* p. 111. *Ficus Indica racemosa*, *foliis & fructu amplissimis*, *Musa Arabibus dicta Pluken.* *Almag.* p. 145. Plantain-Trees of *Dampier*, p. 9. & cap. 11. &c. *Musa fructu Cucumerino longiori.* *Plumier*, *pl. Am.* p. 24. *Pa-cyao.* *Ficus Indica & Sinica Boym.* *Flor. Sin. lit. B.* ou *Figues des Indes & de la Chine.* *Theven. rec.* p. 19. C. *Musa* *Steerb. citr.* p. 61. *Arbor Musa Bananas*, *Grisl. virid.* p. 7.

The Plantain-Tree.

This Tree, Plant, or Shrub, has a tuberous, white, and very large Root, fill'd with a viscid Juice, and cover'd with a reddish Skin, which shoots up several Leaves, their Footstalks enclosing the Body of the Tree or Stem, as well as each the other; they rise to fifteen or twenty Foot high, more or less, according to the Difference of the Ground. The Leaves themselves are six Foot or more long, and one and a half broad in the Middle, where broadest; smooth, thin, of a yellowish green Colour, and oval shape, having several Veins running transversly from the middle Rib to the Leaf's Margin, making right Angles with it. These Stalks as well as the Footstalks, are made up of many Cells separated from one another by Membranes, as in some Water Plants and Rushes, all fill'd with a waterish Liquor gushing out when wounded; the Leaves, when they first come out, are whole, but afterwards, by the Wind are crack'd or cut into very narrow Parts, (imitating somewhat the Feathers of Birds) as far as the middle Rib, to which they stick, looking as if they were Pinnæ. From out of the Middle of these Leaves, cover'd by their Footstalks, being in all as thick as one's Thigh, rises the Stem straight up, being solid and made up of many white Nerves or Fibres, fill'd with a viscid whitish Juice, the Top of it being bow'd or inclining downwards, 'tis at first all cover'd over with purple Spathæ, inclosing the several Bunches of Flowers, and these Sheaths in some Time falling off, the Flowers appear; there are several Tufts or Bunches of them set at some small Intervals on the Stalk's End, three or four coming out together; they are made up of two or three Petala of a yellowish Colour, with some brown Streaks and purple Stamina standing on the Top of a smooth, green, triangular, crooked Body; this Body is the Rudiment of the Fruit, and swells bigger 'till it comes to be a Foot long, and Inch Diameter, smooth on the Outside of the Skin, of a green Colour before it is ripe, and then 'tis yellow; the Skin is about a quarter of an Inch thick, and is thrown away; the Pulp is yellow in Colour, very sweet and luscious, and contains, lying near four stringy Substances, as many Rows of small brown Seeds, when 'tis cut transversly, looking like a Cross.

Mathiolus was out when he describ'd this with deciduous Leaves.

The inward Leaves when tender and young, and the budding Flowers, are pickled with Pepper, Ginger, Garlick, Salt and Vinegar, and eat as Capers.

The Leaves are cooling and good to lie on in hot Weather, and for burns, *Acosta*.

They are planted in Holes about a Foot deep, three or four Pieces of the Root or Suckers being put into each Hole, at ten Foot square Distance. They must be carefully kept from Weeds. Several Acres are planted together.

They are planted very carefully by most Masters of Plantations in very fat and low Grounds, by Gullies Sides, &c. where they bring forth Fruit all the Year round. 'Tis used in *Guiney*, *Ethiopia*, most hot Parts of the World, and all over the East-Indies.

When they see the Bunches of Plantains large, and turning yellow near ripe, they cut down the Tree at the Root, and cutting off the Plantains with its Top, carry it Home, and hang it up, where it ripens in some Hours, and turns from green to yellow.

They are thought friendly to the Lungs in their hot Diseases, but hurtful to the Stomach.

The tender Stalk is eat, the Root bruis'd and drank in Milk is good for the Vertigo, and the Water of it is good for the Kidneys, and Heat of Urine, the Stalks beaten and eat with Honey are good for the Eyes, *H. M.*

Before they are quite ripe, they are baked under the Embers and eaten in Lieu of Bread, and taste very pleasantly, being very nourishing, windy, venereal and adstringent, especially if not fully ripe.

After they are ripe they are eaten several ways, sliced and fry'd is the most ordinary, they are likewise boil'd in the Skins, peel'd and beat to a Paste, form'd like a Dumplin and call'd, *Buff-Jacket*.

The Jews and Greeks think it was the Fruit forbid to *Adam* in Paradise. I was told if one gathers the Fruit before it is ripe or good to eat, the Branch will turn on him and give him a Blow on the Nose; contrarywise, if it be ripe, it will not be dangerous, *Thevet*. Those of *Brasile* are twice as large as of *Siria*.

Lery says that there was no Leaf in *Europe*, *Asia* or *Africa* like to these Leaves, p. 193. for Largeness.

A pleasant Drink is made either of this Fruit or *Bonano's* when ripe, their Pulp being mash'd with Water till it comes to the Thickness of Honey, it works and clears it self, the thick swimming at the Top, and the thin Drink drawn out of a Tap at the Bottom of the Troughs it's made in. This Drink is in Use all over these hot Parts of the West-Indies, but chiefly in the North Side of this Island.

Johnson's Figure of this Fruit in *Gerard* is good, being taken from one ripe in *England*, brought from *Bermudas*.

Every Tree cut down dies, and others always are coming out from the Roots as Suckers, and grow up in a Year's Time to the due Bigness, have Fruit, and then die, others succeeding.

The Ants are so great Destroyers of this Tree and Fruit, that they have forc'd several People to leave planting it.

The Fruit cut longways and dried in the Sun, is thought to be as good as Figs so dried.

The Fruit boil'd in Sugar or Honey, and then dry'd, is good for cholerick and phlegmatic People. The Leaves are good for Burns. The Branches are given to Elephants for Food, *Boym*.

Some

Some are of Opinion that this was the Apple wherewith *Eve* tempted *Adam*. Others doubt whether 'twas not the Fruit that was brought by the Spies to *Moses* from the *Holy-Land*.

The Fruit not fully ripe, roasted and eaten as Bread, is somewhat adstringent.

The Liquor or Juice of this is given in Fluxes, the Trunc of the Tree or Leaves Footstalks, being first wounded.

The Fruit is very good Nourishment, Venereal and good for the Breast.

The Leaves serve to convey any thing or to wrap it up in, for Napkins and Table-Cloaths, as well as Beds, when dry, to lie on, or winding Sheets for the Dead.

The Fruit is hard to digest and apt to beget gross Humours and Obstructions of the Liver, but it is good for hot Diseases of the Breast and Kidneys if the Decoction be drank.

The Decoction of the Rind of the Fruit, or the same in Powder, is corroborating and strengthening of the Heart. It is thought that it first was produc'd by grafting a Sugar-Cane on *Colocasia*, to which Plants 'tis like, *Alp*.

Its Leaves are made use of to lie on, and for Victuals for Elephants.

The Young Leaves and Flowers or Bunches candied, eat like Capers, *Chr. Acofta*.

There are several Varieties of this Fruit, occasion'd by the Soil, &c. or, Age of the Tree, *viz*.

The greatest Sort which is rank, is called Horfe-Plantain.

The larger Pleasant-Plantain.

The least Sort called Maiden-Plantain, is reckon'd the most pleasant of any, and hath the Colour of the Footstalks of a faint Carnation Colour.

One may almost see the Plantain-Tree grow : I cut a young Tree, even at the Top with a Knife, immediately it grew up discernibly, and in an Hour's Time the inward Leaves, which had been wrapt one within another, were advanc'd above the others, half an Inch.

If one cut or wound the outward Bark, or Leaves Footstalks, there spurts out much Water, which to the Taste is very adstringent, and turns black on the Knife, stains Linen, of a brown Colour, and is commended in Fluxes.

It is called Plain from the Largeness of the Leaf like *Platanus*, but is not that Tree, because it has a Fruit. *Pliny* tells us of a Plain so large as that eighteen Persons sat in one of their Trunks, and *Caligula* with eleven more on the Branches of another ; nor are the Plantain-Trees found in *Italy* or *Spain*, nor are their Leaves like Vine or Fig-Leaves. There are three hundred Plantains in some Bunches ; they are rather cold than hot ; they dung the Tree with Ashes, it came first from *Ethiopia* ; the Negroes love the Fruit ; it's nourishing and they make Wine of it ; it's eat raw, roasted, in Potage or Conserves, and the Leaves are made Use of by some for Paper, *Acofta*.

This Tree was no Native in the West-Indies, but brought thither from the Canary-Isles, by one *Thomas di Berlanga*, a Fryar, to *Santo Domingo* in the Year 1516, from whence they were sent to the other Isles and Main, and they being very useful and taking extremely, were planted every where. *Oviedo, lib. 8. Cap. 1*, but in all Probability this Plant came first from *Guinea* to the Canaries.

It cannot be the true *Platanus* of *Pliny* that casting a great Shade, this none when they grow singly, but when they grow in Groves or very thick, neither had his *Platanus* any Fruit.

Rochefort's, *De Brys*, and most other Figures of this are fabulous, but it is very well figur'd in the *Hortus Malabaricus*.

Because of the Sign of the Cross in this Fruit, the Spaniards and Portuguese will not suffer it to be cut with a Knife, but eat it with their Teeth.

Martyr's Reason, that this cannot be the *Mixa* of *Pliny*, because no Wine is made of it, is false; for Wine is made of it every Day, by the Addition of Water, which that Author did not think of, but that 'twas to be made of the Juice of the Fruit as ordinary Wine, which is impossible.

Ward, ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 758. found this at *Serra Leona*. *Pretty*, ib. p. 804. at *Cape-Verde Isles*, at *Puna*, ib. 812. and at *Chacallo* eighteen Leagues from *Corientes*, 815. and in the *Ladrones*, *Pretty*, ib. p. 117. where the Men (of *Capul*) go naked only wear a Strop about their Waistes of some Kind of Linen of their own weaving, which is made of Plantain-Leaves, &c. ib. 819, and in *Java*, 821.

Oviedo in his *Summary*, ap. *Eden*. p. 208. says that the Fruit keeps fifteen Days if gather'd green; and that the Ants infest them, ib. and in *Coron. lib.* 8. cap. 1. that this Fruit never did any Harm, being of good Digestion, that small Boiling serves it, and that 'tis a Year in growing, if split a-cross and dryed in the Sun or Oven, it is pleasant like Figs; is good at Sea for fifteen Days when gather'd green; a great Quantity of Water comes out of it on cutting it; Ants covet it so as to be troublesome, and they root it out; *Tomas de Berlanga* carried them first from *Gran Canaria* in 1516, they came from the East as he was inform'd.

Smith met with this Tree in the Summer-Isles. p. 171. but it had been planted there being brought from the West-Indies, 184. and the Inhabitants had found a Way by pickling and drying them, to bring them for *England*. *Observations of the Summer-Isles*, p. 45.

Ligon, p. 15. found them in the *Cape-Verd Isles* and in *Barbados*, p. 22. where Plantain-Drink is made of this Fruit and boiling Water which is as strong as Sack, p. 32. The Bodies of them, are Food for Swine, p. 33. Every Negro has a large Bunch allowed him or two little ones on a Saturday Night for a Week, p. 37. They are better satisfy'd with these than Loblolly, Bonavist, or Potatoes, ib. 43. and p. 80. where is a Figure of this Tree which is fabulous.

Rawolfe takes Notice of them about *Tripoli*, p. 1. cap. 4. and that the Fruit fills mightily and gripes, and was therefore forbidden by *Alexander the Great*, The middle Rib which is great and strong, keeps them up and hinders their breaking.

Hernan Lopez de Castaneda, cap. 9. says they grow at *Mombassa*. *Terry*, p. 5. in *Mohelia*.

They grow in the Moskito-Indians-Country, and in most Places of the hot West-Indies. *Dampier*.

Nicols ap. *Purchas. lib.* 6. cap. 13. p. 1255. saw this Tree in *Sta. Lucia*.

An *Anonymus Portugal* of *Elvas*, p. 10. or apud *Purchas* p. 1529. on *St. Jago* at *Cuba*. *Robt. Thomson*, ap. *Hakl.* p. 454. about *Mexico*.

Mouces which we call Adam's-Apples, *Mr. Casar Frederick*, ap. *Hakl.* p. 227. p. 2. mentions to grow in *Andemaon*.

Plantans a Fruit very like unto a Cucumber, but very Pleasant in eating, growing on a Tree, was found by *Welsb* ap. *Hakl.* p. 2. p. 129. and by *Hawks* ap. *Hakl.* p. 464. about Mexico.

An Indian Fruit called *Nochole*, which Fruit is long and small, much like in Fashion to a little Cucumber, was met with by *Philips* ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 447. in the Way from *Panuco* to Mexico, at *Sta. Maria*.

Hortop. ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 488, found it at *Cape-Verd.*

The E. of *Cumberland*, ap. *Purchas*, lib. 4. p. 1152. and *Layfield* ap. *Purchas*, p. 1157. lib. 4. at *Dominica*, and p. 1173. at *Porto Rico*, and *Wilson* in *Guiana*, ib. p. 1268, and p. 1275.

Turner p. 1265. ap. *Purchas*, lib. 6. cap. 15, in *Sta. Lucia*.

Rob. Harcourt in *Guiana*, ib. p. 1268. and p. 1275.

And *Davies*, ap. *Purchas*, lib. 6. cap. 18. p. 1287. by the River *Amazons*.

A *Portugal* in *Brasile*, ap. *Purchas*. lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1310. tells us that the Leaves are cooling in Fevers to those lying on them.

Purchas, lib. 2. p. 284. that they are naturally in Plenty in the *Ladrones* and p. 285. at *Philippinas*.

Cates, ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 537. found this Tree in *St. Jago* one of the *Cape-Verd* Isles. *King* ib. p. 570. in *Mona*. *May*, ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 572. in *Ni-cubar*. *Duddeley*, ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 575. in *Trinidad*. *Davies*, ib. p. 579. in *Dominica*, and *Masham*, ib. p. 696. in *Guiana*.

This is the Fruit which they call the *Figo* in *Ternate*. *Sir Francis Drake*, ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 740. 'Tis also in *Baratue*, ib. p. 741, and in *Java*, where 'tis called *Gardange*, p. 742.

They were found by *Smith's* *Obss.* p. 51, and 54. in *St. Christopher's*, and p. 56. in *Barbados*.

By *Linschot*, *Deser. de la Guinea* cap. 5. in *Congo*.

Jobson, p. 28. and 130. saw this Tree in *Gambra*.

Plantanes of *Placentia*, are cut down before they are ripe, else they are eat by Vermine, *Sir Richard Hawkin's* *Obss.*

Mandelslo. p. 166. takes Notice of them in *Japan*, and in the South Provinces of *China*, p. 179. in *Madagascar*, ib. p. 206. and p. 212. in *Rolles* Island, *St. Thomas*, p. 216. in *Congo*, and p. 219. in *Cape-Verd* Isles.

Bananas are mention'd *Ind. Or. Part.* 6. p. 23. and p. 36. and 48. to grow (in *Kormentain*)

Bananes are taken Notice of by *Raveneau de Luffan*. p. 27. at *Boca del Chica*, a River running into the South-Sea, about *Darien*. p. 78. at *Ni-coya*, on the Banks of a River beginning at *Segovia*-Mountains and ending about *Cape-Gracias a Dios*. Some of these Trees are planted by the Indians, by the overflowings of Water, but they are planted dry by the Mulato's and Negro's there inhabiting.

Wm. Finch apud *Purchas*, lib. 4. cap. 4. §. 1. p. 414. found them at *Sierra Leona*, planted about their Houses, p. 415. They were six Weeks ripening at Sea, p. 416.

Payton ap. *Purchas*, lib. 4. cap. 9. §. 1. p. 489. met with them at *Mohelia*, near the *Comora* Isles, where they are called *Figos*. p. 490. at *Doffar* on the Coast of *Arabia*. *Downton*, ib. p. 508. lib. 4. cap. 11. §. 2. at *Suratt*. *Child*, lib. 5. cap. 2. at *Comora*. *Heynes*, ib. lib. 5. cap. 5. p. 624. at *Mocha*. *Battell*, ap. *Purchas*, lib. 7. cap. 3. §. 1. p. 970. at *Ilhas das Rolhas*, near *St. Tome*. p. 971. at *Ilha Grande* where they were in Plenty, sufficient to victual a Ship in Lieu of Bread, for *Plate-River*.

In the second Dutch Voyage, ap. *Purchas*, lib. 5. cap. 15. p. 709. this Fruit was found at *Ambony*.

By *Ligon* p. 11. in the *Cape-Verd* Isles.

Adam's-Figs, or *Moufes*, were seen by *Sanderson* ap. *Purchas*, lib. 9. cap. 16. §. 1. p. 1617. at *Damietta*, they are eaten after, or towards the latter End of their Meals at *Cairo*, and are fed on by the *Hippopotami*. I am in doubt whether these be the *Eschol-Grapes* mention'd by the same, weighing twenty or twenty one Pounds, p. 1635. for he saith that the Valley is planted with Grapes, *ib*.

Pyrard, tells us cap. 1. p. 11. that they grow at *Annabon*, and cap. 4. p. 42. at *Comorra Isle Malailli*, and at *Moluccos*, p. 103. p. 2.

Plantain-Trees were met with by *Sir Tho. Roe*, lib. 4. cap. 16. §. 1. p. 537. in the Gardens at *Molalia* one of the *Comorras*, where they are roasted and eat with foddren Rice. *ib*. §. 8. p. 570. in the *Mogul's Court*. *Battell*, ap. *Purchas*, lib. 7. cap. 3. §. 5. p. 979. and 985 in *Loango*, and p. 981. in *Mayombe*.

Jo. dos Sanctos ap. *Purchas*, lib. 9. cap. 12. §. 1. p. 1536. saw seventy Plantains in a Bunch about *Sofala*.

An *Anonymus*, ap. *Purchas*. p. 1184. met with them at the West-End of *Porto-Rico*. *Leigh*, *ib*. lib. 6. cap. 11. p. 1251. in *Guiana*.

Fernandez, ap. *Purchas*, lib. 7. cap. 8. §. 2. p. 1183. in *Ethiopia*.

Bidulph, *ib*. lib. 8. cap. 9. p. 1347. at *Damascus*,

Pyrard. cap. 7. p. 52. in the *Maldives*, cap. 10. p. 85. and cap. 13. p. 126. where the Leaves are used on their Mats, for Table-cloths and Napkins, as also at *Calecut*, p. 279. and p. 286. the Fruit is there given to the Children of the Poor, p. 134. They boil them with Fish when green, p. 135. p. 222. at *Malecut*, *ib*. cap. 24. p. 232. and p. 2. p. 148. and p. 204, at *Mozambique*.

The same p. 3. p. 16. tells us the tender Pith serves for Potage, the Leaves, for Plates and Napkins. That Infants are nourished by them, as in *Europe* with Pap. In the *Maldives* are great Gardens full of the Fruit, which lasts the Year round.

In the fourth Voyage to *Virginia*, p. 282. ap. *Hakl*. they were found in *St. John's* from whence young Plants were carried to *Virginia*.

Polo, lib. 1. p. 105. saw them at *Monsul*, where the Leaves were used for Dishes.

Loubere in *Siam*, Tom. 1. p. 67, and 68.

Knivet, ap. *Purchas*, lib. 6. cap. 7. p. 1202. in *Brasile*, where the Portuguese call it *Baynonas*, the Moors *Mahongerib*. and §. 4. p. 1233. in *Angola* where it is the chief Product of the Earth.

Alexander the Great forbid his People the Use of Plantains, for fear of the Gripes they brought, *Rawolf*.

Parkinson was mistaken where he said that this Tree bears more than one Bunch.

The young Flowers are pickled with Pepper, fresh Ginger, Garlick, Salt and Vinegar, as Capers, *Jonst*.

They make Wine of the Fruit in *Madagascar* called *Conscou*, and of the Leaves, Table-cloths and Napkins, *Canche*. p. 77. and 147.

Lambert. p. 27. says that these Trees throw out a Gum before Death, breeding a new Plant, which is a fabulous Story.

Figs a handful long, and Fig-Tree Leaves a Yard long, are taken Notice of by *Purchas*, from *Pigassetta* in the *Ladrones*, where they are their Meat, and the Leaves serve for the Covering of their Houses. Figs half a Yard long were found in *Pulaon*. *ib*. p. 42.

Plantans were observed by Lancaster in Madagascar, ap. Purchas, lib. 3. cap. 3. §. 2. p. 151. David Middleton, ib. cap. 8. p. 226. in the Moluccos. Sir Henry Middleton. ib. c. 11. §. 3. p. 254. at Moha in the Red-Sea, where they are used for Victuals. Doanion ap. Purchas, lib. 3. cap. 12. §. 2. 281. at Aden. ib. §. 4. p. 298. at Suratt. ib. §. 5. p. 303. at Dabull. ib. p. 307. at Aden. Saris, ib. lib. 4. §. 1. p. 336. at Comorra-Isles. and ib. §. 2. p. 342. at Moha.

In Mindanao, Plantains are used for Bread, taken when full grown, but not ripe or turned yellow; they are eaten with Cod-Pepper (or Capsicum) Salt and Lime-Juice as Sauce; or the Pulp of six or seven ripe ones, is eat instead of Bag-Pudding, they call it Buff-Jacket, Tarts are made of them, as also Flower to make Puddings of green ones sliced thin, dried in the Sun and grated, the ripe Fruit when dried in the Sun being first sliced, is like Figs, they are also kept in Lumps, when mash'd and dried over the Fire; they roast a ripe Plantain and mix it with a Pint and half of Water, and it is like Lamb's-Wooll. Ten or twelve ripe Plantains and two Gallons of Water, in two Hour's Time ferments, and in four is fit to drink or to bottle, it keeps twenty four or thirty Hours, but afterwards sours, and set in the Sun becomes very good Vinegar. They take the Body of the Tree, clear it of its outward Bark or Leaves, cut it into four Quarters, which put into the Sun, the Moisture exhales; they then take hold of the Threads at the Ends and draw them out, they are as big as brown Thread, of this they make Cloth in Mindanao, called Sagen, which is stubborn when new, wears out soon, and when wet it is slimy. Jackets are made of Plantain-Leaves in Bashee Islands as rough as Bear's-Skins, Dampier, cap. 15.

VII. *Musa, caudice maculato, fructu recto, rotundo, brevior, odorato.* Cat. Jam. p. 192. *Ficus Indica racemosa, foliis venustius venosis, fructu minore,* Plukenet, Alm. p. 245. *Musa fructu cucumerino breviori.* Plum. pl. Am. p. 24.

This Tree is in every thing the same with the Plantain, only rises higher, has the Footstalks of the Leaves encompassing the Stem of a purplish Colour, and the Fruit neither so long, crooked nor angular, being five or six Inches long, streight, round, softer, more luscious to the Taste, juicy, and less coveted for Food.

They are when ripe, eaten by those who love them, by Way of Desert, and used as Plantains.

Rechefort in his *Histoire des Antilles*, took this for the Plaintain, and the Plantain for this, as may appear in those Notes of his *Banana*, viz. that it is thirteen Inches long, hath fewer Figs, which have a firmer Pulp, all which Marks agree to the true Plantain, and the contrary to this.

They are planted in Jamaica with the former, and at St. Helena, Dampier, cap. ult.

Hughes, p. 71. says that they are Planted for a Shade to Cacao-Trees, grow an Inch in two Hours Time if cut off in the Middle; and that the Fruit is good for the Kidneys and Reins.

Ligon, p. 11, and 14. observed this in the Cape-Verd Isles, and Barbados, and p. 22. tells us that their Bodies are Food for the Swine there, p. 33.

The same Author p. 81. hath a fabulous Figure, it hath less blackish Spots on the Body, does not turn back, but stands upright, p. 82. There is a Crucifix in the Fruit. id.

VIII. *Musa humilior foliis minoribus nigricantibus, Fructu minimo erecto.* Cat. Jam. p. 193. Raj. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 4.

Wild-Plantains.

This Tree does not rise so high as the Plantain, the Leaves of it are not so large, they are of a blueish or dark green Colour, not breaking with the Wind, as the other Kinds; the Flowers come out at the Top of the Stalk, on each Side of it, like Boxes, one within another, ranged on both Sides alternatively for a Foot in Length; they are triangular, consist of one thick yellow Leaf, hollow and containing Stamina; this Leaf or Sheath not dropping off as the other Kinds. The Fruit swells within it, but never grows large, neither is it good for any thing I know of.

It grows in the shady moist Woods every where in the Inland Parts of the Island.

The Savages use them for covering Huts, &c. They are a Sort of *Canna Indica*, *Tertre*, and have Seed like it, *Roche*.

Of the other Indian-Fig, *Tune*, *Nocht*, or, *Opuntia* Kind, *Cereus*, &c.

IT is common to all of this Kind that their Stalks or Branches are jointed, and most Part of them have each of their Joints compress'd and broad, which has generally given them the Name of Leaves, but this Figure in a great Measure leaves them for that of a rounder one when they are old, and altho' they really are Branches and not Leaves, yet, because Use has obtain'd them to be call'd so, they must go by that Name.

That Property that *Theophrastus* gives his *Opuntia* of Striking-Root from the Leaves, is not agreeable to this, because it has properly no Leaves, but to several others, as Oranges, &c. the Leaves of which, on being planted in the Ground, will strike some small Fibrills, whether from the Footstalk or *Gemma* of the Leaf lodg'd in its *Ala*, I am not certain.

This Plant has the Name of *Indian-Fig* from some small Resemblance the Fruit hath to a Fig, as also that of a *Prickly-Pear* from having something of the Shape of a Pear, and being withal Prickly.

The *Cerei* are propagated by Seed or Leaf, as the *Prickly-Pears*, and bear not much watering, *Herm*.

Caspar Brauhine and from him *Parkinson*, seem to have taken the young Plant not grown to its due Bigness, for a different Species of this, and to have given it the Name of *Levis Pilosa*, the young Plants appearing downy; and when it grew a little bigger, the Name of *Humilis*. It is very ordinary for the Fruit to vary in Bigness, according to rainy or dry Weather, whence his two Species of *Fructu majore & minore*, I take to be the same Plant.

The several Species reckon'd by *Hernandez* seem to come chiefly from the Colour of the Fruit, which taken when young is green, and from thence goes thro' the intermediate Colours 'till it comes to a deep purple Colour.

Oviedo in his History does describe the *Tunes* in his *Lib. 8. 25. Chap.* and the *10. Book, 1. Chap.* the Tree consolidating Fractures, by both which Descriptions it seems to appear very plainly that in the first under the Name of *Tunes*, he describes and Figures, the *Prickly-Pear* young, or before the under Leaves are grown round and turn'd into a Sort of Stalk or Trunc; and under the other Name does describe the same grown larger and higher, and so the under Leaves different from what they before were; so that it may be either the same with the *Prickly-Pear*, or another Kind, which is *Caulescent*.

IX. *Opuntia Major*, folio oblongo, rotundo, spinis longissimis & validissimis confertim nascentibus, obsito, flore luteo. Cat. Jam. p. 193. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 9. Tab. 224. Fig. 1. Cardasses de Rousséan ap. Pommet. p. 33. An *Ficus Indica major* Worm. Mus. p. 148? An *Ficus* seu *Opuntia* ex insulis Caribbaeis, Herm. Par. Bat. p. 8? An *Opuntia major validissimis spinis armata*, Tournef. El. Inst. p. 239? seu *Ficus Indica* vel *Opuntia*, folio minore rotundiore & compressiore, H. L. Bat? An *Ficus Echinata elegans* Morini tradescant. p. 113? *Opuntia Indica major*, folio spinis longissimis & validissimis armato. Aman. Hort. Bos. p. 25. An *Opuntia* folio minore rotundiore & compressiori Ej. ib? An *Ficus Indica Opuntia major*, hystricis spinis. Cupan Syllab. p. 46? Hort. Cath. p. 78? *Opuntia Theophrasti major*, Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 17. *Opuntia spinosa*. Hoffm. Cat. ap. *Ficus Indica spinosa*, Bry. Flor. p. 80. Prickly Pear-Bush, or, Shrub of Dampier. Cap. 8.

The Prickly Pear-Tree.

The Roots of this Tree or Bush, are several two or three Foot long, tapering, white, round and strong Thongs, spread on every Hand under the Surface of the Earth. Above Ground appears no Stalk, but Leaves growing out of the Sides or Tops of one another, to five or six Foot high; they are about a Foot in Length, nine Inches broad, an Inch thick, of a lively Sea-green Colour, very full of a mucilaginous or viscid Juice, of an oblong roundish Shape, almost like that of the Hand the Fingers being extended, and beset very thick on both Sides, with about ten Tufts of Inch long, white, crooked and slender Prickles; four of them coming usually together out of the same Tuft or Bunch, besides much prickly Down, or very small Prickles at the Bottom of these; when by many of these Leaves grown out of one another the Tree is four Foot high, and has spread it self in Breadth, the under Leaves grow more round, turn from their vivid green Colour to an Ash one, lose their Prickles, and look as if they were a Trunc or Stalk. The Leaves by Time and Weather, fall'n off or not growing, are cleared of the outward Membrane and Pulp, and shew a delicate reticulated Texture made by the Nerves and Filaments of the Leaf variously branch'd and anastomos'd, and look exactly like a Racquet wherewith Tennis-Players use to strike their Balls, whence this Plant has the Name of *Raquettes* in all French Authors. Most commonly out of the Edges, sometimes the Sides of these Leaves, come the Rudiments of this Fruit, which are Pear-shaped or tapering, round, prickly Bodies, green, and putting forth at their Tops their Flowers, which are a great many Petala, broad, shap'd like those of the Rose, set in a double Row, of a yellow Colour with an Eye of red, inclosing several Stamina of the same Colour; these falling off, the Fruit augments, 'till it attains to the Bigness of an ordinary Fig, and turns from a Green to a Purple Colour, having a Navel-Hole or Cavity at the Top, larger than that of a Medlar, where the Flower stood, and being beset with many very small Tufts, of scarce perceivable Prickles (running themselves into the Hands of their unwary Gatherers, and tormenting them very much) and these Prickles are chiefly set round the setting on of the Fruit to the Leaf. Under the Skin, where the Hole on the Top of the Fruit is, is a round Substance like the Rowel of a Spur (which must be taken out before it be eaten.) Under succulent Membranes and Covers lie the Seed and Pulp of this Fruit; the Seeds are very many, roundish, flat, sinuated, with several

ral Impressions in them, irregularly figured and white, lying in a Succulent curiously colour'd Purple, inodorous, not ungratefully sweet Pulp, dying Linen of the same Colour, as well as Mouth and Hands, or whatever it touches, and not only so, but even the Excrements of the Belly, so that several have thought themselves to have had Veins broken within, them by seeing their Excrements so ting'd.

This sometimes sweats out a mucilaginous Gum like Gum-Arabic, given in the Stone, and called by the Spaniards *Alquitira de la tierra* as *Ximenes* tells us, which is Gum-*Tragacanth* of the Earth.

It grows in the Islands of *Barbados*, *Nieves*, *St. Christopher's*, and *Jamaica*, where it is to be met with very plentifully in the Savanna's and towards the Sea-side. It grows likewise in European Gardens with Care, tho' not so large or prickly as in the Indies or newly come from thence, whence *Parkinson's* two Names. *Bodaeus* a *Stapel* says they come sometimes without Prickles in *Holland*.

This Shrub at all Times of the Year, rainy and dry, is full of Blossoms, young and ripe Fruit.

It is either propagated by the Seed or Leaf, by the latter it is planted two Ways, either the Leaves are half buried upright, at about a Foot's Distance in streight Furrows made on Purpose; or, which is the more ordinary Way, the Leaves are drawn together and laid straight in a Row, flat on the Surface of the Ground, and seldom miss to strike Root and prosper.

The chief Use of this Plant is for Fences, the Prickles of it are so sharp, as to scare any living Creature from attempting to get over it, especially considering that those Prickles (chiefly the downy and small ones) are very hard to be got out of the Flesh if once lodg'd in it, wherefore it is usually inflamed and rankles if Care be not taken, and thence 'tis counted poysonous to be prick'd with them. Horses and all other Cattle are afraid of coming near them, hence the Grass near them is lost, they not daring to come to eat it. They spread very much both by Seed and Leaf. In the Island of *St. Christopher's*, when it was to be divided between the English and French, it was order'd by the Consent of the two Nations, that there should be planted three Rows of these Trees between the Bounds of the one, and those of the other, they thinking them the strongest Fortification that could be thought of to hinder the Attempts of one another in Case of a War.

The Leaf of this Plant cleared of its Prickles and baked under the Embers, in a wet Paper or thin Leaf, is reckon'd better than any maturative Cataplasme for ripening Apostemes, &c. it is likewise counted mollifying, anodine and thought to be the best Attractive in drawing out its own Prickles, when they are lodg'd in the Flesh.

The Fruit is very cooling, if eaten with the Seeds it is adstringent, and not unpleasant to the Taste, but if more than one or two be eaten at a Time, they stop up the Belly. They are much coveted by Hunters when they stand in Need of Water, to moisten their Mouths and quench their Thirsts.

The Juice of the Fruit is made Use of as a Dye for Sweetmeats, &c. and a Syrup is made of it to cool and moisten in Fevers, if put into Julips.

The clear Juice of the roasted Leaf is very deterfive and cleansing to any ill-condition'd Sore, especially if the roasted Leaf be apply'd instead of a Plaster, it curing proud Flesh, &c.

If you cut off one of the Tufts of Prickles and hold the largest by the Point before your Mouth, with a sudden Blast you may send

send all the small or downy Prickles about the great One's Root in your at present insensible Opposite's Face, and tho' they light on his Cloaths they in a small Time so work their Way thro' to his Flesh, as to torment him worse than Cowitch.

The bruise'd Leaves are laid to disjointed, overstretch'd, or broken Places by the Indians, *Park*.

Those of *Mexico* use the Juice of the Leaves in Fevers inwardly, and outwardly, to hinder the burning of Cart Wheels.

Hernandez says that with *Chili* or Indian Pepper the Leaves are boil'd and used as a cooling Diet.

Oviedo in his 25 *Cap. Lib. 8.* of his History of *West-India*, tells a Story how he was put into a vast Fright not daring to make Water as he had Occasion, least all his Blood should be voided, by eating this Fruit to about six or seven, he pissing red, which he thought was Blood, in some Time after, and he farther adds, that they were used on the Wall of the Town as a Fence.

The Leaves cleared of their Prickles and bruised, are laid to broken Arms and Legs after Reposition, with great Success, whence it has some of its Names.

Oviedo says, 1 *Cap. Lib. 10. Hist.* that the Indians used a Paste of this, and sold it in the Market for a Paint, and that so used it is durable.

It is reported of some, that the Juice of the Fruit is excellent for Ulcers of a long Continuance. *Ger.*

The Leaves cure admirably fresh Wounds. *Lac.*

They grow in *Peru*, *Benz.*

This is thought to be the *Ficus Indica* of *Theophrastus* by *Casalpinus*, in which he certainly was mistaken, as may easily appear to any who will compare the Descriptions.

It's a Wonder such a hard Seed should produce such a Plant, *Cam.*

The Fruit colouring the Urine, it may be good for Dying, *Tertre.*

This Plant varies in the Length, Thickness or Number of its Prickles, they sometimes being twice as long as at another, which I suppose is occasion'd by some accidental Difference, as in the Soil, Rains, &c. and for that Reason I will not multiply the Species on that Score.

It likewise varies as to the Goodness of the Fruit, which is esteem'd when planted, and not so good when wild. *Acosta.*

That set from Leaves has no *Caudex* as that of Seed (which is false) *Dod.*

The Fruit whole and cut is figured, *Tab. 224. Fig. 1.*

In the *Mexican Chronicle apud Purchas*, 3d *Tome*, p. 1066. the Eagle is said to have had her Haunt in this Tree, and there they settled, calling it, or *Mexico*, *Tenuchhtlan*, or, *Tunall* growing in a Rock. It is very grossely figured, in p. 1068.

Robt. Thomson ap. Hakl. p. 454. observed this Tree about *Mexico*. *Oviedo* in his *Summary*, p. 208, that it makes the Water appear like blood.

The same speaks of Trees or Plants having certain Branches full of large and deform'd Leaves. *Summary p. 211. ap. Eden.* where the Leaves spread on a Cloth after Beating, like a Plaister, are said to cure broken Legs and Arms, sticking no longer than the Operation.

Smith in his *Summer-Isles*, p. 170, and p. 54. takes Notice of them in *St. Christopher's*, and p. 56. in *Barbados*, where they are said to be good to eat or make Drink.

These Shrubs are in *N. Galacia* in Woods fifty Leagues long, where they might with Culture bring forth *Cochinil*, *Laet.*

Ligon

Ligon p. 11. found them in the *Cape-Verd* Isles, 14. *ib.* p. 70. where the Cut is fabulous with Leaves.

Harriot ap. *Hakl.* p. 273. in *Virginia*.

Alvaro Nunez. ap. *Ramnus.* p. 319. ap. *Purchas,* p. 1511. tells us, that the Indians feed on them three Months in the Year and nothing else; and that they go thirty Leagues to find them in the proper Time of Year, p. 1513. *Ramnus,* p. 320. wring open, dry them, and hang them on Garlands to eat them by the Way Home; they powder their Rinds also; dance and are without Care at this Time, *ib.* and talk of it, beforehand, comforting themselves. In four Days Famine they eat the Leaves likewise, p. 1518. ap. *Ramnus,* p. 322. *av.* p. after they were baked in an Oven. He tells us that they are eat by the Indians themselves. *ib.*

Jo. de Laet. lib. 5. cap. 25. tells us that Woods of them are near *St. Philip* in *Mechoacan* into which, Cattle for their Food get in dry Times, and come not out till wet Weather, which makes that Country proper for Herds of Cattle.

X. *Opuntia maxima, folio oblongo rotundo majore, spinulis obtusis, mollibus & innocentibus obsito, flore striis rubris variegato.* *Cat. Jam.* p. 194. *Raij Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr.* p. 19. *An Raquette ou Cardasse que les Botanistes appellent Opuntium majus spinosum fructu sanguineo.* *Plum. Pomet.* p. 31. *An Ficus Indica major levis seu non spinosa, vermiculos cochenilla vocant proferens.* *Pluk. Tab.* 281. *Fig.* 2.

This Plant in every thing agrees with that before describ'd, only 'tis larger in every Part, grows to eight or nine Foot high, its Leaves are a Foot and a half long, half as broad, and have no Tufts of Prickles, but in Lieu of them are small Holes in the Surface of the Leaf, fill'd with small oblong Protuberances. The Flowers are streak'd with red, the Fruit is like the former, only not so savoury.

I saw this Plant in Mr. *Worley's* Plantation, about two Miles below the Town, on the other Side of *Rio Cobre*, where it was planted by him, being brought from the main Continent of *America* by a Spanish Priest, and affirm'd to be the Plant on which grew the *Coche-neel*. But altho' there were many Plants here and in other Places of the Island, yet they never could observe that Worm upon any of their Trees

Hernandez his Figure agrees pretty well to the young Plant.

Piso seems to have been very much mistaken thinking his *Jamacaru* 52 to be this Plant.

Newberry ap. *Purchas,* lib. 9. cap. 3. p. 1414. tells us that *Cochineel* is a good Commodity at *Shiras* in *Persia*.

Cochineel comes from *Misba* fifty Leagues N. W. of *Mexico* which is not a Worm nor Fly, as some say, but a Berry. *Rob. Tomson, Hakl.* p. 454. and is gather'd from Bushes in the Fields wild, in the Time of Year when ripe.

Grain which they call the Grain of *Cochinilla.* *Mexic. Chron.* ap. *Purchas,* 1094. was paid as a Tribute.

This is chiefly made a Commodity of, by the Spaniards and Indians living near *Costa Rica*.

One Captain *Goffe* and an Indian King who had lived many Years in that Place, assured me that the Indians and Spaniards there planted it very carefully, in sometimes sixty Acres of Ground, that they kept it very clean that the Insects might breed on it, that it is not prickly, grows

grows higher, but after the same Manner of the *Prickly Pear-Tree*, that the Insects come from another Tree, that they appear on the Surface of the Leaves in the Form of a little Bladder which the Indians (climbing the Tree) sweep down into an Iron Pan that is set on the Fire afterwards and leaves the Cochineel to be put into Chests as cured; if they be not enough dried the Insects take Life and fly away.

A Buccaneer assured me, that once some of his Comrades, join'd with himself, had taken a Prize, and there being in it much Cochineel, they lay on some of the Bags, and that it took Life and crept about; it came from *Metoque* in the Bay of *Honduras*.

I found in the Sulci of the wild Tamarind-Trees in *Jamaica* the same Insect, or one very like it, and it imitated Cochineel so well on first Tryal by being cured after the same Manner, that I do not question but that 'tis the true Way.

Other Insects that I saw on this Tree were white, and no bigger than a Louse, shap'd like it, many of them, lodg'd in the uncur'd Cochineel, crawling about and very much coveted by Ants, whence I believe they are the greatest Enemies they have. The Account given by *Herrera* of clearing the Shrubs with Foxes Tails may be to clear them of these Ants.

They stink like Hair, or Horn by a Candle.

Hernandez says they came either naturally or else the Seed was kept, and at a convenient Time put to the Leaves, and that the Places where they grew were kept clean and fenc'd from Cattle.

Rochefort tells us of a Worm on a Sort of this Tree, dying red.

Tho' this Tree yields no Fruit of Use, yet they cultivate it with great Diligence, for the small Worms breeding on the Leaves when it is well cultivated, being fasten'd there and cover'd with a delicate Web. They dry them and bring them into *Spain*, in 1547 in the Flota came 5677, *Arobas*, *Acosta*.

It is generated on the *Tuna*, and is a Worm like a *Cimex*. The Trees are set in open Places defended from the North; it is less than a Flea, gather'd twice a Year, they plant their Trees like Vines, the younger Trees are the better; they use Foxes Tails to clean the Tree from Insects; Hens are kept off of it; they are killed, when large enough, with Water, and dried in the Shade, or they kill them with Ashes, washing them, but that killed with Water is best, the wild is not good. There is another Sort wild and blacker; the Mountainous, on *Chichimeca* is not good, that from *Tlaxcalla* is best, it is beat and boil'd in a Decoction of Leaves of *Tezhuatl* with a little Allom, which subiding is made up into Cakes called *Grana En Pan* for Women and Painters, *Laet. Herr.*

The best grows in *Misteca* Province, *Laet.*

Cochineel breeds in the Fruit about *Guatemala*, *Cheape* and *Guaxaca* in *Mexico*, *Dampier*.

I doubt if this be the Cochineel-Tree called by the Spaniards *Toona* of *Dampier*, *Cap. 8.* or the Tree that bears the *Silvester*, *id.*

The Commodity of *Cochinilla* groweth in greatest Abundance about the Town of *Pueblo de los Angelos*, and is not worth above 40d. per Lib. *Bodhenham ap. Hakl. Part. 3. p. 455.* *Cochinilla* is brought into *Spain* from *Pueblo de los Angelos*, *Chilton ap. Halk. p. 456.* and the Cities thereabout, some Indians paying Tribute in it. *ib. p. 457.* and from *Puerto Cavallo* in *Honduras*, which is not of such Value as that of *Nova Hispania*, *ib. p. 458.*

In this Town (*Tlaxcalla*) is all the *Cochinilla* growing. *Hawks ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 483.*

Cochinilla is one of the Commodities for *Spain* from the West-Indies. *Philips ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 486.*

Cochinilla was sold for fifty *Peso's* the Quintal, and now it is sold at *Mexico* for fifty five *Peso's*, and since there is Advice from *Spain* that it sold for seventy two Ducats the Quintal, there are laden in this Fleet 14000 *Arrovas* of *Cochinilla*, and 7000 *Arrovas* more were laden in the Frigats which departed before the Fleet. *Bartholomew Cano, Hakl. p. 3. p. 561. in a Letter dated 30th May 1590 from Mexico.*

Cochanele (*Smith's Virginia, p. 149*) is one of the wealthy *West-India* Commodities.

It is a Grain, but *Plumier* says 'tis an Insect which lives on several Trees especially the *Opuntia*, they are coveted by Ants, but preserved by Water put round the Root of the Plant; they are swept off by *Petits Ballets* into Vessels where are Ashes and Water and when drown'd are taken out and dry'd, they multiply vastly, so that a hundred produces Millions. This Insect comes on *Acacias* and Cherry-Trees it carries its Eggs on its Legs and Breast, and gets the Colour from the *Opuntia*, being paler or yellower on the *Acacias*: Two Slaves and Flibustiers told the same, *Pomette*. It hath no Wings nor Feet, therefore it is a Seed, *Pomett*. It is little used in Physick, unless in taking it for *Kermes. id.*

In the History of the Insects of *Jamaica* hereafter will be given a farther Account of this Insect *Cochenille*.

XI. *Opuntia major spinosa caulescens, folijs atrovirentibus longis & angustis pendulis, flore rubro. Cat. Jam. p. 195. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 19. Tab. 224. Fig. 2. An Opuntia major angustifolia Munt. Aard. p. 32? An Opuntia Indica folio spinoso longissimo & angusto, Am. Hort. Bos. p. 25? Ficus Indica seu Opuntia maxima folio spinoso longissimo & angusto ad imum rotundiore. Pluken. Almag. p. 147? An Ficus Indica folio oblongo angustissimo & spinosissimo. Herm. fl. L. B fl. p. 137?*

This Tree grows to about nine Foot high, it has a very streight tapering Trunc or Stalk, about the Bigness of one's Leg, set very thick in Rows from Bottom to Top, with Tufts of Prickles Star-fashion, whiter and not so long as those of the Prickly-Pears. When it has risen to about eight Foot high, come out the Leaves and none under, they hang downwards one out of another towards the Ground, and are like the Leaves of ordinary Prickly-Pears, only of a deeper green Colour, longer and narrower, being about a Foot and a half long, two Inches broad, and a quarter of an Inch thick. The Flowers are made after the same Manner, only smaller every Way and of a red Colour, to which follow the Fruit like others of the *Opuntia*.

I do not question but the Stem of this rises at first from Leaves one out of another, in Time turning round, as others of this Kind.

This grew in the *Caymanes* below Mr. *Worley's* Plantation on the other Side of the *Rio Cobre*, and elsewhere in the Sandy Places, near the Shores of the Island.

From the red Colour of the Flower of this Species, People are apt to judge this to be the Sort on which the *Cochinilla* breeds, but I think without Ground.

XII. *Opuntia major spinosa caulescens, foliis glaucis, longis & angustis pendulis, spinis crebrioribus & minoribus obsitis, flore rubro.* Cat. Jam. p. 195. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 20. An *Ficus Indica* seu *Opuntia minor caulescens arbusculi in modum ramis cineriteis spinosissima.* Plukenet Almag. p. 147?

This Tree as the precedent, has a very streight, round Stem, rising to about five Foot or more high, on which are a great many Rows of Star-fashion'd, short, white Prickles, in Tufts, very thick set, so that very little else is seen, they almost covering the Stalk which tapers towards the Top, from which come the Leaves hanging down from one another as in the ordinary Prickly-Pear, they are longer proportionably than those of the Prickly-Pear, of a lighter green Colour or Glaucous, and so very thick set with Rows of small Prickles and prickly Down in Tufts, that the Leaf shews almost nothing else, and he that touches them tho' arm'd with Gloves, will feel nothing else in some Days. The Flowers are as usually, only fewer, being made up of about six Petala of a reddish Colour and standing on the begun Fruit as in all of this Kind.

It grew near Old-Harbour, in the sandy Ground between it and Mr. Mohan's House very plentifully.

The reticulated light Contexture of Ligneous Fibres, making up the main Part of the Stalk of this Plant, the others being destroy'd by the Injuries of the Air, is said by Pifo to be us'd as a Flambeau in Brasile, this is not made Use of in Jamaica, but that of Dildoe-Tree the lesser, which with its Heighth he mentions, never seeing this but always that so high, makes me doubt he confounds those two very different Plants together.

Pifo's Figure agrees very well to this Plant, and no other.

Lib. 10. of Medicinal Plants, Cap. 1. Oviedo Coron. speaks of this calling it *Arbol o planta con que se sueldan las quebraduras o cosas rompidas en la persona del hombre.* The Leaves clear'd of its Prickles, beaten, spread on Linen as a Plaister and apply'd to broken Bones after they are set, cures them, it sticks till they are whole and then falls off. It makes a Fruit in *Nicaragua* larger than an Olive, and scarlet, out of which is made a Paste, sold in the Markets for colouring with Water, it keeps six Years without Alteration or Gum. This is the same with the *Tunas* which he says was about three Spans high, and therefore it was young.

XIII. *Ficus Indica folio triangulari ensiformi (profunde canaliculato) stellatim aculeato.* Raij Hist. Cat. Jam. p. 196. Raij 3. p. 20. *Melocactus Americanus repens trigonus, flore albo, fructu violaceo,* Plum. Tournef. Inst. p. 563. pl. Am. p. 19. *Melocactus foliosus & squamosus, Carduus Pitahaya.* Oviedo Bob. Hist. Ox. Part 3. p. 171. *Ficoides triangulare articulatum amplexicaule, spinis brevioribus obsitum.* Plukenet. Alm. p. 148. *Cereus scandens minor trigonus articulatus, fructu suavissimo.* Herm. par. Bat. p. 118. *Pitahaya Simeron, ej. ib. p. 120.* An *Cereus scandens minor, trigonus articulatus, ej. ib. Cat. 5.*

Prickly-With.

This Plant has several small Roots, white, tapering and very strong, sticking to the Barks of the Trees it grows on; from them comes several very green Leaves, protruding one another, as in the other Species

Species of this Kind; every one of them is triangular, each Side three Inches broad, furrowed between the Angles very deep, the Cavity being round, very smooth, of a very fresh green Colour, and looking just like the Shape of a three corner'd Sword-Blade; on the three Eminencies or Angles stand Tufts of small, short, white Prickles, in Rows, very thick, Star-fashion, every Leaf is about a Foot and a half long, they creep up Trees, and stick close to them, rising to forty or fifty Foot high, when the Prickles and succulent Part of the Leaves fall off there remains the long, round and strong inward Part, which is made Use of for Withs to tie Pallisadoes close to one another, in Building, &c. The Flowers come out of the Leaves, as in others of this Kind, at first appears a woolly round Knob which afterwards augments, and shews on its Out-side a great many long, scaly, reddish green Leaves, one longer than another, enclosing several very long, white Petala, in the Middle of which stand many long Stamina; the whole looking like the Flower of the white Lilly; the under Part of this Flower or Rudiment of the Fruit beginning to swell the *Petala* drop off and it augments till it comes to the Bigness of an Apple with several Protuberances on its Surface, when ripe 'tis of a yellow Colour, a little reddish or towards an Orange, and within a thin Skin lies a white, pleasantly sweet Pulp, inclosing a great many small, black Seeds, so that the Pulp and Seeds look like *sperma Ranarum*.

Sometimes as other Wood-binds it creeps on the Ground, and grows there, and then 'tis larger and much fairer.

It grows on all large Trees in the Savanna Woods towards the Sea's Side, and is sought after by Negro's for the Withs as well as the Fruit.

The Fruit is ripe in *December* and *January*.

The Fruit eaten, makes the Urine red as Prickly-Pears, *C. B. Laet*.

'Tis chiefly sought after for its Withs, which are used wherever any thing of that Kind is needful, they are usually made into round Hanks, ty'd betwen Sticks and so sold in the Markets.

The Fruit is the best and pleasantest of any of this Kind, and so more sought after, both for Diserts, and as they are cooling; they in two Hour's Time after eating two or three, colour the Urine as Prickly-Pears, *Oviedo*.

Clusius says the Indians cured broken Bones with this, the Tops when green, being bruis'd and apply'd to the Fracture.

Dr. Plukenet, p. 76. of his *Mantissa*, makes the *Mippi Clus. exot. p. 86.* not to be this, but his *Cereus minima serpens &c.* describ'd hereafter, in which I do not agree with him, for I think *Clusius's Mippi* to be this Plant, as may appear by his Description agreeing to this and no other.

Piso in the first Edition, 1648, of his Book, p. 99. gives an *Icon* agreeing exactly with one of the Leaves or Joints of this Plant. In the 23d Page of *Marcgrave* in the same Edition it is describ'd and figur'd under the Name of *Jamacaru Brasiliensibus Cardon Lusitanis*, as growing on Trees with the same Figure as before *Piso* had used; and p. 125. is given the *Icon* of many Joints growing on Trees which is taken by *Piso* and given as a Figure to the *Jamacaru*, to which it no Ways agrees. *Piso* in the second Edition viz. 1658. p. 188. takes his first *Icon* but leaves his first Description, which belong'd to another Plant, for that of *Marcgr.* for the most Part. There are likewise some Differences I suppose accidental in the Colour of the Fruit, which is either red or yellow, which I am apt to believe comes from the Soil, Rains, or some such like Cause.

Fran-

Francisco Ulloa ap. Ramnus. p. 343 Hahl. p. 404. tells us that this Fruit is eat by the Inhabitants of Sta. Cruz, and that it is found likewise towards California in about 17° N. Lat.

XIV. *Cereus crassissimus*, fructu intus & extus rubro. Cat. Jam. p. 196. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 21. *Melocactus Americanus*, monoclonus, flore albo fructu atro purpureo Tournef. Inst. p. 563. An *Cereus erectus* Curassavicus maximus fructu spinoso rubro. Herm. par. Batf. p. 113? *Cereus cristatus* Beaumontianus ejusd. par. Bat. pr. ? vel An *Cereus erectus* fructu rubro non spinoso. Ejusd. par. Bat. p. 114? *Cereus erectus* fructu rubro non spinoso lanuginosus. ej. ib?

Dilldoe Tree the larger.

The Roots of this Tree, when young, are spread on the Surface of the Ground for several Feet's Distance, solid, of a Chestnut Colour, from whence comes one Stalk or Stem, which mounts streight up to twenty Foot high, having a Notch or round Incisure, at every two, three, or four Foot's Distance, being the Beginings and Endings of the different Leaves of which 'tis made up; 'tis about sixteen Inches in Circumference, green when young, or towards the Top, channel'd on the Sides from the Bottom to the Top, with eight, nine, or ten deep Furrows. On the Edges, Striæ, Eminencies or Ribs of this Trunc stand great Tufts of white Prickles, half an Inch long, twelve, more or less in a Tuft, standing Star-fashion; the Stem is hollow, and on a great many solid, woody Fibres close fet together, except some Netlike Spaces left between, is a green, thick Pulp, on the Edges of whose prominent Parts grow the Prickles abovesaid. This empty, round, woody Contexture is what is in the other of this Kind used for Torches very often. The main Trunc, at one of its Notches is branch'd, or has Leaves going out, on which grow others to a pretty Heighth, of the same Make and Bigness with the main Body. At, or near the Top of this Tree, on several Places comes out a round, woolly, scaly Knob, which sensibly breaks out into the Flower, this when open is three Inches long, has a roundish Knob, (the Rudiment of the Fruit) on which it stands, from a narrow Neck above that it swells, is three Inches long, and consists of many green Leaves, placed squammatim one over another, the innermost being the longest, within which stand two Rows of Petala, long and white, and within them a great many long, yellowish Stamina with a large Stylus, to which succeeds a Fruit, sticking close to the Stem, as big as a large Ruffling-Apple; when ripe of an Orange or red Colour, having several little Eminencies, something like the Pine, on its Surface; its Skin is thin, and contains within a red sweet Pulp, a great many small, black, shining, crackling Seeds.

Oviedo says the Christians call'd these *Cirios*, because, except the Prickles, they look as if they were made of Wax, and that they were planted by the Indians, but for what he knew not; perhaps for Torches.

It grows near the Sea in sandy Places, every where in the Savanna Woods near the Town.

The Fruit of this is extremely coveted by Wood Ants.

It is eaten to cool in this hot Country.

R r

This

This, and the other immediately following Sort, as they were mistaken by several for the *Euphorbium*, so the Inhabitants of *Jamaica* were in the like Error when they prohibited the Exportation of this Plant alive, on any Account whatever, least it should grow in some other Place, and hinder their expected Trade for that Drug. But it certainly is not the *Euphorbium* of *Ger.* because it has no Prickles standing two together, and is not milky.

This is very vulnerable being beaten and apply'd, it cures Wounds, and I was cured so of a Wound made by one of its Prickles, *Mon.*

XV. *Cereus altissimus gracilior fructu extus luteo, intus niveo, seminibus nigris pleno.* Cat. Jam. p. 197. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 22. *Cereus erectus altissimus, Sirinamensis* Herm. Par. Bat. p. 116. An *Cereus erectus minor, fructu spinoso costarum numero varians* Colobre de Spine. Hisp. Ejusd. ib. p. 117? *Dildo-Bush* or *Dildo-Tree* of *Dampier*. cap. 4, & 5. A Stick that is grown hollow like a Net, of *Hubert*, p. 35.

Dildo-Tree the Lesser, or, Torch-wood.

This Tree is in every thing like the former, only smaller, its Flower is seven Inches long; the Fruit is as big as a large Tennis-Ball, with Eminencies as the other, and has within a yellow Membrane, a white, sweet Pulp, like Snow, amongst which lie little black Seeds, interspers'd as in the former.

It grows with the former, often in the Woods alone, and on *Sebalde de Verds* and *Gallapagos* Islands, *Dampier*.

The Fruit of these is ripe in *October*.

They are eaten as the former.

I several Times wounded all Parts of both Sorts of this Tree, but could never find any Gum transude from either of them.

The inward Contexture of the Fibres of this Plant remaining after the Weather has consum'd both the In and Outside of it, is used for a Torch by the Indians to catch Fish in the Night-Time, they hold it out of the Ends of their Canoes lighted, and the Fish leaping at it, they strike them with their Instruments, and great Plenty of them are caught to, especially Mulletts.

Euphorbium has Milk and a three corner'd and feeded Fruit like the *Tithymals*, *Cord. Hist. pl. fol. 209.*

Abbeville says that the Fruit of this Tree tastes like Strawberries.

XVI. *Cereus minima serpens Americana, Plukenet.* Cat. Jam. p. 197. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 27. An *Cereus minimus articulatus ex vera cruce, ejusd. ib.* *Cereus scandens minor Polygonus articulatus, Herm. par. Bat. p. 120.* *Melocactus Americanus repens tetragonus flore albo, fructu coccineo. Plum. Tournef. Inst. p. 563. pl. Amer. p. 19.* An *Cereus scandens minor articulatus costarum numero varians* Volck. p. 97? *Cereus scandens medius polygonus articulatus spinosissimus, Ej. ib?* *Cereus scandens minimus articalatus, sexangularis, Ej. ib?*

This Plant is in every thing like the *Cerei*, it has Furrows, Ribs, Prickles, &c. like them; only it is lesser, being not over half an Inch in Diameter, its Colour is a little more whitish, being *Glaucous*, it climbs the Trees in the Woods and sticks to their Barks very close, like Ivy, with broad and soft Clavicles, and mounts sometimes streight up Trees to forty or fifty Foot high, at other Times creeps along the Rocks or Ground, the Flower and Fruit are the same as they are in the other *Cerei* only smaller.

The Flowers are red, *Plukenet.*

I found this most elegant Plant first, in a Wood above Mr. Batchelor's house on this Side Black-River Bridge, and afterwards on the Red-Hills upon the right Hand of the Road going to Guanaboa.

XVII. *Opuntia non spinosa minima caulescens, folijs pilosis strictissimis, crenis foliorum fructum & florem proferens.* Cat. Jam. p. 216. An *Nopalxochcuez-altiquiri*. Hern. p. 292, & 457? *Canambaya* Martogr. p. 78? *Opuntia forte affinis Sirinamensis, e foliorum crenis nova folia producens*, Hort. Beaumont. p. 19. *Phyllanthos Americana sinuosis foliis longis, crassis & carnosiss*. *Opuntia in modum florigera* Plukenet. Phyt. Tab. 247. Fig. 5. *Epiphyllum Americanum*. Herm. par. Bat. prod. add. *Ficus Indica scolopendrie folio, epiphyllitis*. Herm. par. Bat. Cat. p. 8. *Ficus seu Opuntia non spinosa scolopendrie folio sinuato*, Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 21.

This Plant had several long Strings or Thongs, which had Roots and Fibrils to take Nourishment by, having strong Nerves in their Middle, which united made a pretty large Root, and sent up a round ash-colour'd Stalk, from whence went several Leaves, which at first were very hairy, and afterwards came to be about a Foot long and an Inch broad in the Middle, where broadest, and from whence they decreas'd to both Extremes. The Leaves had an Inch long Footstalks and a Nerve running through their Middles. They had also round Indentures on their Edges, and were of a pale green Colour. Out of the Indentures or Notches of the Leaves came the Fruit which was small, compress'd, and like the others of this Kind having small Seeds within its Pulp. The Stalk of this when cleared of the succulent Part shew'd its cancellated, reticulated Fibers as others of this Kind.

This grew in Jamaica, and was brought thence to Sir Arthur Rawdon by James Harlow, and given me by Dr. Sherard.

XVIII. *Echinomelocactus* Clas. Cat. Jam. p. 198. *Melocarduus sulcis rectis spinis ad angulos appositis major* Bob. Hist. Ox. p. 3. p. 170. An *Melocactus purpureus Striis in spinis intortis*. Plumier. Tournes. p. 563? pl. Amer. p. 19? *Ficoides seu Melocactus Americana tomentoso capite sulcis rectis*. Plukenet. Alm. p. 148. An *Ficoides seu Melocactus Americana major sulcis obliquis*. Ej. ib. *Ficoides, seu Melocactus major longioribus aculeis donata*, Ejusd. ib. *Echinomelocactus sive Melocarduus echinatus India occidentalis* Coutant, p. 2. *Echinomelocactus major tomentoso capite, costis rectis*, Herm. par. Bat. p. 135.

Turk's-Heads.

This has a great many Foot long, round, strong and white Thongs for Roots, stretch'd out on every Hand under the Surface of the Ground, which send up a very strange Plant, or Masse, it seems to be only one Joint of the former Plants, is about one, two, or three Foot high, about three Foot in Circumference at Bottom, where it is largest, and tapers towards the Top; it has very deep Channels, Furrows or *Sulci* in it, streight for the most Part, tho' sometimes they vary and are crooked. On the Eminencies or Ribs between the Furrows stand in Rows, Tufts of Prickles, rayed Star-fashion; they are white and longer than those of the Prickly-Pear, and very sharp. The Skin of this Plant is of a dark green Colour, thick and juicy, like that of Aloes, and in the Inside it is full of an insipid, whitish green Pulp, which some People say after boiling is eatable, but I could not find it very savoury. On the Top of this comes up a Head rising an Inch or two, more or less above the other,

other, being about 3 Inches in Diameter; it is made up of reddish brown, sharp Prickles, slender and long, the Roots of which stand in a great Quantity of *Tomentum* or Down a little darker coloured than Cotton, out of which comes also the Flower which is without any Footstalk, consisting of very many Purple *Petala*, long and narrow, lying out as from a common Center, to which follows a Fruit, the Footstalk of which appears only above with the End of the Fruit, the other Part being to be drawn out of the *Tomentum*, it appears to be a small tapering Fruit like that of *Capficum*, about an Inch and an half in Length, on the outside it has a thin, shining, light purple coloured Membrane, and within that a Pulp of the same Colour with black Seeds in it, as the others of this Kind, but this Fruit is much more pleasant than any of the others, having a fine Piquancy or Sourness.

This Plant varies very much in its Largeness, Streightness of the *Sulci*, Prickles, &c. so that amongst a thousand Plants you shall perhaps not see two just alike, whence the Variety describ'd in Authors.

It grows in the Town Savanna, near Passage-Fort, the Salt Ponds, and in all the sandy Grounds near the Sea, in Jamaica, as well as in most of the *Caribes* or *Antilles*.

It is scarce ever without Flower and Fruit.

The Fruit is very pleasant and cooling to eat.

Some say that the inward Pulp of the whole Plant is very good Victuals, but I could not find any thing of that, it being very insipid even the best Way prepared.

Clusius's Figure is best, and Description good, altho' *Terrentius* blames him, describing another Plant of the same Kind.

XIX. *Cereo affinis scandens planta aphylla caule rotundo, articulato, glabro succulento saturate viridi. Cat. Jam. p. 198. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 21. Tab. 224. Fig. 3, & 4. An Apocynum humile aizoides, siliquis erectis, cauliculis longissimis, denticulis rarioribus donatum. Pluk. Mant. p. 37?*

Green-With.

This Plant hangs down from the Branches of Trees and creeps up others to forty Foot high; it seems to be only a Stalk with Clavicles jointed or made up of Leaves, going one out of the other like the *Cerei*, it is about three quarters of an Inch in Diameter, very smooth without, deep green colour'd, round, jointed or notch'd, at every five Inch's Distance, from which goes out a three or four Inches long Clavicle, which catches hold by its broad viscid End of any Part of a Tree it comes near. Opposite to this comes another as long Clavicle, or Leaf thin and membranaceous, from a broad Beginning, ending in a Point; the Stem it self is solid, juicy, and sometimes branch'd. At several Times of the Year, and in several Places, I have seen this Plant, but could never observe any other Leaf then the Clavicle above mention'd (if that may be called a Leaf) neither could I ever see it have any Flower or Fruit.

It grew in a Wood beyond *Rio Cobre* over against the Angels, on the Hills upon great Trees, between Colonel Ballard's and Major Bragg's Plantations.

The Juice of this Plant either alone, or mix'd with proper Ointments or Oils, being rub'd, on any pain'd Part takes away old Aches or Pains, and helps one to the Use of their Limbs, after they have been lost in the Belly-Ach.

It always (on its Use) Occasions great Pain and itching in the Part before it works its Effect, is very penetrating, and much esteem'd for its Vertues, by the Indian and Negro Doctors.

XX. *Malo punica affinis pomifera, flore pentapetalo albo, fructu nullis dissepimentis interstincto, ex toto esculento, rubro, majori.* Cat. Jam. p. 198. Guavon from Barbados of Tradescant. p. 119. Appel. Guayavas. Steerbeck, Citric. p. 30. & 200. Gouianes de Bouton. p. 63. Cienko, Boym. Lit. K. Thevenot. p. 22. Guava Fruit with the Inside red of Dampier, cap. 8.

The red Guava-Tree.

This Tree rises to twenty Foot high, has a Trunc as thick as one's Thigh, cover'd with an extraordinary smooth Bark, of the same Colour with that of an Ash-Tree; its Branches towards the Top spread themselves on every Hand, having several Leaves set one against an other on short Footstalks, they are two Inches and a half long, and one broad in the Middle, where broadest, having one middle Rib, from whence several transverse ones go out on each Side, smooth, and a little curl'd. *Ex eorum Ala* comes a quarter of an Inch long Footstalk, supporting a large white pentapetalous Flower, having very numerous *Stamina* of the same Colour, to which follows a Fruit not unlike a Pomegranate, or small Lemon, smelling something like Bugs, ungrateful to the first Tasters, being crown'd or umbilicated at the Top like an Apple, smooth, of a light yellow Colour, having within an edible Skin, about an eighth of an Inch thick, a sweet Pulp likewise edible, and gratefully pleasant, in which lie great Numbers of Seeds like Grains of Paradise only harder (whence *Hernandez's* Name) without any Membranes separating them one from another, as in the Pomegranate, each of which is irregularly shaped, small and hard, of the same Colour with the Pulp, which is sometimes red and sometimes white, of which the first are accounted the best.

The Fruit has an Aromatic Smell.

These Trees are planted every where for their Usefulness, and grow naturally in the lowland Woods, or Plains in *Barbados*, the *Caribe* Islands, and *Jamaica*. The most ordinary Way of planting them is after they have been eaten by Men, Birds or Beasts, the Seeds passing the Digestions, are by the Slaves, &c. planted here and there in the Fields, wherever they part with their Excrements, in this agreeing with the Fruit *Jamomas*, *Garc. ab orta*, who says that they are best planted with the Excrement of the Birds eating it.

The Fruit is counted extremely pleasant, delicious and wholesome, and may very deservedly take the first Place among the *West-India* Fruits, if eaten when thoroughly ripe. They have only this Inconvenience, that being very adstringent, they stop up the Belly if eaten in great Quantity, and the Seeds sometimes sticking on the Outside of the hard Excrement in coming thro' the Intestines, especially the *Rectum*, by their irregular sharp Angles will occasion great Pain there, and very often bring a Flux of Blood.

To an unacquainted Palate this Fruit seems very unsavoury.

The Fruit any Way boil'd, stew'd, or otherwise prepar'd, tastes yet more pleasantly.

Swine and all other Catle covet it very much.

The Bark of this Tree or its Roots boil'd in Water, the Decoction is good to stop Fluxes, &c. and is reckon'd one of the best Adstringents in *Jamaica*, being accounted cold and dry.

The Fruit the less ripe the more adstringent, and when they are very ripe, or soft and rotten, they loosen the Belly.

They came to *Brasile* from the Northern *America*, *Marcgr.*

The Leaves are good for adstringent Baths of all Sorts, curing the Scab.

The Decoction of the Bark cures swell'd Legs and fistulous Ulcers.

The Fruit being hot and dry, helps Digestion; a Syrup is made of the Infusion and Decoction of the Leaves, which is a very good Remedy in all Fluxes, to be taken according to the Patient's Need, being as good as Syrup of dry Roses, *Xim.*

Gomara and *Monardes* were much out when they describ'd this Fruit with several Concamerations.

It is reckon'd no good Fruit, smelling ill like Punaises or Bugs, they are very much spread by all Creatures voiding their Seeds, it is unwholesome, and was not till lately found in *Espanola*. When not ripe they breed Worms, *Benz.*

The purple Sorts are best, which roasted cure the Flux, *Fragos.*

A Syrup is made of the young Shoots, which is excellent in Fluxes, *Tertre.*

This Tree hinders *Porto-Rico* from having rich Pastures, for the Grains being numerous, spring up and choak the Grass, *Laet.*

After six Years Growth the *Guavas* grow lesser, *Oviedo Coron.*

It bakes well, may be codled, and makes good Pies, *Dampier.*

They propagate this by the Branch in *China*, *Boym. Praefat.*

Guayabas like Filberds, as big as Figs, were observed by an *Anonymous* Author ap. *Purchas*, p. 1529, or *Portugal* of *Elvas*, p. 10. at *St. Jago* on *Cuba*. By *Rob. Tomson*, ap. *Hakl.* p. 454. about *Mexico*.

Here (at *Mestitlan* within forty Leagues of *Mexico*) our Men were very sick of their Agues, and with eating of another Fruit called in the Indian Tongue, *Guiaecos*, which Fruit did bind us so sore, that for the Space of ten or twelve Days we could not ease our selves, *Philips* ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 477.

We travell'd there seven Days and seven Nights before we came to *Panuco*, feeding on nothing but Roots and *Guavos*, a Fruit like Figs, *Hortop* ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 491.

Turner takes Notice of them in *Sta. Lucia*. *Purchas*, p. 1265. lib. 6. cap. 15. and that when they are not ripe they are binding, and when ripe scowering, with *Probatum* in the Margin.

Davies ap. *Purchas*. lib. 6. cap. 18. p. 1287. observed them by the River *Amazons*.

Ligon, p. 14. in *Cape-Verd* Isles, and in *Barbados*, p. 22, and 71. where they are found with Seed of a white or Stammel Colour, some rank, some sweet, according to the several Constitutions thro' which the Seeds pass, Cattle eat the Fruit and lay it every where in their Plantations, which troubles them, the Rind preserved is very good. p. 71.

Layfield ap. *Purchas*, lib. 4. p. 1172. says that they are good against the Flux, and that the Pulp is of a Sanguine Colour. *Hughes*, p. 44. that the Fruit is cooling. *Ligon*, p. 11. that they grow in the *Cape-Verd* Isles, and in *Smith's Obsf.* p. 56. they were found in *Barbados*.

XXI. *Malo punica affinis pomifera, flore pentapetalo albo, fructu nullis dissepimentis interstincto, ex toto esculento, majore albo.* Cat. Jam. p. 199. The Guava-Shrub with the Inside of the Fruit yellow of Dampier, cap. 8. Goyavier Rochef. Tab. p. 13. Goyava, Steerbeck, Citric. p. 201. Guajava alba dulcis, Commelin. Hort. Amst. p. 121.

The large, white Guava.

This Tree is in every thing the same with the red Guava, only the Fruit is somewhat larger and white within, it is very juicy, tho' not altogether so well tasted.

It grows in the Plains every where with the other Kinds, but more especially in the inland Parts of this Island.

It is planted in Malabar; a Bath is made of the Leaves in Water, which by its Heat, causes sweating, and cures Fevers; a Decoction of the Bark and Root opens Obstructions, and is a Remedy for the Dropsy and Jaundice; the Fruit boil'd in Vinegar cures a Looseness and the Dysentery, H. M.

XXII. *Malo punica affinis pomifera, flore pentapetalo albo, fructu nullis dissepimentis interstincto, ex toto esculento minore albo.* Cat. Jam. p. 200. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 19. Goyavier sauvage de Rochef. Tab. p. 21.

The small, white Guava.

This Tree is exactly the same with the others of this Kind, only the Fruit is much smaller, white within, and not so juicy, or pleasant.

It grows here and there in the Plains with the former white large Sort, from which I will not affirm it to be specifically distinct.

The Fruit preserved is cooling, and adstringent, and serves for the same Purposes as Conserve of Roses or Marmelade of Quinces. The Buds and Leaves are used in Baths against both inward and outward Distempers. The Roots are the most useful of all the Parts of this Tree, they being diuretic, and of subtle Parts, with a Sweetness and Adstringency, and therefore esteem'd good for the Spleen and Kidneys.

XXIII. *Malus Punica sativa aliis simplicis flore. Granata Jonst. Dendr. Cat. Jam. p. 201. Malus Punica fructu acido, Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 29. Malum punicum sativum, flore simplicis. Steerbeck Citric. p. 190. Balaustia sciz Malus punica Pomegranate-Tree, Tradescant, p. 89. Malum granatum ej. Malus Punica seu Cranata fructu acido Romeira. Grisl. p. 44. Grenadier, Pommet. p. 110. Grenade de Rochef. Tab. p. 13. de Bouton. p. 39.*

The Pomegranate-Tree.

These Trees are commonly here planted, and thrive very well in Gardens.

The Leaves being first beaten with Oil of Roses, apply'd to the Head, cures its aching. The Rinds are used against the too plentiful weeping of the Eyes, Jonst.

The Powder of the Fruit dried in an Oven in a closed Pot cures Fluxes, Lac.

The Rind with Galls, or instead of them, makes the best Sort of Ink, Park.

The Fruit is cooling, good in Fevers, quenching Thirst, drying and binding,

binding, and withal very stomachic, it is good against the Flux, Squeamishness and Vomiting, the Flowers are adstringent likewise, but most of all the Bark of the Fruit, which is good in Ruptures, Fluxes, Gargarisms for sore Throats, loose Teeth, &c.

The Flowers cure the *Prolapsus Intestini* with Galls, *Trag.*

The Flowers used as Roses make a Sugar like them. *Math.*

The Fruit comes well if the Trees be clean'd, the Leaves fall not off. *Tertre.*

Phillips, ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 476. found this Tree about *Panuco.* *Ward ib. p. 758.* at *Sierra. Leona.* *Pretty ib. p. 823.* at *St. Helena.*

Pyrard, cap. 10. p. 85. met with it at the *Maldives,* & *cap. 24, p. 236.* at *Bengale.* & *cap. 27. p. 286.* at *Calecut.* *p. 2. p. 88.* in *Ceylan.* *p. 3. p. 63.* and at *Marocco* with Figs.

Ligon, p. 14. in the *Cape-Verd Isles,* & *p. 70* in *Barbados,* where Hedges are clipp'd and made of them.

Pomegranats were found by *Bellon ap. Purchas lib. 8. cap. 13. p. 1379.* near *Mount-Sinai.* *Newberrie, ib. lib. 9. cap. 3. p. 1411.* at *Anna.* *Cartwright ib. lib. 9. cap. 4. §. 2. p. 1431.* at *Cashin.* By *Jo. dos Sanctos, ib. lib. 9. cap. 12. §. 1. p. 1536.* at *Sofala.* By *Marco Polo ap. Purchas, lib. 1. p. 71.* in *Persia.*

Saris apud Purchas, lib. 4. cap. 1. §. 1. p. 336. saw them at *Comora.* *Copland, ib. cap. 8. §. 1. p. 467.* at *Surat* in Gardens. And *Fernandez. ib. lib. 7. p. 1183. §. 2.* in *Ethiopia.*

Oviedo lib. 8. cap. 1. says that they were first brought from *Spain* to *Espanola.*

Hedges are made of these Trees in *Bermudas,* *Smith, p. 184.* *Rawolfe, p. 1. cap. 2.* observed them about *Tripoli.* *cap. 6,* about *Aleppo,* and about *Anna id. cap. 5.*

Pomegranate (Rinds) Pills tan the Goat Skins in which they churn in *Arabia,* *Cartwright ap. Purchas, lib. 9. cap. 4. §. 1. p. 1422.*

Pomegranates were taken Notice of by *Hernan Lopez de Castaneda, cap. 9.* at *Mombassa.* And by *Terry p. 96.* in the *Mogul's Country.*

XXIV. *Malus Punica pleniflora flore majore.* *Cat. Jam. p. 201.* *Balaustia rubra.* *Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 2.* *Balaustia,* *Sterbeeck. p. 192.* *Malus Punica, flore pleno.* *Hort. Reg. Paris.* *Balaustes,* *Pommet. 180.* *Malus Punica Balaustifera, seu flore pleno,* *Griff. virid. p. 44.*

This Tree grows here with the former, but seldom has, if ever, any Fruit; it is good for the same Purposes.

XXV. *Papaya major, flore & fructu majoribus pediculis curtis infidentibus.* *Cat. Jam. p. 202.* *Papaya Peruvianorum.* *Aman. Hort. Bos. p. 26.* *Ficus Arbor utriusq; India platani foliis Monosteles, fructu mali cydonij aut melonis magnitudine.* *Plukenet Tab. 278. Fig. 1.* *Papaya fructu Melopeponis effigie.* *Plum. Tournef. Inst. p. 659 pl. Am. p. 20.*

The Female Papa-Tree.

This Tree has several round Roots spread on the Surface of the Earth on every Hand, from whence rises to fifteen Foot high, a straight Stem of about a Foot Diameter, hollow, soft, and cover'd with an Ash colour'd, almost smooth Bark, having here and there *Vestigia* of the fallen off Leaves; the Trunc is often, tho' not always branch'd, and these Branches, as well as their main Stem have their Leaves near their Tops, coming out on every Side of them; they stand on long, round
and

and strong hollow Footstalks, and have Leaves somewhat resembling those of *Acer majus*, only much larger, more deeply laciniated and snipt about the Edges. *Ex alis foliorum* come the Flowers, on none, or very small Footstalks, they are yellow, hexapetalous, and pretty large: After them follows a Fruit about the Bigness of an ordinary Muskmelon, smaller towards the Footstalk, like a Pear in some, tho' in others of another Figure; the outward Skin is smooth, before it is ripe very green, when ripe, yellow, and containing within a yellow, sweet Pulp, a pretty large Cavity, in which, to the Inside of the Pulp, stick the Seeds all round, each Seed being as big as a Pea, black, having several Risings and Impressions on its Surface, and being inclos'd in a whitish clear Bladder. The Fruit when not fully ripe, cut athwart, yields in several Places a Milky Juice, which is thought very unwholesome if before being dress'd, the Fruit be not steep'd in Water.

This is propagated in *China* by the Leaf, *Boym. Prefat.*

This Tree has always Flowers, young and ripe Fruit, the ripest being lowest.

It is planted and grows very swiftly, a Seed being dropt any where into the Ground, and that whether it be near the Male or not, brings Fruit.

It is eaten when ripe as a Melon, tho' in my Opinion it is not a very pleasant Fruit, even when help'd with Pepper and Sugar.

The more ordinary Use of this Fruit, is before it is ripe, when as large as one's Fist, it is cut into Slices, soak'd in Water till the milky Juice is out, and then boil'd and eat as Turneps, or bak'd as Apples.

The Milk of the unripe Fruit is by *Hernandez* commended in the Ring-Worm.

It is thought to be natural to the *West-Indies* and a Stranger in the *East-Indies* by *Peter della Valle*, and I believe it may be so, there being a lesser Sort wild in the Woods of *Jamaica*, which by Culture may have been improved to what we see. *Linschoten* says it came from the *West-Indies* to the *Philippine Isles*, and from thence to *Goa*.

'Tis Called *Mamoera* by the *Portuguese*, from its Resemblance to the Breasts of a Woman, and from its Milk.

The Stalks and Fruit are both preserv'd and sent over as a Sweetmeat to *Europe*, and are said by *Ximenes* to be very cooling and Cordial, and used for that Purpose in the Hospitals of *New-Spain*.

Rochfort's second Figure is the best, his first is fabulous.

Clusius says this Fruit loosens the Belly.

Saris ap. Purchas, lib. 4. cap. 1. p. 336. met with this Tree at *Comorrha. Pyrard, p. 3. p. 30.* in the *Maldives*, where they eat the Fruit as Citruls in Potage, being green. *Nicol. ap. Purchas, lib. 6. cap. 13. p. 1255.* in *Sta. Lucia*.

I take these Trees to be the Fig-Trees which bear Figs as big as ones Fist, yellow within and of small Taste, observed by an *Anonymus Portugal of Elvas, cap. 5. p. 9.* and *ap. Purchas, p. 1529.* at *St. Jago.* in *Cuba*.

Layfield ap. Purchas. lib. 4. p. 1172. tells us that they were good against Fluxes in *Porto Rico*.

Wilson saw them *ib. p. 1264.* in *Guiana*.

Smith in the *Summer-Isles, p. 171.* planted there, being brought at first from the *West-Indies. ib. 183. & p. 55.* of his *Obss.* he takes Notice of them in *St. Christophers, & p. 56.* in *Barbados*.

Ligon, p. 14. saw them in *Cape-Verd-Isles. & p. 70.* in *Barbados*, where the Tree was branch'd, and the Fruit was eaten as Turneps.

XXVI. *Papaya major, flore & fructu minoribus pediculis longis insidentibus.* Cat. Jam. p. 203. *Pepo arborescens Mas. seu sterilis.* Herm. par. Bat. pr. p. 361. *Papain Orientalis Mas seu sterilis, Commel. cat. p. 261.*

The Male Papaw-Tree.

This Tree is in every thing the same with the former, only the Flowers are many together fasten'd on a long and common branch'd Footstalk, and are not so fruitful as the others, having only a small Fruit; the Flowers of this are very sweet scented.

What was related to *Clusius* that this has no Fruit and the Female no Flowers are both very false, for this hath a small Fruit, and the other a large Flower.

The Female Tree grew in *Balsora* in the Garden of *Saladinus Ariasa* with *Chagius's*, and others mentioned by *Zanoni* in a List published, p. 17, & 18, of his *Istoria Botanica*.

The Fruit hinders Generation, *Boym.* and is good against the Itch. *Id.*

XXVII. *Papaya minor, flore & fructu minoribus pediculis curtis insidentibus.* Cat. Jam. p. 203. *Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 4.*

The Female Wild Papaw-Tree.

This Tree is in every thing the same with the other whose Fruit is eaten, save that 'tis no larger than a Walnut, and the Leaves, Stalk, and every Part of it are less; 'tis also of two Sorts Male and Female, or has the Flowers without and with Footstalks.

It is common in all the Inland Woods of the Island.

XXVIII. *Papaya minor, flore & fructu minoribus pediculis longis insidentibus.* Cat. Jam. p. 203. *Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 4.*

The Male Wild Papaw-Tree.

This Tree grows with the former from which it differs only in the Footstalks, as that of the Gardens, or which is planted.

XXIX. *Anona maxima, foliis latis splendidibus, fructu maximo viridi conoide, tuberculis seu spinulis innocentibus aspero.* Cat. Jam. p. 203. *Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 77. Tab. 225.* *Anona Commelin. Hort. Amst. p. 133.* *Anona tertia species Ruysch & Kiggelaer Obs. in Eundem ibid. Guanabanus fructu e viridi, lutescente molliter aculeato, Plum. pl. Am. p. 43.* Prickly Custard-Apple from Barbados of *John Tradescant. p. 55.* *Araticu-ponhe, Worm. mus. p. 186.* *An Lici. Boym. lit. D. Thevenot. p. 20?* *Mirand. sin & Europ. p. 1003?* *Lichi Nienhof. p. 104?* *Vel ad Lata Boym. lit. N. Thevenot. p. 23.*

The Sowr-sop Tree.

This Tree has a Trunc bigger than one's Thigh, rising to fifteen or twenty Foot high, being cover'd with a grey, or light brown colour'd Bark, with white Spots here and there upon it, it is almost smooth, thick, and red within. This Tree is not much spread, but has Branches on

on every Hand, sending out here and there Twigs beset with Leaves alternatively towards their End, they have Footstalks an eighth of an Inch long, are three Inches and a half in Length, and an Inch and a half broad near the End, where broadest; are thin, smooth, shining, very green, and when rub'd or bruise'd between the Fingers smell not unpleasantly. On the Branches here and there come out the Flowers on 3 qrs. of an Inch long Footstalks; there appear at first three green Leaves, then three yellowish green, thick *Petala*, inclosing a round, rough, green *Stylus* or Knob, like a Button, which the *Petala* or Leaves falling, encreases by Degrees till it comes to be a very large Fruit, as big as one's two Fists, being turbinated, of an irregular Shape, large towards the Footstalk, and ending in a Point; it is yellowish green on the Out-side, and cover'd with several small pointed Knobs or Tubercles, blunt and soft; the Skin is thin, and when ripe the Pulp Fruit is as soft as Custards, being white, juicy, of a sour and sweet Taste mix'd, containing many oblong, roundish, brown Seeds, a little flat, shining, and having within them a white Kernel of the same Shape.

It is propagated by the Seed in *Jamaica* and the *Caribes*.

When they are as yet unripe, and about the Bigness of Turneps, if so dress'd, they eat like them.

The Fruit from its Taste is reckon'd one of their pleasantest Fruits, it is cooling, and if a whole one be eaten it hurts not, as *Oviedo* saith.

Of the unripe Fruit press'd is made a Wine which is as clear as Water, and is good for Fluxes and Cankers in Childrens Mouths.

The Wood is not very strong.

The Leaves infus'd according to *Piso*, or burnt and mix'd with Oil, according to *Marcgr.* being rubb'd upon an Aposteme, ripens, opens and heals it.

C. B. did not well to make this the same with *Duriones*.

If this be *Lici*, it as well as the following, are kept several Days by sprinkling on them Salt Water, *Boym*.

An *Anonymus* Portugal observed this Fruit, in *Brasile Purchas Lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1307.* and *Ligon p. 38. & 70.* saith it tastes like a musty Melon and is shaped like an Ox's Heart.

XXX. *Anona maxima, foliis oblongis angustis, fructu maximo luteo conoide, cortice glabro in areolas distincto.* Cat. Jam. p. 204. Tab. 226. Raij Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 77. *Anona 2da species, Ruysch & Kiggelaer. Obs. in hort. Amst. p. 133. Anona Steerbeck citric. p. 201. An Guanabanus fructu aureo & molliter aculeato. Plumier pl. Am. p. 43. Araticuape. Worm. mus. p. 186. Cachimens de Bouton p. 63. Lamyen. Boym. lit. E. ? Thevenot. p. 201 ?*

The Custard Apple-Tree.

This Tree is larger in every Part than the former, the Branches are more spread, the Bark is smooth and grey, the Leaves are longer, being five Inches long and one broad in the Middle, where broadest, and trough'd or hollow; the Flowers are longer, the Fruit bigger, of a deep yellow or Orange Colour, when ripe, the Membrane covering, it has many Lines rais'd and depress'd in it, making its Surface divided into many *Aræ*, the Pulp is for Colour, Consistence and sweetish Taste like a Custard, whence the Name, and the Seeds are black, oblong, depress'd and shining, like those of the *Sour-sop* only much smaller and blacker. *Ligon*

Ligon, p. 11, & 14 observed this Fruit at *Cape-Verd-Isles*, & p. 71. in *Barbados*, where they eat it with Spoons.

They ripen the Fruit, by letting it lie after gathering, as Medlars.

It grows in the Plains or Savanna's every where, if planted, in *Jamaica* and the *Caribes*.

It is thought a very delicious Fruit.

It begets Wind and bad Humors, the Seeds stop Fluxes, *Herm.*

The Spaniards born in the *W. Indies* called *Crollos* esteem this Fruit very much saying that either this or the preceding are a natural Custard, *Acosta*.

It grows in *New-Spain*.

They breed Wind, *Laet*. The Seeds stop Loosenesses. *id.*

The Sprouts resist Poysons. *Nieremb.*

It was a Stranger in *Malabar*, and serves for the same Uses with the following. *H. M.*

The Fruit is dry and hot, spoils the Liver, causing Inflammations and Heats in the Face. *Tertre.*

It clears the Stomach of tough Humours, *Roche*.

XXXI. *Anona*, foliis odoratis minoribus, fructu conoide squammoso parvo dulci. Cat. Jam. p. 205. Tab. 227. Raij Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 77. *Guabanus* fructu subcaruleo Plum. pl. Am. p. 43. *Anona* 4ta species Ruysch & Kiggelaer nott. in Comm. Hort. Amst. p. 134. An *Guyjana* fructus squammosus forma trochi Basil Bester fasc.? An arbor insula *Jamaicensis*, *Guajava* foliis & facie, forte *Guititoroba Brasiliensium*. Marcgr. Steen-Apple Belgis, Plukenet, Almag. p. 42. Phytogr. Tab. 267. Fig. 2? An *Tata Boym.* lit. N. Jonst. Dendrolog. p. 476? Thevenot. p. 23? An *Melenken*. Thewet. I. B. t. 1. p. 264. C. B. 507? Prickle-Apple of India of Hubert p. 39.

The Sweet-sop-Tree.

This Tree rises to about twenty Foot high, having a streight Trunc, as big as ones Thigh, cover'd with a grey, smooth, Bark on the Outside, red within, having Branches spread on every Hand, towards the Top, whose Twigs are thick set with Leaves which are oval in Shape, very smooth, of a yellowish green Colour and smelling sweet, whence some would have this Tree to be that from whence *Benzoin* comes. The Flowers are made up of three long triangular thick *Petala*, whose Outsides are greenish, but within are of a Cream Colour, or of a yellowish white, with a white, round, rough *Stylus*, or Rudiment of the Fruit, which, when the *Petala* fall, augments till it is as big as one's Fist, of a turbinated or conoi'd Figure, bigger at the Footstalk's End, and decreasing to its round End, having several oblong, round Knobs, as big as the End of one's little Finger, growing Scale-fashion, or imbricatim, one over another, like a carv'd or painted Bunch of Grapes of a yellowish green Colour first, afterwards bluish, cover'd over with a whitish Hoariness or Meal like that on Sloes or Plumbs, containing a sweet Pulp and several Seeds lying in it.

It grows in the Low Lands, or Savanna's.

This Fruit is not so much coveted as others of this Kind.

It was brought from the *Manhilas* and *Philippines* to *Malabar*, first by the *Chinefe* and *Arabs*, and after to *E. India* by the *Portuguese*. The Leaves beaten, putting Salt to them, make a Poultefs which put on malignant Tumors powerfully ripens them. The unripe Fruit boil'd with a little Ginger in fair Water, cures the Vertigo.

The Fruit when ripe cools and is laxative, *H. Marsbald* bas XXXII.

XXXII. *Anona aquatica foliis laurinis atrovirentibus, fructu minore conoide luteo, cortice glabro in areolas distincto.* Cat. Jam. p. 205. Tab. 228. Fig. 1. Raij Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 78. An *Anonæ* 3a species Ruysch & Kiggelair. Obss. in Hort. Amst. p. 133? *Araticu pana* Worm. mus. p. 187. *Guanabanus paulustris fructu lævi viridi* Plum. pl. Am. p. ult?

The Water-Apple, or, Sweet-Apple-Tree.

This Tree riseth to 30 or 40 Foot, having a Trunc as thick as one's Middle, streight, cover'd with a rough, grey colour'd Bark, and some few Branches, whose Twigs are set with Leaves standing on a quarter of an Inch long Footstalks, they are 4 Inches long, and one and a half broad in the Middle, where broadest, being shaped like those of the Bay, smooth, dark green colour'd and hard. The Fruit is as big as one's Fist, turbinate like a *Sowr-sop*, hanging to the Tree by an Inch long Footstalk, and bringing out some of the Pulp with it, when ripe, so that a Hole is left in the Fruit; the outward Skin is first green, then yellow, smooth, only it hath some checquer'd Lines on its Surface, as the *Custard-Apple*; the Seeds lie from the Centre to the Circumference of the Fruit, and are as large as a Bean, oblong, almost round, of an Ash Colour, having a Crest running their Lengths, lying in an Orange colour'd Pulp of an unfavoury Taste, tho' it has something of the Smell and Relish of an Orange, and be esculent.

It grows plentifully at and above the Bridge over *Black-River* in St. Dorothy's, where I gather'd the ripe Fruit in June.

The Country People could say nothing of it but that it was edible and called it *Water*, or, *Sweet-Apple*.

Marcgrave says that this Fruit is venomous, and *Piso*, that if it be eaten in too great Quantity, it suffocates the natural Heat, and that this Disease is to be cured as that caus'd by *Manipuera* or the Juice of *Cassada*.

The Fruit is so venomous as to kill Crabs feeding on it. *Red*.

This, Dr. *Plukenet*, p. 14. of his *Mant.* thinks may be the same with the *Anchovie Pear-Tree*. describ'd p. 122 of this Book, Tab. 216, & 217. Fig. 1, 2. but 'tis plain they differ.

XXXIII. *Anona trifolia, flore stamineo, fructu spherico ferrugineo scabro minore, allij odore.* Cat. Jam. p. 205. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 79. *Pomifera Indica trifolia, fructu pruniformi caudato.* Raij. Hist. p. 1644? *Tapia Brasiliensium similis.* Commel. in Nott. Arbor Americana triphylla numerosis staminulis, purpureis apicibus preditis floris umbilicum occupantibus. *Pluken.* Tab. 147. Fig. 6? An *Hedera Virginiana triphylla quodammodo accedens arbor Jamaicensis. ejusdem.* Almag. p. 181? *Tapia arborea triphylla.* Plum. pl. Am. p. 22. *Malus Americana trifolia, fructu pomi aurantij instar colorato* Arach Simmeron vulgo. *Commelin.* Hort. Amst. p. 129. An *Acacy nappil aurantiis parvis similis fructus.* I. B. t. 1. p. 806?

The Garlick Pear-Tree.

This Tree has a Trunc as thick as one's Thigh, cover'd with a dark greenish Bark, rising to about thirty Foot; the Tree is for some Months bare altogether, or naked; the Flowers bud out first round the Ends of the Twigs, standing on two Inches long Footstalks, consisting for the most Part of many greenish Inch long Stamina, with

U u

purple

purple *Apices* fastened round a *Stylus* of the same Length and Colours, to which follows a Fruit standing on a two or three Inches long Footstalk perfectly spherical, of the Bigness of a Tennis Ball; It has within a russet, rough Rind, a mealy Pulp like that of a Pear, sweetish, smelling like Garlick, whence the Name, near its Centre are placed many black, shining, large Seeds, like those of the *Sowr-sop*, only smaller. The Leaves are trifoliated or always three together on the same common three Inches long Footstalk, each of which is four Inches long, and two broad in the Middle, where broadest, smooth, thick, of a dark green Colour, set on to the Stalk by an eighth of an Inch long *Petiolus*, in its Shape resembling the Lobe of one of the winged Elder-Leaves.

It grows very commonly in the low Land, or Savanna Woods in *Jamaica* and *Barbados*.

They are eaten by Way of Dessert and for Pleasure, tho' they are not very delicious.

If Swine be fatten'd with them, they communicate their Smell of Garlick to the Flesh.

The bruise'd Leaves apply'd to the *Anus*, cure its Inflammations, ease Pain and are cooling; the same put into the Ears take away the Head-ach caus'd from Heat. *Piso*.

It grows in *Malabar*, the Juice of the Leaves taken in Linen, apply'd to the *Inguina*, is diuretic, as is also the Fruit bruise'd mix'd with Salt Camphire and the *Fæces* of Cats apply'd the same Way. The Bark steep'd in Water and boil'd in Milk and *Jesamine* Oil, with long Pepper and Ginger till the Moisture is gone, makes a Liniment which is good for cold Tumors; the Seed boil'd with the Infusion of Rice and mix'd, (being bruise'd) with Butter, ripens and softens Abscesses. *H. M.*

XXXIV. *Anona*, foliis subtus ferrugineis, fructu rotundo majore, levi, purpureo, semine nigro, partim rugoso, partim glabro. Cat. Jam. p. 206. Tab. 229. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 78. *Guanabanus fructu purpureo*. Plum. pl. Am. p. 43. *Arbor Jamaicensis lauri foliis, prona parte cyprij expositi colore fulgentibus & quasi sandice tinctis*. *Chrysodendros Americana*, Pluken. p. 42. quoad titulum. The Star Apple-Tree of Dampier. cap. 7. *Caimito folio sub- tus aureo, fructu maliformi*. Plum. pl. Am. p. 10.

The Star Apple-Tree.

This Tree has a Trunc of a Foot Diameter, having a reddish brown Bark, and rising to 30 or 40 Foot high, with Branches and Twigs spread on every Hand, hanging down and reaching almost to the Ground; the Leaves come alternatively out of the Twigs, have half an Inch long Footstalks, they are five Inches long and two broad in the Middle, where broadest, smooth, and of a dark green, shining Colour on the upper Side of the Leaf, the under being of a *fueille morte*, or rusty ferrugineous Colour, shining, and exactly like Sattin, in Beauty and Strangeness, much beyond any Leaf I ever beheld. *Ad alas foliorum* come out a great many purplish, round, small Flowers, consisting each of five small succulent *Petala*, and *Stamina*, to which follows a purple Fruit, smooth, round, like a large Pippin, or Apple, having a whitish, sometimes purple Pulp like Jelly, with several milky Veins running thro' it, sweet and pleasant enough, enclosing round the Centre of the Fruit some black, shining, rhomboidal Seeds, having a white Scissure or Slit on one of their

their Edges, always regarding the Centre, bigger than those of *Nisperas*, each of which is inclos'd in a thin, white Membrane. If the Fruit be cut athwart the Places where the Seeds were lodg'd will represent a Star, whence the Name as well may be derived, as from the likeness that the Pulp has to what is called, Fallen-Star-Jelly.

It doth not grow here *sponte*, but the Seeds are dropt as those of other Fruit Trees, and by them propagated, they thriving very well and growing without any farther Care.

It is used by Way of Dessert as other Fruits, is not very unpleasant, and is thought from some Signatures, and Similitudes to be very much provoking to Venery.

The Fruit is small in the Isles, on the Continent it is as large as a Tennis Ball (as all I ever saw were) in other things they are alike, being wholesome, and of good Digestion. Many are sold in *Sto. Domingo* in the Season; the Timber is strong and good to work upon, if it be not used before it is season'd, or when too green, *Oviedo*.

They grow in *Peru*, *Laet.* and in the Isles about *Panama*. *Dampier*.

Ravenau de Luffan p. 45. found this Tree in the pleasant Isles of the South-Sea in the Bay of *Panama*.

Dr. *Plukenet* has confounded this, the *Sapadilla* and several other Trees together.

XXXV. *Anona, foliis laurinis glabris, viridi-fuscis, fructu minore rotundo viridi-flavo, scabro, seminibus fuscis, splendentibus, fissura alba, notatis.* Cat. Jam. p. 206. Tab. 230. *Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 78. Sapadilloe-Tree of Dampier cap. 7.*

The *Nasebery*, i. e. *Mespilus Hisp.* and in Portuguese *Nesperia*, or, *Sappadilla-Tree*.

This Tree riseth up with a streight Trunc, cover'd with a dark brown Bark, having some *Sulci* in it towards the Bottom, to about thirty Foot high; its Branches rise streight up likewise, the Ends of the Twigs inclining downwards, being very thick set with Leaves; they stand on Inch long Footstalks, are four Inches long and one and a half broad, where broadest, smooth, thin, shining, and of a very dirty green Colour; the Flowers come out at the Ends of the Twigs, many together, every one having its distinct three quarters of an Inch long Footstalk, on which are six pale green Leaves, and one round, white, monopetalous Bell-flower, swelling in the Middle and growing less towards the Top like the Flowers of *Arbutus*, or *Lillium Convallium*, having green *Stamina*, to which succeeds a Fruit of the Bigness and Colour of an ordinary Russeting-Apple, being round; its outer Skin is rough, having within a sweet, brownish, juicy Pulp, when ripened with lying, several smooth, black Seeds, shining, with a white Slit on one Edge, and within it a pretty hard Shell, containing a white Kernel.

The whole and all Parts of this Tree, the Wood excepted, are milky, and the Fruit it self when Tree ripe, is so full of Milk, as to drop out plentifully when gather'd, and if it be cut there appear little Rills or Veins of Milk, quite thro' the Pulp, and then 'tis so acerb and ungratefully austere, as to draw the Mouth together, and therefore is not to be eaten till rotten as Medlars.

They

They grow on an Island near *Campeche*, and on the main Continent in several Places, where they afford Meat for Monkeys and Tygers, but here in *Jamaica* none grow but what are planted by Seed, and that with Difficulty, being to be taken Care of by the best Soil brought from under Bastard-Cedar-Trees. Concerning the Reason of which, see the Description of that Tree.

Their greatest Use is by Way of Dessert as other Fruits, they commending themselves sufficiently to all Palates by their grateful Taste.

Ravenau de Luffan, p. 45. and *Dampier* found this Tree in the pleasant Isles by *Panama* in the South-Sea.

Dr. Plukenet Tab. 269. Fig. 3. Alm. p. 45. figures some other Tree for this, perhaps one of the Plumb-trees before describ'd:

XXXVI. *Anona maxima, foliis laurinis glabris viridi fuscis, fructu minimo rotundo viridi flavo, seminibus fuscis, splendentibus, fissura alba notatis.* Cat. Jam. p. 206. Tab. 169. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 79.

The Bully-Tree.

This, which is of the same Kind with the *Nisperas*, only a larger Tree and smaller Fruit, has a Trunc as big as an Oak, and riseth much higher, having a Bark of a light brown Colour, very rough, with very deep Furrows in it; the Branches, which are many, are at their Ends beset with a great many Leaves without any Order, each of which has an Inch long Footstalk, is four Inches long, and two broad, of an oval Shape, green Colour, being smooth, thin and dry, having from one middle Rib several transverse ones. The Fruit comes among the Leaves upon Inch long Footstalks, they are round, about the Bigness of a Nutmeg, having their outward Skins rough like those of the *Nispera*, or *Russeting*, to which in Colour they are like: The Pulp is first austere, but after lying, sweet, and has within it a great many oblong, compress'd, black, shining Seeds, with a white Edge, Slit, or Fissure, exactly like that of the *Nisperas*, only in every thing larger.

It is one of the largest Trees in the mountainous Woods of this Island.

The Timber is of great Use for making of Shingles to cover Houses, for which it is very proper.

The Fruit is eaten, and is not unpleasant.

It is one of the best and strongest Timber Trees in the Islands, *Oviedo*.

It is not pleasant unless macerated in Water thereby to part with its Juice, *Laet*.

Ligon. p. 14. speaks of it in the *Cape-Verde-Isles*, and *Barbados. p. 41.* where he says that it affords good Timber, and *p. 73.* that the Fruit is like a Bullace.

XXXVII. *Arbor cucurbitifera Americana folio subrotundo.* Raij Hist. Cat. Jam. p. 206. *Arbor cucurbitifera Americana, folio longo, mucronato, fructu oblongo, Commel. Hort. Amst. p. 137.* Toutou *Lagenaria arbor Indica fructu cucurbitino tumido & amplo e trunco enascens, Surian. Taboa. Lagenaria arbor altera, fructu minore, quo Indi loco disci utuntur, Ej. ib. Cujete foliis oblongis & angustis, magno fructu ovato. Plum. pl. Am. p. 23.*

Choyne

Choyne Steerbeck. citric. p. 294. An Cucurbitifera arbor Americana folio longo mucronato fructu orbiculari, granis cordiformibus, pulpa nigra involutis. Plukenet. Tab. 171. Fig. 1? A great Maraca a Fruit of India of Hubert. p. 37. An another Sort of Maraca. Ej. ib. p. 38?

The Calabash-Tree.

This Tree riseth to twenty, or, twenty five Foot high, having a Trunc as thick as one's Thigh, cover'd with a whitish smooth Bark, with some Knots here and there, and many Branches going out on every Hand towards the Top, in a pleasant and regular Manner. The Leaves come out on the Branches by Tufts, at about an Inch's Distance one from the other, the Twigs being there somewhat knotty, or having a Protuberance, out of which go seven or eight Leaves without any Footstalks; they begin narrow and enlarge by Degrees till within an Inch of the Top, and then streighten till they end in a blunt Point, being three Inches long, and one and a third broad near the Top, where broadest, having one Middle Rib and several transverse ones, being of a very dark green Colour, smooth and shining: The Flowers come out either from the Body of the Tree or from the Branches, having an Inch long, green, round Footstalks, and two capsular Leaves, inclosing a greenish yellow, dirty coloured, monopetalous, difform Flower, an Inch and a half long, the Edges of which are very much lacinated and speckled, with brownish Streaks, or Veins, containing within it four *Stamina* and one *Stylus* of the same Colours with the Flower. The Fruit varies in Bigness and Figure, being sometimes perfectly spherical, at other Times oval, for the most Part as big as one's two Fists, having an outward, almost smooth, greenish, pale yellow Skin, under which is a very hard Shell, thicker than a new mill'd Shilling, which is full of a white, or pale yellowish colour'd Pulp, soft, of a tartish sweet and unsavory Taste, smelling not unpleasantly, through which lie every where interspersed, a great many Seeds shaped like a Heart, brownish, flatter and less than those of the *Citrull* Seeds, containing within its Skins, a thin Pulp or Kernel.

It grows every where in the Savanna's and Woods of *Jamaica*, and the *Caribes*.

In Scarcity of Grass by Drought, Cattle feed on this Fruit fallen off the Boughs, or the Trees are then cut down on Purpose that they may feed on both the Fruit and the Leaves, in which Time it is thought they give a Taste to the Milk, nay even to the Flesh of every Creature feeding on them; from thence 'tis a common Phrase, that such Milk or Flesh tastes of the *Calabash*; but this is a Mistake, for that Taste comes from another Plant, viz. *Guiney Hen-weed*, on which, being green, and nourish'd by its deep and long Roots, Cattle feed in the like Seasons.

A Gentleman related to me that he once saw a Horse, which biting this Fruit in Order to eat it, had so fasten'd his Jaws in it, that he could never open them, but died in the Woods for Hunger.

This Fruit roasted and apply'd, being split, to any Aposteme, is thought to ripen it very speedily.

The great red Wood-Ants eat Holes into this Fruit when ripe, and fallen, feeding on the Pulp, and laying therein their long yellowish or reddish white colour'd, Eggs.

The Shell of this Fruit, the Pulp and Seeds being taken out, is made Use of for Cups, Spoons, and all other Indian Household-Goods, according to their various Shapes, the round chiefly for Cups, and the oval or long Sort for Spoons. They are generally made without any great Labour, only when they would do something extraordinary, they cut on them, after a rude Manner, strange Figures of Beasts, &c. without any other Design than that of Ornament.

The Indians wanting Goldsmiths, those that work Tin, &c. are fitted with this Fruit to supply their Places. It cures Burns, and Pains of the Head proceeding from Heat. The best Way is to boil it to get out the Pulp. *Tertre.*

It cures Thirst in Hunters, but stops up the Belly. *Roche.*

The unripe Fruit is candied with Sugar, *Jonst.*

The pulp is eat candied with Sugar, when not ripe, it is as good in Fevers as Citruls; apply'd as a Poultice to the Head and Temples it cures the Head-ach which comes from the Heat of the Sun. *Piso.*

In Time of Scarcity the Indians eat this Fruit for Food, but the great Use of it is to make Cups and Vessels to drink out of, called *Thecomates*, especially for Chocolate. *Xim. Clus.*

The Balsam of *Tolu* is always gather'd in these small Calabashes, whence I believe it to be the third *Fructus orbicularis*, *Clus. p. 30. Exotic.*

The Shells of this Fruit were made Use of by the Canibals in their Conjurations, being empty'd of their Pulp and, fill'd with Stones or *Maix*, adorn'd with Feathers, stuck into the Ground by Handles fasten'd to them, and when handled by their *Paygi* or Conjurers, after their having taken Tobacco, were said to return them their Answers. *Thevet. Clus.*

The Wood is firm, fit to make Stools, Saddles, &c. *Oviedo.*

This Fruit being pierced, hollow'd in the Middle, and small Stones, or great *Millet*, or *Maiz* put into it, thrusting into it a Stick of a Foot and a half long, makes an Instrument called *Maraca*, with which, the Indians, holding it in their Hands, make a strange Noise. This being adorn'd with Feathers is used by them in their Religion, to make the Spirits speak. They sometimes smoke Tobacco, and would smoke the Faces of the Indians, telling them to receive the Spirit of Force, whereby they may overcome their Enemies. The *Maraca* with three or four fine Feathers, is by its Handle planted in the Ground among the Houses, and the People are order'd to carry Meat to it, and after they have stay'd fourteen or fifteen Days with Meat and Drink carried by the Inhabitants, they are thought to have received such a Virtue that on rattling them a Spirit speaks by them, and that it makes their Roots for Food to grow. *Lery.*

Every House has two, or three of them; the Indians think that the *Toupan* speaks by them, and they adore nothing else. They make Vessels for Use, *Thevet.*

There are several Kinds, or Varieties of this, as,

Arbor Cucubitiifera fructu ovali.

Arbor Cucubitiifera fructu oblongo.

Arbor Cucubitiifera fructu maximo, humani Capitis magnitudinem, excedente.

The Seeds *Macoquer* produced a Gourd, and so *Clusius* was mistaken, making this and the *Macoquer* all one, *Laet.*

The Bay of *Honduras* was called *Hibueras* first, from Gourds floating in it. *id.*

The

The Pulp is well tasted, stops the Belly and Bleeding, *Laet.*

The Indians carve them sometimes with Lines representing the Sutures of a Man's Head. Mr. *Habert* was misinform'd when he was told that this was Prickly, if he means this by his other Sort of *Maraca-Tree*, which I take to be this Tree, only with a lesser Fruit.

Zucce perforate con Pietre dentro, che e l' instrumento delle lor Major feste & non le cavano se non per ballare o per medicare ne e alcuno che l'ardisca pigliare in mano se non essi: & dicono che quelle Zucche hanno virtu & che vengon dal cielo perche in quei paesi (Florida) nonne nasce, ne fanno onde vengano, se non che portano i fiumi quando vengono grossi *Alvaro Nunez. p. 324. & ap. Ramnus. ap. Purchas. p. 1520.* by which it appears that they are used for the same Purposes in *Brasile* and *Florida*.

Hughes. p. 65. tells us that the Fruit smells like Wine, and that the Juice is drank by some; the Shells make Tobacco Boxes, Cups for drinking Chocolate and other Liquors, and Dram-Bottles.

Ligon p. 14. found this Tree in the *Cape-Verde-Isles*, and *p. 72.* in *Barbados*.

This is the *Courge creuse de la quelle est fait l' instrument apelle Marato de Linschot desc. Amer. cap. 11.* mention'd to grow in *Brasile*.

The Mexican Chronicle published by *Purchas*, *p. 1092.* takes notice that the Shells of this Fruit, out of which they drank their *Cacao*, were as a Tribute paid to the Mexicans from the Towns of their hot Countries.

Nicol. ap. Purchas, lib. 6. cap. 13. p. 1255. observ'd this Tree in the Island of *Sta. Lucia*.

This Fruit is likewise the *Zuche seche* mention'd to be cut in two to empty Water from Canoes by *Col. f. 52.*

XXXVIII. *Cucurbitifera fruticosa trifolia scandens: Cat. Jam. p. 207. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 82.*

This Tree has a woody, round Stem, cover'd with a smooth, light brown colour'd Bark, rising and turning round the highest Trees, putting forth here and there on the same Footstalk always three Leaves, which are smooth, of a fresh green Colour, long and narrow; the Fruit is exactly like a Calabash, only smaller.

It grew on the Trees, in a Wood in the Road between Justice Freeman's and Mrs. Guy's, in *Guanaboa*.

XXXIX. *Cucurbitifera arbor forte, rhamni facie spinosa, foliis oblongis confertim nascentibus. Cat. Jam. p. 207. Tab. 228. Fig. 2. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 82.*

This Shrub riseth by several Trunks, each about the Bigness of one's Arm, from the same Root; they are streight, nine or ten Foot high, and cover'd with a very smooth, white Bark, having several Branches and Twigs standing streight out; the Branches have Tufts of Leaves coming out of a small Protuberance, as those of the Calabash-Tree, only smaller, at every Inch's or less Distance on the Twigs or Branches, each being almost an Inch long, and three quarters of one broad near the End, where they are round and broadest, smooth, of a yellowish green Colour, the Twigs usually end after an Inch and a half's Length, in Prickles, whence by a Number of them the Shrub seems prickly.

It grew in a Wood, between the Town *Savanna* and two Mile Wood.

XL. *Cucurbitifera arbor forte, foliis subrotundis confertim nascentibus, ramulorum extremitatibus tumidis.* Cat. Jam. p. 208. Tab. 228. Fig. 3. Raij. Hist. Dendr. Vol. 3. p. 82.

This was a large Tree, having many Branches divided into Twigs set opposite to one another, cover'd with a smooth, white Bark, under which was a hard Wood, the Twigs always observe a *Dichotomia*, and have at their Ends a crooked Swelling of about a third of an Inch long, twice as big as the other Part of the Twig, rough, and of a blackish Colour, out of which come about three Leaves standing in a Tuft, each having a quarter of an Inch long Footstalk. They are about an Inch and a half long, and three Quarters of one broad near the further End, where broadest, where they end round, beginning narrow, and increasing thither, being thin, of a yellowish green Colour, and somewhat like the Leaves of the Calabash-Tree.

I found it in a Wood near St. Christopher's Cove, not far from the Ruins of the old Town of Sevilla, in the North Side of the Island of Jamaica.

XLI. *Cucurbitifera arbor forte, foliis oblongis integris acuminatis confertim nascentibus.* Cat. Jam. p. 208. Tab. 169. Fig. 3. Raij Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 83.

The Branches of this Tree were streight, cover'd with a smooth white Bark, under which was a hard white Wood. It had several Twigs standing opposite to one another, on which, at upwards of an Inch's Distance, came Leaves in Tufts likewise set opposite to one another, they had a quarter of an Inch long Footstalks, were about an Inch and a half long, and near an Inch broad in the Middle, where broadest, being narrow at the Beginning, and pointed at their Ends, shining, smooth, and something like the Leaves of the Calabash-Tree. *Ex alis Foliorum* come on Footstalks, which are short and small, long Flowers standing in a small *Perianthium* of little Leaves.

I found it in the North-side of this Island, in St. Anne's Parish.

XLII. *Cucurbitifera arbor forte, foliis oblongis integris confertim nascentibus, nervo folij medio & ramulorum summitatibus lanugine ferruginea obsitis.* Cat. Jam. p. 208. Tab. 228. Fig. 4. Raij Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 83.

The Tops of the Twigs of this Tree were cover'd with a ferruginous Hair, as were also the great Ribs of its Leaves. The Leaves grew many of them together, like those of the Calabash, and had a quarter of an Inch long Footstalks, being two Inches and a half long, and half as broad, somewhat pointed towards the Top, shining, of a dark green Colour, and smooth.

I found it in Jamaica, but where I do not remember.

XLIII. *Citrus arbor & malus citrea* Cord. Hist. Cat. Jam. p. 208. *Citreum vulgare* Tournef. Inst. p. 621. *Malus citria* Steerbeck. Citric. p. 44. *Malum citreum vulgare* ej. ib p. 48. *Malus citria* Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 29. *Malus citria vera seu medica.* Hoffm. Hort. p. 40. *Malus citria seu medica vulgaris,* Grisl. virid. p. 44. Cedreira.

The Citron-Tree.

These Trees are frequently to be met with set in Walks, by the Way-Sides, or the Seeds are dropp'd near Plantations, in most Parts of this Island, as well as the *Caribes*.

The Leaves discufs Wind, *Jonst*.

Atheneus celebrates the alexipharmac Quality of this Fruit by telling a Story how a Malefactor in *Egypt* preserv'd himself by eating one of them, which cured the Bitings of Serpents.

Altho' this Tree was carry'd into *Brasile* by the Portuguese, yet having planted them by the Shore and River Sides they are greatly multiply'd, *Lery*.

Tragus paints Citrons and Oranges on the same Tree, *Cord. Gesn*.

The Rind put among Cloaths, keeps them from Moths and gives a good Smell, *Trag*.

Palladius brought them first into *Italy*, from the *Medes* and *Persians*, and then into *Spain*; they are made sweet with Care; they did not eat them but kept them for their Smell and Physic anciently. *Constantinus Casar* says, the Seeds being moisten'd in Sheeps Milk made them sweet, *Monard*.

The Leaves are drying, *Galen*.

The Juice of the young Sprouts mix'd with Turpentine, most of it being consumed over a Fire, is good for Wounds; the Water is good in Diseases of the Stomach with Sugar; fifty Pounds of Flowers give an Ounce of Oil, like that of Amber, yellow, the Decoction of the Fruit is good in acute Fevers, its *Eleosaccharum* is a good Antidote against the Poyson of *Fungi*, *Jonst*.

They grow wild about *Goa*. *Carvallius ap. Ferr*.

Pyrard. cap. 4. p. 32. found this Tree at *Molailli*, one of the *Comorra's*. *p. 34. & cap. 6. p. 46.* on the *Maldives*, & *p. 85. & cap. 24. p. 236.* at *Bengale*. & *p. 286. cap. 27.* at *Calecut*. *p. 2. p. 148.* at *Mozambique*. *p. 3. p. 63.* at *Marocco*. *p. 2. p. 190.* at *St. Helena*. & *p. 204.* and at *Brasile*.

Oviedo, lib. 8. cap. 1. tells us that they were brought from *Spain* to *Espanola*.

Copland ap. Purchas, lib. 4. cap. 8. §. 1. p. 467. observed them at *Surat* in Gardens.

Ligon, p. 14. in the *Cape-Verd-Isles*.

Loubere, p. 106. saw an Alley of them at the *Cape-of-Good-Hope* in full Ground.

Purchas, lib. 2. p. 285. mentions them in the *Philippinas*.

The second Dutch Voyage, *lib. 5. cap. 15. ap. Purchas p. 709.* takes notice of them at *Amboyna*.

Layfield, ap. Purchas, lib. 4. p. 1173. tells us what is scarce credible, that three or four lade a Horse. An *Anonymus Portugal* observed them in *Brasile. lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1319. ap. Purchas*.

Cliffe, ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 753. saw them in *Brasile*, and *Pretty, ib. p. 823.* in *St. Helena*.

Ligon, p. 69. in *Barbados*. *Rawolfe, cap. 2.* in great Plenty about *Tripoli*, and *Jerusalem, lib. 3. cap. 21. & cap. 6.* about *Aleppo*, *Deer. id. p. 2. cap. 4.* and about *Anna. id. cap. 5.*

Mandelslo, p. 205. found them in *Madagascar. p. 206.* in *Rolles-Isle*, not far from *St. Thomas, ib. p. 212. & p. 216.* in *Congo, p. 219.* in the *Cape-Verd-Isles*, & in the *Azores. ib. p. 221.*

Terry, p. 96. observed them in the Mogull's Country.

Linschot, Descr. de la Guinee, cap. 5. in Congo.

Citrons are in great Abundance in Brasile, Jo. de Laet. lib. 15. cap. 15. where they are hurt by the Ants.

XLIV. *Limo arbor*, ejusq; *Fructus Limo*. Cord. Hist. Cat. Jam. p. 209. *Malus citria vulgaris*, *limonia*. Hoffm. hort. p. 40. *Limon vulgaris* Steerbeck citricult. p. 78. *Malum Limonium*. Tradesc. p. 139. *Malus limonia fructu acido*, Grisl. virid. p. 44. *Limoeno*. *Limones magni*. Castell. hort. Mess. Ind. simpl. p. 13. Citrons aigres. Pommet. p. 231. *Limons de Marini*, p. 57. *Limonier de Bouton*, p. 54.

The Lemmon-Tree.

These Trees are planted here in Rows and Walks, the Seeds are dropt here and there, and seldom miss to prosper.

The distill'd Water of the Juice is good against Freckles.

The Juice is good in Fevers, to repel Choler, and against Poyson, as that of Citrons, Dod.

The Syrup is good in Fevers, and the distill'd Water from the Juice, is good for the Face, being used as a Cosmetic, Math.

The Juice is used by Dyers, Park.

The Juice is good for the Scurvy and Stone, the Water of the Rind with *Alkakengi* is also a good Medicine for the Stone, Jonst.

They grow wild about Goa, Carvallius ap. Ferr.

Slices of it strung so as not to touch one another, dried and powder'd, make a Sarbet and good Drink, if mix'd with Water, Ferr.

Sir James Lancaster in his Voyage, where he was General in the East-Indies, carry'd with him Bottles of Juice of Lemmons, where by giving three Spoonfuls to a Sailor in the Morning, he fasting till Noon, they were kept from, or cured of the Scurvy; they were likewise cured with these and Oranges upon the Island of Madagascar.

Lemmons were found by Saris ap. Purchas. lib. 4. cap. 1. §. 1. p. 336. at Comora. ib. §. 2. p. 342. at Moha in the Red-Sea. William Finch apud Purchas lib. 4. cap. 4. §. 1. p. 415. saw whole Woods of them at Sierra Leona, & ib. p. 416. describes them to be like Crab-trees with a Willow Leaf. Davis ap. Purchas, lib. 4. cap. 6. §. 2. p. 448. takes notice of them at the Isle St. Mary on the East Side of St. Laurence. Best, ib. cap. 7. §. 1. p. 457. on the Comorra-Isles, & §. 3. p. 465. on St. Helena. Copland, ib. lib. 4. cap. 8. p. 467. §. 1. at Surat. Payton, ap. Purchas, lib. 4. cap. 9. §. 1. p. 489. & cap. 15. §. 1. p. 529. at Mohelia near the Comorra-Isles, and says that they are called *Demon* there. Child lib. 5. cap. 2. p. 606. saw them at the Comorra-Isles. Pring lib. 5. cap. 7. §. 5. p. 644, & 645. at St. Helena. The second Dutch Voyage, ib. Lib. 5. cap. 15. p. 709. observes them at Amboyna. Sir Tho. Roe, ib. lib. 4. cap. 16. §. 1. at Angazesia one of the Comorra's and Mohelia, p. 537. near St. Paulo in Guinea, plentifully, ib. lib. 7. cap. 3. §. 2. p. 973. Newberry, ib. lib. 9. cap. 3. p. 1411. at Anna. Jo. dos Sanctos, ib. cap. 12. §. 1. p. 1356. at Sofala, & 1537. where they grow wild.

Lancaster, ap. Purchas, lib. 3. cap. 3. §. 2. p. 150. takes likewise notice of them in Madagascar. Keeling. ib. 189. at Sierra Leona.

Pyrard, cap. 5. p. 40. & p. 162. cap. 17. at the Maldives. cap. 24. p. 236. at Bengale. p. 2. p. 88. in Ceylan. p. 104. at the Moluccos. p. 203. he tells us that they are brought preserv'd from Brasile, where, p. 206. they use them to cure the *Bische* being put up the Fundament a Quarter of one three or four Times

Times. Part 3. p. 38. & p. 1. p. 34. The same Author says that the Juice is a good Antidote against the Scurvy.

Knivet, ap. Purchas, lib. 6. cap. 7. §. 2. assures us likewise that Slices of it with green Pepper put up the Fundament cures the Heat in the Anus from Worms; a Disease in Brasile.

Du Val. p. 135. says that Lemmons grow in Portugal, and that Bees make Honey of their Flowers, p. 137.

Hawks, ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 462. found them about Vera Cruz, & p. 464. about Mexico. Philips, ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 476. about Panuco. And an Anonymus Portugal, in Brasile, ap. Purchas. lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1319.

Ferdinando Giros in the Terra Austral. incognita, ib. cap. 10. p. 1424. Purchas, lib. 4. cap. 11. p. 801. in Catay. and at Lahor, in the King's Garden.

Cates ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 537. takes notice of them in St. Jago, one of the Cape-Verd-Isles.

Sir Francis Drake, Hakl. p. 3. p. 741. in Barateve, an East-India Isle.

And Cliffe, Hakl. p. 3. p. 753. in Brasile.

Limmon-trees full of Fruit were observed by Ward in the Woods of Sierra Leona, Hakl. p. 3. p. 758. Pretty, ib. p. 804. saw them at Sierra Leona, on Puna. p. 813. at Charcalla, eighteen Leagues from Cape Corrientes. ib. 815. and at St. Helena, ib. 823.

Limons were first brought from Spain to Espanola, Oviedo, lib. 8. cap. 1.

Hughes, p. 47. found them in Jamaica.

Smith in Bermudas. p. 197.

Ligon, p. 14. in the Cape-Verd-Isles, and in Barbadoes, p. 22.

Clappham ap. Boyle of Air, p. 178. in Tenariffe.

Lemmons in great Plenty grow about Tripoli, Rawolfe cap. 2. about Jerusalem, p. 3. cap. 21. & p. 1. cap. 6. about Aleppo, Deer. p. 2. cap. 4, & 5. and about Anna.

Hernan Lopez de Castagneda tells us that they grow at Mombassa, cap. 9.

Terry p. 96. in the Great Mogul's Country.

Linschot. descr. de la Guinee, cap. 5. in Congo.

Jo. de Laet. lib. 15. cap. 15. in great Abundance in Brasile, but that the Trees are there hurt by the Ants.

Mandelslo, p. 166. tells us they grow in Japan.

XLV. *Malus Aurantia vulgaris major*. Jonst. Dendr. Cat. Jam. p. 210. *Malus Arantia Bermudensis*, fructu grati saporis amplo & specioso. Pluken. Alm. p. 238. Oranges of Dampier, cap. 9. *Aurantium vulgare* Steerbeck, Citricult. p. 10. *Malum Aurantium vulgare majus* Tradesc. p. 136. *Malus Aurea*, seu *Aurantia fructu acido* Larangeiras Grisl. virid. Oranges de Marini. p. 57. de Maire, p. 34. Oranges aigres. Pomet. p. 233. *Arantia* Swert. Part. 2. Tab. 40. Fig. 2. *Aurantia Poma Eyst*.

The Orange-Tree.

These Trees are here planted and thrive every where in great Abundance.

The Rind is good for cold Stomachs, Trag.

One Tree every other Year at St. Rhem gives two thousand or four thousand Fruit; it lasts five hundred Years, one living at Rome is so old; the Leaves serve for bruis'd Shins laid on twice a Day; it cures the Jaundice if the Rind be given. The Name *Aurantium* comes from the Colour

Colour of the Rind; they were not known at Rome in *Augustus*, *Tiberius*, or *Claudius's* Time. It comes not from a Pomegranate grafted on a Citron, as some imagine, for then it would be a Pomegranate. At the Footstalks End is a small Leaf like a Heart which goes before a larger one, there being an *Isthmus* between. *Ferr.*

This was not natural to *Brasile*, but brought thither by the *Portuguese* and planted on the Shore and Sides of Rivers, where they prosper and bring large Fruit, call'd by the Indians *Morgoa-Morgou-ja*, *Lery.*

They were not natural, but first brought to the *West-Indies* where now are Forrests of them the Fruit rotting, the Seed growing and being carried down the Rivers, are very much propagated, *Acosta.*

The Rind is candied, and good for the Stomach, *Math.*

The distill'd Water is a great Cordial, causes Sweat and is good against Pestilential Fevers, *Math.*

The sweet Juice with Syrup of Violets is good in Fevers to cause Sleep; the Rind powder'd is good for the Colic; the Water distill'd from the Flowers is good in malignant Distempers. *Cam.*

Roselot was almost dead by Hunger, with his Teeth being set on Edge by Oranges which grew wild in *Spain*. *I. B.*

What is imagined by *Monardes*, that it is made by grafting together a Pomegranate and Citron, is not true. *Ferr.*

These Trees grow wild in *China* by *Semedos* Relation, and in *India* near *Goa* *Franciscus Carvallius*, *ap. eundem.*

The distill'd Oil from the Flowers is called *Neroli*, *Pommet.*

The Oil of Oranges, as well as the Water wherewith 'tis distill'd, kills Worms in Children, *id.*

Pyrard. cap. 1. p. 11. met with these Trees at *Annabon. cap. 4. p. 32.* at *Comorra. cap. 10. p. 85.* at the *Maldives, cap. 24. p. 236.* at *Bengale. cap. 27. p. 286.* at *Calecut. Part 2. p. 88.* at *Ceylan. p. 104.* at the *Moluccos p. 148.* at *Mozambique. p. 190.* at *St. Helena. p. 203.* He tells us the Fruit is brought preserv'd from *Brasile. p. 204.* Part 3. *p. 38.* where also he says that the Juice is a good Antidote against the Scurvy. *p. 3.* and at *Marocco. Duval. p. 135.* relates that they grow in *Portugal.*

Battell, ap. Purchas, lib. 7. cap. 3. §. 2. p. 973. saw them near *St. Paulo* in *Guiney* in great Plenty. *Fernandez, ib. lib. 7. cap. 8. §. 2. p. 1183.* in *Ethiopia.*

Lancaster found them in *Madagascar, ap. Purchas. p. 104.* and at the *Cape-of-Good-Hope, lib. 3. cap. 3. p. 150. §. 2.*

Saris, lib. 4. cap. 1. §. 3. p. 354. on *Java* not far from *Bantam.* *Cockes, ib. lib. 4. cap. 3. §. 3.* in *Japan.* *Wm. Finch lib. 4. cap. 4. p. 415. §. 1.* at *Sierra Leona. p. 419. §. 2.* at *Socotora*, where there are but few. *Payton, ib. cap. 9. §. 1. p. 489. & ib. c. 15. §. p. 529.* at *Mohelia. Courthop, lib. 5. c. 9. §. 2. p. 674.* at *Banda.* The second Dutch Voyage, *lib. 5. c. 15. p. 709.* takes notice of them at *Amboyna.* *Sir Tho. Roe, ap. Purchas, lib. 4. c. 16. §. 1. p. 536.* in *Angazesia* one of the *Comorra's Mohelia p. 537.* and *Socotora. p. 539.*

Newberry ap. Purchas, lib. 9. cap. 3. p. 1411. observed them at *Anna. Jo. dos Sanctos, ib. lib. 9. cap. 12. §. 1. p. 1536.* at *Sofala, & p. 1537.* where he tells us that they grew wild. *Galvanos ap. Purchas, lib. 10. cap. 1. p. 1687:* at *St. Matthews*, an Island near the Coast of *Brasile*, in 2° lat. *Balbi at Cosmi* in $16^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$ in the *East-Indies. ib. p. 1725. lib. 10. cap. 5.*

The 4th Voyage to *Virginia*, *p. 282. ap. Hakl.* relates that they were carried from *St. John's* to *Virginia.* And an *Anonymus ap. Purchas, lib. v. p. 1184.* tells us that at the West End of *Porto-Rico*, there grew both sour and sweet.

Loubere of *Siam* Tom. 1. p. 68. relates that these Trees are there tax'd *ib.* 284. *Mandelslo*, p. 205. found them in *Madagascar*, & 206, & p. 212. in *Rolles* Island not far from *St. Thomas*, p. 216. in *Congo*, & 219. in the *Cape-Verd-Isles*, & p. 221. and in the *Azores*.

Welsb ap. *Hakl.* p. 2. p. 129. in *Benin*.

Hawks ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 462. about *Vera Cruz* & p. 464 about *Mexico*.
Phillips ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 476. about *Panuco*.

Layfield ap. *Purchas* Vol. 4. p. 1165. at *Porto Rico*. An *Anonymus* *Portugal* in *Brasile*, *ib.* lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1319. *Ferdinando Giros*, *ib.* cap. 10. p. 1424. in *Terra Australis incognita*. *Gaspar de Cruz*. *Purchas*. lib. 1. p. 178. in *China*. *Cates* ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 537. in *St. Jago* one of the *Cape-Verd-Isles*.

Finch ap. *Purchas*, lib. 4. cap. 4. p. 433. tells us these Trees are planted at *Lahor* in the King's Garden.

Cliffe, ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 753. takes notice of them in *Brasile*:

Ward ap. *Hakl.* p. 3. p. 758. at *Sierra Leona*.

Pretty *ib.* p. 813. on *Puna* Island, and says that both sweet and fowr grow at *Chacalla*, eighteen Leagues from *Cape-Corientes*. That likewise in *Java* there are both sweet and fowr, p. 821. and in *St. Helena*, *ib.* 823.

Naranjos dulces y agrios, are said by *Oviedo* lib. 8. cap. 1. to be first brought from *Spain* to the *West-Indies*.

Orange-trees are thought by *Hughes*, p. 46. to grow naturally in the Woods at *Orange-Bay* in *Jamaica*, both sweet and fowr in great Plenty.

Smith observed Orange-trees in *Bermudas*, p. 197. *Ligon*, p. 14. in the *Cape-Verd-Isles*. And in *Barbados*, p. 22. and p. 70.

Clapham ap. *Boyle* of *Air*, p. 178. in *Tenariffe*.

Rawolfe, cap. 2. saw them in great Plenty about *Tripoli*, and *Jerusalem*, lib. 3. cap. 21. & cap. 6. about *Aleppo*, and lib. 1. p. 2. cap. 5. about *Anna*.

Hernan. Lopez de Castagneda, cap. 8. & 9. near *Mombassa*, both sweeter than in *Portugal*, and fowr, and in *Zanzibar*, cap. 27. where were Groves of them.

Terry, p. 53. observ'd 'em in *Mohelia*, & p. 96. in the *Great Mogul's* Country.

Descr. de la Guinee by *Linschot*, c. 5. in *Congo*.

Jo. de Laet. lib. 15. c. 15. in *Brasile* in great Abundance, where they were hurt by the Ants.

Jobson, p. 130. saw them in *Gambra*.

XLVI. *Malus Aurantia Sinensis*. *Jonst. Denar. Cat. Jam.* p. 211. *Aurantium Olysiponense*. *Steerbeck Citricult*, p. 12. *Orange de la Chine*, *Pomet.* p. 233. *Malus aurea cortice vesco Japonensis Lusitanorum Grisl. virid.* p. 44. *Larangeina de China*.

The China Orange-Tree.

These Trees are planted in most Plantations in *Jamaica*, and thrive extremely well, yielding the most delicious Fruit, when ripe and fresh gather'd, I ever tasted of the Kind.

There are (in the Province of *Canton* in *China*) the best sweet Oranges which hitherto we have known, which are eaten with the Skin. *Purchas* lib. 2. p. 366.

XLVII. *Malus Arantia*, fructu limonis pusillo, acidissimo. Cat. Jam. p. 211. *Limon pusillus* Calaber Steerbeck, Citricult. p. 80. *Limon Alter* ejusd. ib. p. 81. *Lima acris* ejusd. ib. p. 99. *Lima cortice levi* Castell. Hort. Mess. Ind. simpl. p. 13. *Malus Lima* fructu acido, Grisl. Virid. p. 44. An *Malus limonia* fructu parvo cortice tenui, succo acidiori. Ej. The Lime-tree of Dampier, c. 9. & 10.

The Lime-Tree.

These Trees are to be met with every where in this Island, in *Valderas* and *Guam*, *Dampier*.

They grow wild in *Africa*, *Lob*.

The Juice is squeez'd out of the ripe Fruit in a Press that they have for that Purpose, and after standing some Time to clear it self in the Cask, is sold to be sent over into *Europe*.

It has a somewhat aromatic Taste which comes from the Rind, being press'd with the Pulp, which makes it the more wholesome, it being an Antidote to the Sowness of the Juice, which is apt to cause Gripes or the Belly-Ach.

It takes away Thirst sliced with Sugar, brings away Sand, and stops *Gonorrhæas*; it does the same if drank with White-Wine, or unsalted Broath, to four, six, eight, or ten Drops, *Ferr*.

The Roots are diuretic and open Obstructions, being hot, dry, bitter, sharp, and of subtle Parts. The Juice is profitable to those who are hot and abound with Choler, if it be used as a Sauce, especially if Sugar be put to it; Children and aged Persons are not to use it, being too cold; almost the same Caution is to be taken with *Sorbetti*, or *Scerbetti*; it keeps from the Scurvy, the Sailors cure Ringworms, Scabs, and other Skin Diseases with it; and chymically prepared, it dissolves Pearl, and a little quiets the boiling of Sugar: A Draught of this boil'd with a little Water and Sugar, given in the Beginning of the Fit of a Fever, works by Sweat and Urine, and either cures or checks it, so that it goes off; this *Piso* try'd in several. It is a very good Antidote against the Bitings of Serpents. The Seeds are used with Success as well as their distill'd Oil, not only as an Antidote against all cold Poysons (as the Juice against hot, and contagious Diseases) but Worms. The Extract of the Flowers and Rind is good against the same. The Juice of the Tops cures poyson'd Wounds, *Piso*.

Two Ounces of the Juice of Lemmons with as much Spirit of Wine prevents the Fit of an Ague, if given before it comes. Oranges and Sublimate are good for the Itch. The Seeds are good against Worms, as is the Juice. *Ger*.

Rochefort was mistaken in saying that these Trees were particular to *America*.

Layfield ap. *Purchas*, lib. 4. p. 1165. found them in *Porto-Rico*, numberless.

Jones apud *Purchas*, lib. 3. c. 9. §. 1. p. 228. in the *Comorra-Isles* between *St. Laurence* and the Main Continent of *Africa*. *Downton* ap. *Purchas*, lib. 3. cap. 12. §. 4. p. 298. about *Surat*, where they are very refreshing for Voyagers. ib. p. 307. and at *Aden*.

Payton ap. *Purchas*, lib. 4. cap. 9. §. 1. p. 489. at *Mohelia* near the *Comorra* Isles, differing from Lemmons. & ib. c. 15. §. 1. p. 529. *Heynes*, lib. 5. c. 5. p. 622. ib. at *Mocha*. & p. 624. *Sir Tho. Roe*, at *Molatia*. ib. lib. 4. cap. 16. §. 1. p. 537.

Ann *Anonymous* Portugal found them in *Brasile*, lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1219. ap. *Purchas*.

Pretty ap. *Hakl* p. 3. p. 813. at *Pana* Isle, and in *Java*. ib. p. 821.

Hughes, p. 48. thinks the Juice of this Fruit sharper than that of Lemmons, and that 'tis good for the Scurvy and to make Punch.

Ligon, p. 14. takes notice of these Trees in the *Cape-Verd-Isles*, and in *Barbados*, p. 22.

The Lime-tree which is thick of Leaves and Prickles is a good Fence against Negroes and Cattle, *Ligon*, p. 70.

Lime-trees are in great Abundance in *Brasile*, *Laet*. lib. 15. cap. 15. where they are hurt by the Ants.

Small Lemmons or Limes are mention'd to grow by *Jobson* in *Gambra*, p. 130.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Woods, Fruits, Rosins, &c.

FOR the several Things describ'd in this last Division, they are such as I know very imperfectly, only so far as they are made use of in *Jamaica* to the Purposes hereafter recited. I am apt to suspect that some of them may be before taken notice of, and that I have not known them to be the Vegetables put to those Uses here mention'd, I shall be glad to find any that shall come after me to give us a more particular Account of them.

As to what I could learn of *Logwood*, &c. tho' I talk'd with People who liv'd on the Place and subsisted by-cutting it, yet their Accounts were so imperfect, different, and inconsistent with one another that I chose to say Nothing of them, rather than give such imperfect and contradictory Relations.

I. *Lignum Campechianum*, species quædam *Brasil*. *Jo. de Laet*. *Cat. Jam.* p. 213. *Tab. 231. Fig. 1, 2.* *Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr.* p. 172. *Lignum Cam-puccium*, *Terzag*, p. 137. *Logwood of Dampier*, cap. 4. *Bois d'Inde que nous appellons vulgairement de Campesche de Pommet*, p. 120.

Logwood.

This Wood is generally cut into Logs of about a Yard in Length, and two or three Inches Diameter, 'tis of a dirty Colour on the out-side from the Injuries of Weather, Dirt, or salt Water, but within is of a pale brown reddish Colour, 'tis heavy and the out-side or Sap of it is generally chipp'd off by those who cut it, thereby clearing it of what is not useful to Dyers.

It is cut about the Town of *Campeche* in great Quantities, and brought to *Jamaica* in Sloops to be sent into *Europe*, by the Traders in *Jamaica*.

It is ground to Powder by Mills made for that Purpose, and used by Dyers, as I am told, to give their Cloaths a good Ground and Foundation for other Colours.

Battell ap. *Purchas*, lib. 7. c. 3. §. 5. p. 979. found this Wood in *Guinea*, in *Loango*, very fine to dye with, the Root is best, it was there laden by them in *Mayombe-Bay*, p. 981. & p. 982.

Middleton

Middleton ap. Purchas, lib. 6: c. 10. p. 1246. tells us it was taken in a Ship about Cape St.-Anthony.

There is a Wood called *Logwood*, or *Campechio*, it is cheap and yieldeth a glorious blue, but our Workmen cannot make it sure. This Wood you must take with you, and see whither the Silk-Dyers, or Wool-Dyers in *Turkey* can do it; with this you may enrich your self very much, and therefore it is to be endeavour'd earnestly by you. It may bring down the Price of *Woad* and of *Anile*. Taken out of the Remembrances for Mr. S. from Mr. Rich. Hakl. for a principal Factor at *Constantinople*, for the Profit of the Commonweal.

Dampier, c. 4. p. found this Wood in the Bay of *Honduras*.

The chiefest Merchandize which they lade there in small Frigates, is a certain Wood called *Campeche* (wherewith they use to dye) *Chilton ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 461.* at *Merida*, near *Rio Tabasco* in *Campeche* Province.

Campeche-Wood good to dye withal was taken by *William Parker* at *Sebo* a Town of three or four hundred Indians, near the Town of *Campeche* in *Yucatan*, *ap. Hakl. p. 3. p. 603.*

Logwood was burnt by the E. of *Cumberland* in *Porto-Cavallo ap. Purchas Vol. 4. p. 1147.*

Pommet is mistaken when he takes this to be the Wood of the *Jamaica* Pepper-Tree.

II. *Lignum Insulae Bonaire Belgis Stockvissh-out. Laet. Cat. Jam. p. 213. Tab. 231. Fig. 5. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 132. An Corallinum Lignum. Herm. par. Bat. pr? Erythroxylum Americanum, Glycyrrhiza folio floribus ex luteo & rubro variegatis, siliqua latissima. Commel. Hort. Amst. p. 203. Redwood, Blood-wood, or Nicaragua-wood of Dampier, c. 5. Le Bresil de Ste. Marthe de Pommet. p. 119.*

Nicaragua-Wood.

This Wood is almost as red, and as heavy as the true *Brasile*; the Logs of it are about three Foot long and compres'd, not round, about half a Foot broad, thicker in some Places than in others, and having Slits or Cavities here and there in it, which sometimes go quite thro', and are cover'd with a whitish, or sometimes brown almost smooth Bark.

It is used as the former and is imported in great Quantities to *Jamaica* from *Nicaragua*, *Sta. Martha*, &c.

It grows about *Nicoja* in the South-Seas, from whence it is carry'd by the Lake of *Nicaragua* to the North-Sea.

III. *Pseudo-santalum croceum. Cat. Jam. p. 213. Tab. 132. Fig. 3, 4. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 132. An arbor quadam peregrina, colore inter sandalum, rubeum & Presilium medio. Cord. obs. sylv. p. 223? Bresilet des Antilles, de Pommet. p. 119.*

Brasiletro-Wood.

This Kind of Wood is very like *Logwood*, only is smaller and generally in longer Pieces, but for Weight, Colour, Use, &c. comes very near it.

It grows in *Jamaica*, where 'tis cut and sent into *England* for Dyers Uses, in great Plenty every Year.

IV. *Arbor quæ vel Brasiliensem rubedine superat. Ind. Or. Part. 6. c. 56. Cat. Jam. p. 213. Raij Hist. Dendr. p. 133. Red-wood for Dying called Cam-wood of Dampier, c. 4. An nucifera Arbor semper-virens Indiarum prælongis foliis, venuste venosis, cujus Lignum Red-wood, i. e. Erythroxylum Barbadosibus nux vero Dhumba Ceylanensibus dicta Pluken. Mantiss. p. 136? An bois de sapan de Pommet, p. 119?*

This is very red, more porous, lax, and lighter than any of the foregoing Woods; 'tis brought over in pretty thick Pieces or Logs for the Use of Dyers and Turners.

It is found in Guinea at Sherboro, Southwards of Sierra Leona, Dampier, and frequently brought in trading Ships to Jamaica. I am apt to believe that what Battell ap. Purchas has taken notice of under Loggwood. p. 183 of this Volume is meant of this, as I judg'd, p. 214 of my Catalogue.

V. *Planta fruticosa scandens ex cujus caule fiunt scipiones cinerei flexiles striati & tuberculati, nervis & tuberculis spiraliter dispositis. Cat. Jam. p. 214, Tab. 231. Fig. 6. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 133.*

Supple-Jacks.

The Stalk above-mention'd is about the Thickness of one's Thumb, 'tis light, smooth, of an Ash-Colour, and the Fibres of it run in spiral Lines Parallel to one another. It has large Knobs upon it, which are also spirally disposed, and set at certain Distances.

They grow in the Woods, and are used for walking Sticks.

It is not likely that this is the *Smilax Virginiana spinis innocuis armata*, &c. of Dr. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 110. Fig. 5. Alm. p. 349. as Dr. Plukenet fancies in his Mant. p. 172.

VI. *Planta fruticosa scandens, cujus caulis loco chordæ musicis instrumentis adhibetur. Cat. Jam. p. 214. Tab. 232. Fig. 1, 4, 5, 6. Raij Hist. Vol. 3. dendr. p. 133.*

These Strings were the Stalks of some scandent Plants which were clear'd of their outward Bark. They were smooth, white, without Knots, or Joints, something like, and of the Bigness of Quick-Grass Roots, the Fibres run spirally in these Stalks, and do, with drying, separate from one another.

This grew in the Woods, where they were gather'd, tied up in round Parcels or Hanks, and us'd instead of other Strings, or Guts of Animals for the Use of Musical Instruments, which they supply'd tolerably well.

VII. *Radix fruticosa lutea, glycyrrhizæ similis, cortice fusco dentibus mundificandis inserviens. Cat. Jam. p. 214. Tab. 232. Fig. 2, 3. Raij. Hist. Vol. 3. dendr. p. 133.*

This was a Root which was almost as big as ones little Finger, it was cover'd with a brownish Bark, and was within yellower than the Root of Liquorish, it parted into many Fibers at the Ends like a Brush; these Ends were us'd by the Negroes for cleansing their Teeth. They are in every Thing like the Pieces of Vine Sarments brought for the same Purpose from the Canary Island's, which are dip't in Dragon's Blood.

This Root was taken up out of the Woods of Jamaica by the Blacks.

VIII. *Baruce fractus e pluribus nucibus arboris Hura. Cat. Jam. p. 214. Hura Americana abutili Indici Folio. Casp. Commel. Hors. Amst. Part. alt. p. 131. An Balata 4^a Species. arbor lactea in Sylvis, fructu eduli nucula quodammodo. Surian.*

These Nuts grow in Jamaica, but they are not vomitive, when ripe, but called, and eaten as Walnuts. The Planters tell me when green they are both Vomitive and Cathartic.

IX. *Fructus exoticus cinereus, cum lineis & tuberculis duris, J. E. Cat. Jam. p. 214. Fructus Jam. ovalis foraminosus. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 71. 5.* or, a hard oval Fruit with Seed Holes round its Surface, found on the Shores of Jamaica.

This is frequently cast up on the Shores of this Island by the Waves, and is one of those Fruits thrown on the Northwest Islands of Scotland, by the Seas.

X. *Fructus elegantissimus. de Lact. Cat. Jam. p. 215. Raj. Hist. Vol. 3. Dendr. p. 133. Palmapius maritima Barbadosis & Jamaicensis, Fructu orbiculari pomiformi, squammato putamine testato. Plukenet, Alm. p. 278. Phytogr. Tab. 323. Fig. 3. Fructus oblongus squamosus Americ. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 64, 3.* or, An oval, rugged, scaly like Fruit, brought from about Carthage in America.

This is frequently cast up by the Waves on the Shores of this Island, and is one of those Fruits thrown on the Northwest Islands of Scotland, by the Currents and Seas.

XI. *Resina, pallide lutea, odorata, gummi Elemi dicto similis, Cat. Jam. p. 215.*

There grows a Tree in Barbados and Jamaica, yielding a Gum like Elemi, but reckoned a Sort of Copal; I know not whether the same with *Tertres Gomier blanc*, for he says that they served themselves with Fuel of this Gum, which was white like Snow, and in Place of Mastick.

XII. *Resina pici similis inodora. Cat. Jam. p. 215. Tab. 141. Fig. 4, 5. Montagne.*

It is frequently brought from Surinam on the main Continent of America to Jamaica, where 'tis very much valued and prized for its Virtues in curing Aches, &c. It is good in Rheumatisms, Gout, &c. Park. as likewise in Pains of the Loins after frequent Travail, used as a Cerat to the Parts affected, and for fresh Wounds. Piso.

Gum Colliman, or, Carriman of Rob. Harcourt, p. 1276. Parchas, lib. 6. cap. 16. where he says it was Proved by Mr. Cary of Wictham in Bucks, Practicer of Physick. A little put on Coals makes a pleasant Smell. Hold the Head over it three or four Times a Day it cures Giddiness; it is a Remedy for cold moist and rheumatick Pains, and for the Dead-Pallie, it is good for Pains in the lower Part of the Back in Women

Women after Travail, melted in a Pewter Vessel, spread on Leather, apply'd to it till it comes off, as also good for Aches, and strengthens the Sinews, it is good against the Gout, and cures Wounds.

XIII. *Verbena nodiflora incana Curassavica latifolia*. Herm. par. Bat. pr. p. 383. Plukenet. Tab. 232. Fig. 4. Hort. Beaumont. Cat. Jam. p. 216.

This had a solid, jointed, green Stalk, as big as a Hen's-Quill, having at every three Inches Distance, Joints, whereat stood the Leaves opposite to one another, on none, or very small Footstalks, being about an Inch long, and half as broad, near the further End, where round and broadest, from the Beginning increasing thither, and being cut in on the Edges, a little rough, and of a dirty green Colour, at the Joints come likewise small Twigs with Leaves like, but only smaller than those on the main Stalk. *Ex alis Foliorum* come the Flowers, standing on four Inches long Footstalks, like the others of this Kind, being naked, and of a yellow Colour.

It grows by Rivulets in several Places of this Island.

XIV. *Acacia & Ceratonia media affinis altera*. Breyn. pr. 2.

This was gather'd in Jamaica by Mr. James Harlow, and given me by Dr. Sherard, who had it at Sir Arthur Rawdon's.



THE
Natural History
OF
JAMAICA.

BOOK II.

OF INSECTS.



THE Power, Wisdom and Providence of God Almighty, the Creator and Preserver of all things, appear no where more than in the smallest Animals, called Insects, which are provided with such Senses as are necessary to bring them thro' their several Changes, to Perfection; and notwithstanding their little Bodies and many Enemies in every State, they are enabled to live, thrive, and propagate their Kind, so that since we have any exact History of them, none seem to be lost. Of many Kinds of these, appear herein some that are new.

I shall follow in this Book the common received Notions, as to their Changes, without displacing them from their ordinary Divisions; tho' I believe, were they nicely observed, more than Fleas (which till of late Years were not believed to come from Worms) would, or ought to be placed amongst such as undergo several Mutations in their Forms.

CHAP. I.

Of such as suffer no Change in their Forms, and have no Feet.

I. *L Umbricus terrestris minor rubicundus.*

This which is about an Inch and a half long, seems to be the same with that in *England* called the Dew-Worm, only smaller in every Respect.

It is to be found in the wet gravelly Edges of Rivers.

They are used for Bait for taking Mud-Fish, &c.

B b b

They

They have a white Bag containing their Young, which is less than a Field Pea

II. Belly-Worms, or, Worms in the Intestines of Mankind, subsist within them here without being hurt by the Climate, and are of as many Kinds as in Europe, viz. *Lumbrici Intestinorum teretes*, *Lumbrici lati*, *cucurbitini*, & *Ascarides*, they cause the same Symptoms, and are cured after the same Manner as those of other Countries, concerning which, see Pag. cxv. of the Introduction to the first Volume of this History.

III. *Vena Medeni*, i. e. *Dracunculus*, Gerard. Crem. & Andr. Alpag. or, *Vena Medinensis*, G. H. Velschij, Avicen. vel Ebusin. lib. 4. fen. five Sect. 3. Tract. 2. Cap. 21. *Vena Exiens Alsharavij*. Tr. xxviii. Cap. xii. F. cxviii. *Vena civilis Rasis*, Cont. xxvi. tr. 2. cap. 1. f. ccxcviii. *Vena egrediens Mesuae*. Franc. Peacemont. Part 2. Sect. 2. cap. 7. *Vena truris*. Albucasi. lib. 2. cap. 93. *Vena Saniosa Haly Abba*. Theoric. lib. 8. cap. 8. vel famosa Guid. Caulae. tr. 2. Chir. c. viii. *Vena Medeni*, id est, *Pustula Vermicularis*. Jo. Colle Elucid. Chir. five Comm. in iv. Ebusin. sect. 4. tr. 2. cap. 21. Tab. 233. Fig. 1.

This is a long Worm, lodg'd amongst the muscular Flesh under the Skin, in several Parts of the Bodies of Negroes and others coming from Guinea and some Parts of Asia; concerning which, see cxxvi. Page of the Introduction to the first Volume of this History. They generally are owing to the Water of the Places whence the Persons having them come; concerning them, G. H. Velschius hath wrote a large Treatise, and lately Engelbertus Kempfer, who observed them most about Gomren in Persia: It is not made up of annular Pieces or Rings, as common Worms, but resembles rather Fiddle-strings, they are sometimes broader sometimes narrower, often longer than the Arms, Legs, or Parts of the Body where they lie coil'd up.

Avicen, Alsharavius, Rasis, Abulcasi, and other Arabians, in whose Countries they are common, treat of them at large, and tho' many of them lie in several Parts of the Body, they are not commonly Mortal, unless Accidents survene.

The Blacks which come from Angola and Gamba are not troubled with them, but those from the Gold-Coast very much.

Certains vers dans les Jambes, like Chanterelle de Violons. Bernier, who is of Opinion, that they are caus'd by bad Water from the Dirt or Excrements of Men and Horses, mix'd with it; they come forth sometimes presently after the Voyage, to such Places where they are bred at other Times more than a Year will pass e'er they appear; they are taken out by twisting them round a Stick by little and little.

Letter Worms bred in them of Ethiopia, by eating raw Flesh which are cured by a purging Fruit. Anton. Fernandez Purchas, 1182.

Worms between the Skin and Flesh coming from the Water, Alsharavius speaks of them in his Practice. To cure them, anoint the Part with fresh Butter, Linschot.

On Rains, Worms are bred in the Flesh about Gorgona. Ravenau de Luffan.

The Naked Snails are,

IV. *Limax nudus cinereus terrestris*. An Caracoles sin Cascara, Lop. Gom. Cap. 69. Tab. 233. Fig. 2, 3.

The

The naked white Snail.

It look'd almost like a Leech, was three Inches and a half long, one broad, convex on one Side, and plain on the other, it had Horns three Quarters of an Inch long, was all over white, or ash-colour'd, with some black Spots, they leave shining Marks after them, shewing their March, as our Snails do. *Tab. 232. Fig. 3.* shews the under Side of this Snail after it had been preserved in Spirit of Wine several Years, where on the Belly, for near its whole Length is a remarkable Rising, made up of many Rings, on which I believe it creeps when alive.

They feed on Herbs, and are to be met with after Rain; their Excrement is round, long and black.

Lopez de Gomara says, that after beating the Indians, the Spaniards found these among other Provisions for Merchandize, for the Inland Country.

V. *Limax nudus e cinereo fuscus maritimus, sub aquis, herbas marinas uti fucos, &c. comedens.* *Tab. 233. Fig. 4. 5.*

This Snail, while under Water, appear'd to be about three quarters of an Inch long, it was roundish, somewhat compress'd on the under Side; and had on its upper Surface on each Side, one long, narrow, yellow Line, the Back was roundish and light brown coloured, the Belly was compress'd and more whitish.

It was feeding upon a *Fucus marinus* growing on the Rocks under Water near Don Christopher's Cove, in a Creek of the Sea, not far from the ancient City in the old Maps of *Jamaica* called *Sevilla*, now Captain *Drax's* Plantation.

When I saw it first it had divers Motions in the Water, and after I took it out, altho' it shew'd sufficient Signs of Life, yet it put it self into such Shapes, as you may see by the Figures, the two Postures it lay in. *Tab. 233. Fig. 4. 5.*

C H A P. II.

Of Insects which are commonly believed to suffer no Change in their Forms, and have six or more Feet.

I. *Cimex lectularius, odore fætido insignis,* The Chinche, or, Wall-Louse, *Gallis Punaise. Moussett. Raij. p. 7.* Bugs.
These are too common in *Jamaica* and all hot Countries.

II. *Pulex vulgaris, Raij. Insect. p. 7.* Fleas are very common.

III. *Chegos* are very common here, concerning which, see, p. cxxiv, and cxxv. of the Introduction to the first Volume of this History.

They are called *Niguas* by *Oviedo* in his *Summary*, p. 127. *Coron. p. 37.* Of *Smith of Virginia. p. 148. Laet. p. 641.*

Another Kind of small Worm by *Tonson Hakl. p. 449.* and *Ton. by Abbeville, p. 256. Laet. p. 555. 620.*

Chegoes

Chegoes are like a Louse, blue, about as big as a Cheese-Mite. They wind the Pin about its Bag when they take it out of the Foot, *Ligon. p. 65.*

Ton Pulicis genus, by *Laet. p. 620.*

Niguas are less than Fleas, launce the Skin, and yet are so small as not to be taken. The Remedy is to anoint the Place with Oyl, and scrape it with a Rasor. *Oviedo.*

Nigua is like a small leaping Flea, loving Dirt or Dust; it comes no where but in the Foot between the Flesh and the Skin, laying Eggs or Nits in there, which grow to be bigger than its Body, and soon breed others, and if left to themselves, multiply so that they cannot be got out or remedy'd without Instruments and Fire, but if taken out like a Ciron there is no Harm. The Way to prevent this Inconvenience is to lie with Shoes on, or to keep the Feet well cover'd; some Spaniards have lost their Toes, others their whole Feet, of this Disease. *Oviedo.*

These creep into the Soles of Mens Feet, making them swell as big as a Man's Head: They open the Flesh three or four Inches and so dig them out; many of our Men died of these, at taking *Puerto Rico, Tonson.*

The *Ton* (*Chego*) leaps like a Flea, and settles between the Flesh and Skin. They Rub with Palm Oil or *Roucou* their Joints; they get to Dogs, so that they were forc'd to be put into Hammocks. *Koevioup* (*Cockroches*) eat in the Night *Chegos*, or *Tons* and Apparel, and are sed upon by Ducks and Hens *Laet. p. 258.* Palm Oil or *Roucou* is a Remedy against these. The Indians are born white, but *Roucou* or *Arnotto* gives them an Olive Colour, *Laet, p. 620.* *Chegos* are in *Espanola, p. 5* and *Guiana, Laet.*

Worm like a Flea, of *Leigh of Guiana.* The Indians bring them out by melted Wax with which they are brought forth when it grows cold, *1252, Purchas.*

Very little Vermin like our Fleas. *Purchas, 1365.*

Fleas are troublesome in *New-England, Smith. p. 234.*

Niguas were in *Guiana. Laet. p. 641.*

Cheques, de Rochef. p. 272. They are cured by Salt Water to water the Floors, *Chamois* Stockins, and never going barefoot.

Petit Animal fort incommode qu'on appelle Pico. Frezier of Peru.

IV. *Pediculus vulgaris.*

The Louse is very much incommoded and does not thrive so well in this warm Country, which good Fortune to the Inhabitants is occasioned by great sweating. Clusters of Lice lay in the Flesh as big as Peas or Beans. *James's Account of Candish's second or last Voyage, p. 849.*

V. *Pediculus ferus, Mouffet. Insect. p. 200. Pediculus inguinalis, Franc. Red. Raij. Insect. p. 8.*

These, called by some *Ascarides* are likewise here and cured as may be seen, *p. clii.* of the Introduction to the first Volume of this History.

VI. *Ricinus silvestris, vel Hexapus Insectum minus fuscum, abdomine rotundo e flavo & nigro varia.*

Patata

Patata Louse.

This is a small Insect very much troubling those who go amongst Patata-Pieces, or Grounds planted with those Roots; it has a very small, brown Head and *Thorax*, with six indifferently long Legs of a light brown Colour; the other Section, *viz.* of the *Abdomen*, is a little bigger than a Mustard-Seed, almost round, and of a black and yellow Colour mix'd. It had extended, from the Flower of a Patata to a Leaf a long Thread like one of those of a Spiders Web, and on it was a little Bag, containing its Eggs or Young, which it was very careful of putting under its Belly, as some Spiders do.

They stick to the Legs of Men and Women, and raise Knobs, or small uneasy Lumps in them, and are in most Patata-Pieces.

They cleave to the Inhabitants like Ticks in the Marshes. For Remedy the Part is anointed with Oil, and scraped or burnt, *Ovied*.

VII. *Cossus vel Hexapus insectum, maximum, albicans, edule.* Tab. 233. Fig. 6, 7 and 8.

The Cotton-Tree Worm.

This Worm was from the Head, which was very large, to the Tail, about two Inches and a half long, it was as big as one's Thumb, consisted of twelve *Annuli* or Sections, comprehending the Head and Tail, and was almost white, smooth and shining, bating some small, short Hairs here and there. The Wrinkles, Furrows or *Salci* between the *Annuli* were very deep, there was a black Line run down the Back from the Head to the Tail, which was a little brown, the *Anus* cover'd with a small Flap; every *Annulus* had on its Sides, oval, small, brown Holes, likely its Windpipes, and there were short Hairs about them. The first three *Annuli* had on each Side of their under Sides one Foot or Leg very small in Proportion to the Creature, and brown. The first Section, or that on the Head was inclining to a brownish Orange Colour, somewhat hairy, and harder than the rest; it had by the Mouth, two black, hard, hairy sharp Claws, with which it eat or corroded rotten Wood, over them was a brown Flap like a Lobster's Tail under the several Claws, and in the *Salci* was a certain small white Kind of a Louse which infested it. The Excrement of the Belly was solid and angular.

Upon the first opening of this Worm, issued out a great Quantity of limpid Water, and appeared a great deal of Fat on all Sides of the Intestines, which were yellow. There were a great Number of small, fine, white Threads went from them into the Fat, as also from the oval, brown Holes, *Trachea*, or, Windpipes into the Worm. I could not observe the Guts, from the Mouth to the *Anus*, to be wider in one Place than another; they had one Circumvolution or two before they ended in the *Rectum*, and were partly fill'd with a viscid, yellowish, brown Juice.

They live, feed on, and eat their Way thro' old Cotton-Trees, Bully-Trees, and others, wherein they breed, and thrive very well, especially when these Trees fall and rot on the Ground.

They are sought after by Negroes and Indians, and boyl'd in their Soups, Potages, Ollios, and Pepper-pots, and are accounted of admirable Taste, like to, but much beyond, Marrow.

C c c

They

They are also roasted a little at the Fire by Negroes, and eat with Bread as delicious Food, without any other Cookery.

The *Cossi* described by *Muffet*, *lib. 2. p. 250.* called in English Timber-Worms, and the fourth Kind of the *Teredo* by *Aldrovand de Insectis, lib. 6. p. 690.* seem to be pretty near this if not the same, only this is much larger.

These *Cossi* are a Prey to Wood-Peckers, who live mostly on them; this Bird is contrived by its Toes, which are two set, as well backward as forwards, two forked strong Feathers in its Tail on which it leans when it sticks to or runs up the Trunks of Trees, and a strong Bill with a sharp, bony, long bearded tooth'd Tongue to bore the Trees and bring out the *Cossi*, tho' deeply lodg'd in them.

Fig. 6, 7. Tab. 233. shews its upper and under Sides, and *Fig. 8.* as it lies in the rotten Wood.

VIII. *Hexapus Insectum medie magnitudinis album, Capite fusco, Tab. 233. Fig. 9.*

This was about two Inches long, as big as one's little Finger, of a white Colour made up of several *Annuli*; the Head was of a dark brown Colour. The three first Rings had on each of their under Sides a Leg.

Where I found it I do not remember.

IX. *Hexapus Insectum minus e fusco cinereum, Capite fusco, splendente. Tab. 233. Fig. 10.*

This is the same almost in every respect with the former, only lesser, and of a dark white, grey Colour. The Head was brown and shining.

I found it in *Jamaica*.

X. *Teredo vel scolopendra maxima, maritima, cinerea, annulis pilorum penicillis ubique superna parte obsitis. Tab. 234. Fig. 1, 2. Tururugoire. Abbeville. p. 258.*

This was about five Inches and an half long, it was of a grey Colour and was largest a little beyond the Head, where it was about the Bigness of the middle Finger, whence it decreas'd in Bigness to the Mouth, which was blunter, and the Tail which was smaller. The whole Body consisted of about forty Rings between each of which was a shallow Furrow. These *Annuli* or Rings were smooth on the Belly or under Side, and had on each four Holes, out of two of the uppermost of which issued Tufts of brown Hair like Pencils, surrounded with *Papilla*, *Tab. 234. Fig. 1.* shews the Worm, and *Fig. 2.* a Piece of Timber perforated by it.

These Worms eat thro' the Sheathing, Planks, and even Keels of Ships in the Seas about *Jamaica*, almost all over the hot *West* and *East-Indies*, the *Mediterranean*, &c. and not only thro' the softer and lighter Woods, but even, I have seen Keels of Ships made of Oak, and the Cedar-Tree, which is reckon'd to resist all manner of Worms by its Smell and Resin, perforated by them. There is left by them in the Cavities they make, a white testaceous Body like Egg-shel.

At *Toulon*, where these Worms in that Harbour hurt Ships, the late *French* King endeavoured to kill them by turning the Liquor from Tan-pits into the Places where his Ships lay, but without Effect.

This

This Worm eats the Boats at the Island *Noronha*, *Abbeville*.

The Gulf of *Cambaya* is the worst in *India* for Worms. p. 480, *Davies* ap. *Purchas*.

At *Surat* the Ships ought to be sheathed double to hinder the Worms, which destroy the Rudder and their steering, *Payton*, p. 432. ap. *Purchas*.

Worms eat the Ships at *Banda Miadleton*, p. 245. ap. *Purchas*.

Villermont says that the Hardness of the Wood between the Tropics, and the scorching of it by Fire hinders the Canots from being hurt by Worms. See his Preface to *Christofle d' Acunna*. of the River *Amazons*.

Of S P I D E R S.

XI. *Araneus venatorius major pilosus, domesticus, fuscus, pedibus maculis, nigris notatis*. Tab. 235. Fig. 1, 2. *Araneus alius, Faba magnitudine, frequentissimus in Aedibus*, *Marcgr*. p. 249.

The great House-Spider.

The upper Part of the *Thorax* of this is almost round and brown, with a yellowish Circle about it, the *Abdomen* roundish, hairy and brown, the Legs with two *Antennae* or *Chela* are disposed on each side of the *Thorax*. It hath two shining black Teeth, several round shining Eyes, the Legs more than an Inch long, brown, and hairy with black Spots on them. This Spider is near an Inch in Diameter, and holds, as it goes along, a round Bag, white and like Cotton, of one third of an Inch Diameter under its Belly hatching its Young contained in it.

It is very common in all Houses, running about even on their Cielings, with a flat Bag under their Bellies, in which lie their Eggs, figured N^o. 2.

They are not venomous, nor do they any Hurt, but hunt and kill Cockroches, and therefore are carefully defended from Injuries by House-keepers.

I saw one of these Spiders eat a small Lizard call'd a Woodslave, which was half out and half in his Mouth, and another eat a large Cockroch. Tab. 235. Fig. 1. shews the Spider, and Fig. 2. its Bag.

XII. *Araneus Venatorius minor, prona parte niger, supina fascijs albidis & fuscis donatus, pedibus maculis albis & nigris variegatis*.

This Spider was about one third of an Inch long, about one eighth of an Inch broad in the Breast, the Head was very little, the Eyes many and black, the Back was brown and white in Streaks, down the upper Part of the *Abdomen* went a blackish brown Streak to the *Anus*, then on each Side one whitish one, then a brown down the Sides. It had two great Claws Forcipes or *Chela* in Proportion to four Legs, two forward and two backward, all of them taking their Origin at the *Thorax*, they are all speckled black and white, the under Part of the Belly, Breast and Head are black.

They take the Flies they lie in wait for by a sudden Leap, and altho' I have seen some Webs come out of their *Anus*, yet I never saw them use any to catch Flies.

XIII. *Araneus major sylvaticus rete spirale robustum & viscidum texens, abdomine e luteo fusco, thorace argenteo*.

The

The great yellowish Wood-Spider.

This was about an Inch long, the Fore-part of the Body, viz. the Head and Thorax were by an Isthmus divided from the Abdomen, its Breast was one third of an Inch broad, flat, of a white Sattin Colour, or Woolly, with black Spots in that Part of it where broadest near the Abdomen. The Abdomen was two thirds of an Inch long, roundish, of the Bigness of a Swan's Quill, appearing hollow in the Middle, of a brownish yellow Colour, with white Spots on it; on the under Part by the Head were two Claws, Chela or Forcipes of three Joints a-piece to hold any thing by, under the Thorax four Legs on each side, the two first and last Pairs being two Inches long, the Penultimate not much more than half so much, they were all three jointed, greenish in the first Joint, on the two others yellow and black, the black Parts being very hairy, the under Part of the Abdomen was reddish brown, with two yellow lines transverse near the Middle.

It is to be found in the Woods beyond Justice Freeman's and on the Roads in the North Side.

They have an almost spiral large Web made of yellow Spiders Thread, like Silk, glutinous or viscid, with which it will stop not only small Birds, but even wild Pigeons, they are so strong as to give a Man inveigled in them Trouble for some Time with their viscid sticking Quality.

Aranea pulchra, varijs coloribus distincta, Laet. p. 29. who tells us that Webs of them catch Birds. *Et Aranei grandiores qui telas nent ita pertinaces ut vix disrumpi possint in Cumana. p. 673.*

Spiders with Body and Legs bigger than a Man's Hand, extended every Way, the Body as big as a Sparrow, Oviedo Summary, p. 198.

Spiders of Variety of Colours needing Force to break their Webs, Cap. 78.

In the Woods on the Hills in Madagascar, are many great Spiders, which spin their Webs from Tree to Tree, it being very excellent strong Silk, of a yellow Colour as if it were dyed by Art. Peter Williamson Flores, ap. Purchas, p. 417.

Spiders whose Webs were good and strong as Silk in Madagascar, Keeling, ap. Purchas. 192.

Aranea versicolores, make Webs to catch Birds as big or less than Sparrows, it is hard to break them, Pet. Martyr Decades.

Beautiful Spiders not poysonous in Barbados, Ligon 65.

Certain Spiders of a large Size not dangerous, but making a sort of raw Silk, catching Birds bigger than Blackbirds. and like Snipes, in their Nets, dress'd over with Silver, Gold and Pearl, Smith of Bermudas, p. 172.

XIV. *Araneus cancriformis major, reticulum spirale texens, e flavo & nigro varius, Abdomine spinulis obsito. Araneus valde elegans. Marcgr. p. 248.*

This Spider had a very small Head, two Forcipes or Claws both of a brown Colour; the two Fore-Legs were long, the four in the Middle shortest, and the two behind longest of all; these Legs were in all eight, and took their Original from the Thorax in the Form of St. Andrew's Cross, and were of a black and yellow Colour, now of a Circle or Ring of one of them and then of another of those Colours. The Abdomen was half an Inch long and one third of one broad in the Middle where broadest, it beginning narrow at its Junction to the Thorax, increasing by Degrees, then

then from the Middle decreasing to the *Anus*; on the under Part of the *Abdomen* was one large yellow Line in its Middle, all the rest was of a dark brown or black, like Sattin; the two fore and hinder Legs had their longest first Joint of a grey, or light brown Colour; the Head was a little roundish, white and shining, so was above the half of the *Abdomen*, the other half being brown, yellow and white mixed; It had six or eight Corners round the *Abdomen*, and several Tubercles or Risings on the upper Part of the Belly; It had two Eyes, was full of white small Eggs, and had a large spiral Web, in the Centre of which it lay, having the two foremost Pair of Legs and the two hindermost extended, in Form of a St. Andrew's Cross, at their Ends towards the Head for the most Part, were two very broad waved Lines running a pretty Way into the Web. Tab. 235. Fig. 3. shews this Spider as it lies in its Web.

This and the following one were together on a Hedge in one of the Streets of St. Jago de la Vega. This last is very common in the *Savannas* and about the Town amongst the Prickly-Pears, where a great many small and great Webs are usually together.

XV. *Araneus Cancriformis minor Campestris, reticulum spirale texens, abdomine supina parte albo, & sex spinulis ad latera obfiso, quasi encausto abducto, maculis nigris notato. Araneus parvulus, testa clypeata tectus, instar testudinis terrestris. Marcgr. p. 249. Tab. 235. Fig. 4.*

This Spider had eight very short Legs, four on one Side and four on the other coming from the *Thorax*. It had two very short Claws about its Mouth, the Belly or under Part was of a brown Colour, spotted with white, a little reddish, the Head was red, and Legs of a brown and white Colour, it had on the upper Part or Back an oblong, square white Body, as it were enamel'd with black Spots round it, and four in a Square upon its Middle, the two oblong Ends being cross the Spider and reaching beyond and over its Body, having on each Corner two short Prickles, as there was other two, in all six, on each Side of the *Anus* one. The *Abdomen* was very large in Respect of the *Thorax* and Head, and the joining of them together very small and slender; the two foremost Legs and the hindermost were longest; the *Abdomen* or hinder Part was not over an eighth Part of an Inch from the Head toward the Tail or longways, and about half an Inch cross or in Breadth.

It weaves a small spiral Web in the Fields.

XVI. *Araneus minor cinereus, compressus, maculis fuscis notatus, pedibus longissimis. Tab. 235. Fig. 5.*

A small, flat, grey Spider, with brown small Spots, and very long Legs.

This Spider was one third of an Inch long, the *Abdomen* larger than the *Thorax*, a little flat, of a light brown or grey Colour, with small black or brown Spots, it had eight Legs, four on every Side, the first Pair an Inch long, the Joints of a dark brown Colour, the two Pair of Legs in the Middle shortest, and the two Pair behind almost as long as those before, viz. about three Quarters of an Inch.

It is common against Limewalls in Corners where it spreads some few Threads in Lieu of a Web, and catches in it Wood Ants, &c.

XVII. *Araneus minor, reticulum spirale texens, abdomine e fusco purpureo, albis maculis notato.* Tab. 235. Fig. 6.

A small brown and white Spider.

This has a very small Head and Thorax, an almost triangular half Inch long Abdomen, purplish brown with white Spots: It has eight Legs, the two before and the two behind three Quarters of an Inch long, having black and white Rings alternatively, the four in the Middle short, it has a small six corner'd purple Bag in which its Young are hatch'd, in the middle of its Cobweb where it lies stretch'd out at Length, the Cobweb is like an ordinary English Spiders spiral Web.

It is frequent in most Houses. Tab. 235. Fig. 6. shews the Spider, Web and Bag.

XVIII. *Araneus Domesticus, reticulum tenue texens, medius fuscus.* Tab. 235. Fig. 7.

A small brown Spider.

This is larger somewhat than the former, it has an almost round Thorax, small Head, with two white Eyes; on a Swelling near its Head from the Thorax go eight Legs, the two foremost biggest, and hindermost longest, it has two short, as it were, Claws at its Mouth, and the first Joint of every Leg is white; the Abdomen is oval, about the Bigness of a Field Pea, and 'tis all over of a dark brown Colour.

It makes its Web on old Walls where Holes are, it entring any of them, and from thence as a Centre stretching out its Web, and bringing thither its Prey.

It's on the Sides of the Walls of all Houses which are not kept very clean. Tab. 235. Fig. 7. shews this Spider and its Web.

XIX. *Araneus niger minor, Abdomine rotundo, prona parte macula quadrata alba notato.*

This was brought to me from Jamaica by Mr. Barham, who told me that its Bite was poysonous. It was small and blackish, only the under Part of the Belly had a white square Spot on it. The Legs were eight, the two middlemost Pair the shortest. It had a large grey Bag with its Eggs or Young.

XX. Mites, or, Syrones, are here plentifully found in Cheese brought from Europe.

XXI. *Scorpio*, Pis. p. 144. The common Scorpion is here, and at Espanola, I had one, I think, differing, which I called, *Scorpio fuscus, cauda & chelarum internodiis lineis nigris donatis*, From Mr. Burnet, from Puerto Velo. They are the *Scorpiones*, Laet. p. 555. who says their Bites are seldom mortal, but give Pain for twenty four Hours. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Cuninghame a Surgeon, and a Person of great Veracity, told me, that one of the Seamen of the Ship to which he belong'd, was bit near the Back Bone, by one of them, that lay under the Bark of a Piece of Wood he was carrying on his bare Back, to wood the Ship, lying near Espanola, which proved mortal.

XXII.

XXII. *Afellus minor cauda augustiore.*

This was about a quarter of an Inch long, half as broad, having two *Antennæ* jointed on its Head, the Tail and towards it, is much narrower than those Parts of our *Millepedes*, in Colour, Feet, &c. else it agrees with them.

They are to be found in Dunghils, &c.

They are of the same Virtues in Diseases, particularly of the Eyes, with those of *Europe*, as also in opening Obstructions, &c. only there must be a greater Number given.

XXIII. *Pediculus marinus* Bellonij & Gesner. Raij. p. 44.

They are found sticking to the Fish in *Jamaica*.

XXIV. *Scolopendra longa, gracilis, e caruleo cinerea, tripilis, affelliformis.* *Millepes secundus*, Marcgr. p. 253.

This is very slender, tapering from the Head to the Tail, made up of *Annuli*, in Colour it resembles the *Afelli*, Woodlice, or Sows. It hath three *Setæ*, or Bristles, at the End of the Tail, and is very nimble.

It is found amongst Books, Papers, &c. in *Jamaica* and *Europe*, tho' more rarely.

XXV. *Scolopendra media e fusco albida*, Forty Legs. Tab. 234. Fig. 4. *Centum pedes Cebayahual Mexicanis*, Xim. Laet. p. 330. *Scolopendra grandes & exigua*, Pis. p. 44. *Japuruca Brasil.* Marcgr. p. 253.

This differs nothing from those of the *East-Indies* only 'tis not so large as those from the *Cape-of-Good-Hope*, and of a more whitish brown Colour.

Beaten and mix'd with Water, if the Jaws be anointed therewith 'tis good for the Tooth-ach, Laet.

XXVI. *Scolopendra affine insectum lucidum.*

This is not over a third in Bigness compar'd with the foregoing *Scolopendra*, it has its Body made of Ash colour'd Joints, flat like it, or the *Lumbricus latus*, but no Feet so big or long as those of the Precedent; the Head is large, and has two crooked *Antennæ*.

They bite with a great Deal of Venom.

It was told me that they shone in the Night, and 'tis likely they may, as the *Juli* of *Bruyerus*.

C H A P. III.

Of *Libella*, *Perla*, or, *Adderbolts*, *Wild-Bugs*, *Locusts* and *Crickets*.

I. *Libella Rufa Major*.

This is from the Head to the End of the *Abdomen* about an Inch and a half long, the sides of the Head being two large Hemispherical Eyes. The *Thorax* is large and cover'd all over with a reddish rusty-colour'd Hair or Wool, the *Abdomen* near an Inch long, made up of seven or eight *Annuli*, tapering and forked, at the End, all of a bright, reddish, rusty Colour. The Legs are six proceeding from the *Thorax*, of a dark brown Colour, the Wings four from the upper Part of the same Place, membranaceous, with four rusty small Spots, and two long ones running parallel to the *Abdomen* along the two last Wings.

This is frequent near all standing Waters or Rivers Brinks.

II. *Libella Rufa Minor*.

This is in every thing the same with the former, only in every Part smaller.

'Tis to be found with the former every where.

III. *Libella maxima cerulea, aut viridis*.

This is three Inches long, the Eyes very large and brown, the Head green or blue, the *Thorax* as large as ones little Finger, three quarters of an Inch long, of the same Colour, the *Abdomen* compos'd of seven or eight *Annuli*, of a yellow or green Colour, the Tail forked. It hath six brown Legs and four membranaceous Wings coming from the *Thorax*, with very small Marks or Clouds on them. The Wings are an Inch and an half long.

This is frequent by all standing Waters and Rivers sides.

IV. *Libella purpurea*. An *Jacatinga* *Marcgr.* p. 254?

This is about an Inch and a half long, more than two Inches cross measur'd to the End of the Wings, the Head is purple, the Eyes large, the Legs half an Inch long, rough and brown, in Number six, going from the *Thorax*, the Wings membranaceous, four, having a small Spot on the upper Side of a brown Colour, the Body is made up of nine or ten *Annuli* all Purple.

It haunts watry Places as other *Libella*.

V. *Libella minor cerulea*.

This was about an Inch in Length, the Head has two large prominent oval Eyes, the *Thorax* is big and has three pair of Legs not very long, the *Abdomen* is made up of several *Annuli*, and is not much bigger than two or three Hogs Bristles join'd together, all of a blue Colour, the Wings four as the former, only smaller.

It is to be found in the same Places with the former.

VI. *Locusta Hispanica maxima e fusco cinerascens, alis punctis nigris maculatis.* Raij Hist. Insect. p. 62. precedenti congener *Africana, cum stris in scapulis.* Ej. ib. *Locusta maxima cinereo purpurea maculis brunis.* Hist. Nat. Jam. 1 Vol. p. 29.

This Locust was two Inches and a half long, it had two three quarters of an Inch long *Antenna*, a large Purple and brown Head, six Legs, the hindermost Pair more than twice as long as the others, being about two Inches in Length, the Wings membranaceous, of an ash-purple Colour, with brown Spots, pretty frequently on them.

It came on Board the Assistance-Frigate, about three hundred Leagues to the windward of *Barbados*, and fell on the Fore castle among the Sailors. More concerning this Locust may be seen, p. 29. of the first Volume of this History.

Sir *John Narborough* told me he had frequently met with the like Locusts at great Distances from Land in several Voyages.

About five Years before I was in *Jamaica*, there came a prodigious Number of these Locusts thither, they came from the East and went Westwardly, they flew some no higher than the Height of a Man, others very much higher, and went in a Stream; and at the same Time were a great many Crickets very common in these Parts. Altho' the greatest Part went West and did not stay here, yet several Stragling Locusts did, and consumed a great many of the Vegetables of the Island.

Beauplan tells us, that in *Tartary* these Locusts are as big as one's Finger, and three or four Inches long, lay Eggs into the Ground by their Tails, are hatch'd in *April*, when if Rains come, they are destroy'd, they are ready to fly in six Weeks with the Wind, are sometimes four Inches thick on the Ground, and that at Night the Swine feed on them.

VII. *Locusta cinereo purpurea major, maculis brunis vel fuscis.*

The common Ash-colour'd Locust.

This is about two Inches long, the Head has two *Antenna* half an Inch long, the Eyes are oval; it hath six Legs, taking their Origin from the *Thorax*, the hindermost the longest, by more than two Parts, the *Abdomen* is three quarters of an Inch long, consisting of eight Sections or *Annuli*; the two Wings are membranaceous, the Whole is of a light reddish brown, spotted with black or yellow, the Wings are more than an Inch long, and reach one third Part of an Inch beyond the *Abdomen*.

It is too common in all *Savannas* of this Island and the *Caribes*, and seems to differ little from the Precedent.

VIII. *Locusta maxima viridis, alis latissimis.* Tab. 236. Fig. 1, 2. *Tucurubi Brasiliensibus,* Marcgr. p. 246. *An Sauterelles vertes. du Tertre.* p. 347.

This from the Head to the End of the *Abdomen* was not over an Inch long, but to the End of the Wings two Inches and a half, the Head was very small, with two black Eyes; the Legs were six, proceeding from the *Thorax*, those last two Inches and a half long, the

E e e

Wings

Wings were an Inch broad in the Middle where broadest, covering the whole Body except a very small triangular Piece near the Head over the *Thorax*.

It came amongst some Scotch Grass, brought from the *Caymanes* for the Horses, and was taken in the Stable and kept alive on Sugar and Water for some Time.

IX. *Locusta viridis media*. Tab. 236. Fig. 3.

The Middling Sort of Green Locust.

This is two Inches long, slender of Body, which was an Inch long, with two as long Processes, going from the End of the under Part of the *Abdomen*. It hath two *Antennae* pretty long, two grey Eyes; the Legs are six, the hindmost Pair longest, all over of a green Colour.

It is not very common.

X. *Locusta viridis minor*. Tab. 236. Fig. 4.

The Common Green Locust.

This is in every thing the same with the former, only of a much smaller Size, not being an Inch long; the Wings are not over one third Part of an Inch in Length, not covering half the *Abdomen*, it is all of a fine green Colour, only some black Spots or Points very small to be seen here and there.

They are common in the *Savannas*, in the Months of *December* and *January*.

I sometimes thought this might be the former not grown to its due Bigness, but afterwards found the Young ones of the former perfectly resembling them.

XI. *Locusta Cicada sonum edens; cinerea*.

I have seen an Insect very like the *Locusta viridis media* of an Ash-Colour, sing sweet, and louder than any *Cicada* I ever heard. I observ'd it at *Guanaboa*.

XII. *Mantis major viridis, alis subtus coccineis*. An *Grosse Mouche belle en perfection*. *Rochef. p. 158?* *Sauterelles rouffes, du Tertre. p. 347.*

This *Mantis* (agreeing with all the others of its Kind in most Parts) has Wings of a fine scarlet Colour, with green Sheaths on them, 'tis two Inches long, and all over of a green Colour.

I found it on the Branch of a Tree in *St. Anne's* near the Ruins of old *Sevilla*.

XIII. *Mantis minor viridis*. Tab. 236. Fig. 5. *Gaayara Brasil. Marcgr. p. 246?*

'Tis lesser in all its Parts, and has no scarlet Wings.

I found it on *Mount-Diablo*, going to the North-side.

XIV. *Cimex sylvaticus færens, viridis, Triangularis.* Tab. 237. Fig. 15. & 16.

This has an almost triangular Body, a small Head, two *Antenne*, two Prickles standing out against one another on the upper Region of the *Thorax*, six Legs, and is all over of a Grass green Colour, a little whitish underneath. When it is kept it turns to a dark brown Colour. It smells very strong and unfavourily.

It leaps from Bush to Bush in the *Savannas*.

XV. *Idem Medius fuscus.*

XVI. *Idem Minor.* Tab. 237. Fig. 22

These differ only from the Precedent in being lesser, and of a brown Colour.

XVII. *Cimex sylvestris oblongus, e coccineo & nigro variegatus, supina parte Cruce Sti Andreae notatus.* Tab. 237. Fig. 29, 30.

A *Cimex* of a scarlet Colour with a white St. Andrew's Cross on its Back.

This is one third Part of an Inch in Length, has two short *Antenne*, six Legs, is all scarlet, only towards the Tail black, and some black Spots elsewhere, and a white St. Andrew's Cross going down its Back, the Belly is whitish.

It is very often to be met with amongst Flowers.

XVIII. *Cimex minor ceruleus, lineis albis varius, testudinis forma.* Tab. 237. Fig. 36, 37.

This small *Cimex* is almost round, the Back is of a fine purple, or deep blue Colour; in which, here and there are many waved white Lines, making it somewhat like the fine Land-Tortoisshells of *America*. The Belly is whitish and the Legs are six.

'Tis not very common.

XIX. *Blatta major cinerea.* Tab. 237. Fig. 25, 26. *Cacarootch, Smith. Virg. p. 149. Blatta molendinaria ab Insula Jamaica allata major. Raij Hist. Insect. p. 68. Cockroches of Ligon, p. 42. 62. Aravers. de Lery, Laet. p. 555. Ravets. Tertre. p. 350. Ravet le plus gros, Rochef. p. 271.*

The Cockroche.

These are of two Sorts, as are the English *Blatta* winged and not winged, Male and Female: They are much larger than the English, grey, with black Spots on the Wings, and do much Hurt to Cloaths, &c. getting into Chests where they lie, going thro' almost any Slit by the thin Make of their Bodies. They leave a very unfavoury Smell behind them.

They come to your Bed in the Night and bite you, *Ligon*, and eat Hangings. *id.* They creep into Chests where they eat every thing, and defile it with their ill scented Dung. *Smith. p. 149.*

They eat Bread, raw and drest d Meat, Linen, Books, &c. *Tertre.*

This is the *Blatta domestica, Luzon. Nocturna. Hisp. Cucca & Cucaracha, Laff. Barata. Indus Ipis & Baucocang Kamel. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 48. N^o. 9.* which are said to be very devouring, to appear in the Night only, and that

that the Indians drink their Ashes in Physick, bruise and mix them with Sugar and apply them to Ulcers and Cancers to suppurate. It's also said they are given to kill Worms in Children.

XX. *Blatta major fusca*. Tab. 237. Fig. 9, 10, 11, 12. *Ravets les plus petits Roches*.

These are in every Part smaller, brown, and perhaps the Young of the former. They are express'd in their differing Forms at Fig. 9, 10, 11, and 12. Tab. 237.

XXI. *Gryllus Campestris*, Mouffet. p. 134. Raij, p. 167. Tab. 236. 6 *Grillos de Gomara*, cap. 69.

The Field Cricket.

This is not an Inch long and pretty broad, it hath two half Inch long *Antenna*, two small globular Eyes, six Legs, the hindmost Pair being twice as long as the others, and prickly, all taking their Beginning from the *Thorax*, the Wings membranaceous, covering not half the *Abdomen*, all of a brown Colour. The *Abdomen* is blackish, having two fork'd *Appendices*, each one third Part of an Inch long; of a light red-dish brown Colour, and two others coming out below them, longer, and of a darker brown Colour, and made like the *Antenna* of Butterflies.

They are very common in the Town *Savanna*, where they make Burroughs for themselves, and a very great Noise all Night.

I find this Cricket mention'd by *Ligon*, p. 65. who tells us, that in *Barbados* are Animals no bigger than Crickets, lying all Days in Holes and hollow Trees, making in the Night a Noise, and in *Terra Australis incognita*. *Giros*, ap. *Purchas*, p. 1465. *Lopez de Gomara* says, that they were found in Baskets amongst the other Provisions of the Indians.

CHAP. IV.

Of BEETLES.

I. *Scarabeus major e fusco niger, splendens*. Tab. 237. Fig. 3.

The large plain Scarabæus.

This has a small Head, tho' as large it self as the Top of ones Finger; the *Thorax* is pretty large, that and the Head make one third Part of an Inch, and the Wings two Thirds more in Length. 'Tis about half as broad, as it is in Length, blackish brown all over, and smooth. The Legs are six, much about three quarters of an Inch long a-Piece, arm'd with several Prickles, the Eyes very small and spherical.

It is very ordinarily flying about at Night making a very great Noise.

Dorres are said by an *Anonymus* Portugal of *Brasile* ap. *Purchas*, p. 1320. to be found in that Country.

II. *Scarabeus major niger, splendens area triangulari inter elytra sita donatus.* Tab. 237. Fig. 2.

Another plain Beetle, with a triangular Piece between the two Sheaths for the Wings.

This is smaller than the former in all its Parts, more shining and black, and has a triangular shining Piece between the two Sheaths of the Wings, about a third Part of an Inch in Length.

'Tis as ordinary as the former.

III. *Scarabeus major niger tricornis.* Tab. 237. Fig. 4, 5. *Nasicornis tauroroceros Marianus splendens Castanei coloris, Terra Mariana Hist. Nost. seu Act. Phil. N^o. 271. p. 814. 45.* It is Combhorn'd, antennis pectnatis. *Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 24. N^o. 10.* Brown-Maryland Bull, *Rhinoceros, Ej. Cat. Topic. Class. p. 93.*

A *Scarabæus* with one Horn like a *Rhinoceros* going between the Eyes, and two Horns on each Side above it.

This agrees with the others in all things, only it has two grey Eyes, a third Part of an Inch long process or crooked shining Horn, rising on the fore Part of the Head like the Horn of a *Rhinoceros* between, and below two others shorter and straighter than it, and a little above it.

'Tis as common as the former.

VI. *Scarabeus maximus platyceros, Taurus, nonnullis aliis, Lucanus, seu Cervus volans.* *Mus. Suammerd. p. 30.* *Scarabeus Cervus volans, the Stag-Fly. Raij Hist. p. 74.*

The Stag-Fly.

I had the Head of one of these given me which was brought from Carolina, and others said to be found in Jamaica.

V. *Scarabeus e rubro cinereus minor, maculis nigris notatus.* Tab. 237. Fig. 7. 8.

A grey *Scarabæus* inclining to a red with black Spots on it.

This is about two Thirds of an Inch long, one third broad, the Head is small, the Eyes are reddish, the *Thorax* Rhombidal, having a Piece going in between the two Wing-sheaths. It is all of a grey Colour, with black Spots on its upper Side, and hath six Legs as other *Scarabæi*.

'Tis to be found with the former.

VI. *Scarabeus e rubro fuscus minor, alarum vaginis striatis.*

A small reddish brown *Scarabæus*.

This is as big as the End of ones little Finger, roundish, smooth, the Sheaths of the Wings striated, with little Cavities in them, and Lines between, the Eyes are of an Ash-colour, and the whole Body of a Chestnut or dark brown Colour inclining to red.

It is very common.

VII. *Scarabeus minor e viridi nigricans alarum, vaginis striatis.* Tab. 237. Fig. 9.

This is three quarters of an Inch long, and flat, the *Thorax* has several little Holes or Cavities on its upper Part, and the Sheaths of the Wings are striated with one Line rais'd, and two Lines of small Impressions between; all of a blackish green or blue Colour, it has six Legs.

'Tis as common as the former.

VIII. *Scarabeus minor, ex argenteo luteus, maculis nigris splendens.* Tab. 237. Fig. 38.

This is about one third of an Inch long, as thick as a Goose Quill, of a yellowish white Colour, shining with two black Spots on the *Thorax*, and four on the two Sheaths for the Wings.

'Tis as common as the two others.

IX. *Scarabæis affine formicæ simile Insectum.*

This is one third Part of an Inch long, the *Abdomen* and *Thorax* join'd very easily together, all of a shining black Colour, it has four Legs from near the *Abdomen*, and one Pair from the fore Part of the *Thorax*.

'Tis not very common.

X. *Scarabeus medius fuscus, thorace anguloso, lucem emittens.* Tab. 237. Fig. 1. Biffas or Bromas. Pet. Martyr. Cievaz, Glow-worms of Oviedo, Summary, ap. Eden. 222. Cocuyos, ej. Coron. p. 37. Fiery Worms (in Ternate) flying in the Air, no bigger than English Flies, Drake, 740. *Scarabæorum* genus. Laet. p. 5. Memoa Brasil. Marcgr. p. 258. Flies shining like Glow-worms of Sandys, Purchas, 1328. *Cucuius & Noctiluca.* Petr. Martyr. *Mouches luisantes.* Loubere. p. 46. *Arbor admiranda* 27a. *Muscarum splendentium.* Jonst. Dendr. p. 471. *Arbor Muscarum splendentium.* Chabr. 599. app. Cuyero. Linschot. Descr. de L' Amerique. *Mouches lumineuses de Rochef.* p. 154. *Mouches luisantes du Tertre.* p. 280.

The Fire-Fly.

This was more than an Inch long, all over of a brown or Chestnut Colour, the Head was small, blackish, with two Eyes, and two prickly jointed *Antennæ*. The *Thorax* was near an oblong square, the narrowest Part being towards the Head, and two extant Angles or Prickles towards the *Abdomen*, where were two oval, grey, transparent Spots, whence issues its Light; it had six Legs going from the *Thorax*; the *Abdomen* was taper'd from its Origin to a round End.

They fly about every where in the Savannas, and about Woods in the Night.

The Women work by them, and Indians travel with them fasten'd to their Feet and Heads. Ov. Sum. The same, in his *Coronica*, says the Indians spin, weave, boil, paint, dance, &c. by their Light in the Night. They hunt *Hutias* with them in the Night, and fish; tied to their great Toes and Hands they travel as with Flambeaux and Torches. The Spaniards read Letters by them. They kill the Mosquito's which hinder them from Sleep, and for this Reason the Indians carry them to their Houses, more than for Light. They take them with Firebrands, when calling them by

by their Name; they come to the Light; or with Branches, not being able to rise when knock'd down by them, whosoever anoints his Hands or Face with these, Stars seem to burn, frightening People; a marvelous Water, he fancies, would come from them if distill'd.

This Fly hath four Lights, two about the Eyes and two under the Wings; it is likewise a Scarabæus, it hunts and takes the Musquitos. The Inhabitants take these Fire-Flies by carrying in the Night a Fire-brand, and on a high Place turning it round, and crying *Cucuje, Cucuje*, but likelier they come thither as other Flies, when throwing the Fire-brand on the Ground, they are caught lighting thereby, or when by a great Bough they are struck to the Ground, and so caught, their Wings being sheathed, or by throwing either it or a Cloth on them. They are carried Home and the Door shut, they hunt the Mosquitos and take them about the Persons that sleep in Hamacks. The Inhabitants spin, &c. by this Light. Their Light lasts till they want Food, then languishes. They let them out. Children are frightened by this Insect put on their Faces. Two of these tied to the Indians great Toes, give Light in travelling like two Candles, and one serves them to catch the *Utia, Martyr*.

They have four Wings, two whereof are hid. The Light only appears when they fly, and they are driven away by Norths, *Louberé*.

There are (near *Sofala*) innumerable Worms like Beetles, whose Tails shine in the Night like burning Coals, and are so many that they enlighten all the Air, *Sanctos ap. Purchas. i 545.*

These Insects will come to a Fire-brand in the Night, they lie still in the Day. One of these will afford Light to our Fathers to read *Mattins*, in Want of Oil and Candle, *Tertre*.

XI. *Scarabeus minimus, vaginis alarum striatis, lineis luteis & nigris, variis.*

This is not over a quarter of an Inch in Length, half as broad, the Head is small and black, the Legs are six and yellow, the *Thorax* is yellow, the Sheaths for the Wings are striated, and have black and yellow Lines running their whole Length alternatively.

I had them off of some Flowers whereon they fed in *Guanaboa*.

There is also there a *Cimex* three Quarters of an Inch long, and about one tenth Part of an Inch broad, all over, except two black *Antennæ*, of a pale yellow Colour.

'Tis as common as the former and found with it.

XII. *Cossus minimus pyramidalis, ventre albido, dorso e cinereo & fusco vario. Tab. 234. Fig. 4. 5.*

The Worm eating the dry Birds.

This was about one third Part of an Inch broad, round, and about the Bigness of a Hen's Quill, it was near an Inch long, and biggest at the Head, from whence it grew smaller to the Tail; it was made up of a great many Incisures, Rings or Sections, ten or twelve which were black or shining, and between each grew black or brown Hair, the Belly was flat, white, and had six short Feet towards the Head, whereby it had a very quick Motion; they lurk'd in the Bellies and Cavities of little dry Birds, and eat their Flesh, Cartilages, Ligaments and all except the Bones. They then took an oblong Shape of a grey Colour and came out small *Scarabæi* whose Description is as follows. The

XIII. *Scarabeolus e fusco nigricans*:

The Small Scarabæus.

This was not over a quarter of an Inch long, had six Legs, is of a dark brown or black Colour, in every thing like a Scarabæus.

It destroys all Bisket, dry'd Flesh, Corn, &c. and was a great Hindrance to my preserving dry'd Birds.

XIV. *Scarabeolus hemisphericus Cochineelifer*. Pet. Gaz. n. Tab. 1. Fig. 5. *Cochinilla* & *Coccinilla* Off. Dale: p. 539. *Cochineal*. Act. Phil. n. 176. p. 1202. & N^o. 193. where it is represented: Tab. 237. Fig. 31. is the *Chrysalis*, 33, the State in which it is in the Shops, and 32, the Beetle. *Scarabaus nigricans alarum alias rubicundarum limbis*. Mer. met. Ins. Surin. p. 2.

I was told that several Bags of Cochineel here being lain on by Privateers, had taken Life and crept about. It comes to *Jamaica* in great Plenty from *Meteque* in the Bay of *Honduras*. I think I met with this in the Clefts or *Sulci* of the Barks of that sort of *Acacia* call'd wild *Tamarinds* in *Jamaica* and before describ'd.

XV. *Scarabeolus Hemisphericus, totus luteus auri instar splendens, testudinis forma*. Tab. 237. Fig. 27. 28.

The Tortoise Fly.

This has two yellow *Antenna* one third Part of an Inch long, by which it seeks its Way; six Legs, taking their Original from the *Thorax* of a very dark yellow or Orange Colour, as was the *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, the Legs were very broad at their Ends, it was almost round and flat on the Belly, about half an Inch Diameter; the Head was bluish, the *Thorax* large, and the *Abdomen* made up of several *Annuli*. All those Parts and the membranaceous Wings, with a hard Wing Case having several Holes or Cavities in them like those of a Thimble, were raised and something of the Shape of a Tortoise in the Middle; there only being one Seam, where the Division of the two Wing Cases were separated. All over when alive 'tis of a shining yellowish Colour, with an Eye of green and some red rusty Specks here and there. The Colours were changeable, and it made a beautiful Appearance which went beyond that of any Insect I ever saw.

'Tis frequently to be met with on Trees or by the Rivers sides.

There is another Sort in every Thing the same, only the Back is altogether shining, and when dead it appears of a rusty Colour.

XVI. *Scarabaus Capricornus dictus major, viridis suave olens*. Tab. 237. Fig. 40.

The Musk Fly.

This is an Inch and a half long, has two *Antenna* above its spherical brown Eyes, above three Inches long, jointed and black, larger at Beginning, growing smaller by Degrees, consisting of about ten Joints. It has a Sort of Snout and a *Thorax*, half an Inch long, having in its Middle two small Prickles; on the under Part the *Thorax* it is larger, giving

giving original to six Legs, the last Joints of them all being broad, the *Abdomen* is tapering and made up of five *Annuli*. The Head, *Thorax* above and below, and Sheaths for the Wings (which are a little longer than the *Abdomen*) are all of a shining green Colour, the last Pair of Legs is an Inch and a half long, and the first Joints of all the Legs are reddish, the others black. The Feet have Claws, and the *Abdomen* is grey.

I met with it in a Wood, between *Rio Nuevo* and *Milk River*, in the North Side of this Island, near an old Tree which was fallen cross the Path.

It smelt very strong and not unpleasantly.

XVII. *Scarabeus Capricornus dictus major, elytris, fasciis vel Lineis albis, per dorsi longitudinem excurrentibus, variegatis. Tab. 237. Fig. 34.*

This is about an Inch long, it has a broad black Head, two reddish thick, jointed, half Inch long *Antenna*, a broad *Thorax* with few Prickles, two Sheaths for the Wings tapering towards the End of the *Abdomen* from the Head to the Tail; 'tis of a shining black Colour, with three white enamel'd Lines running its whole Length, one in the Middle, and two on each Side one; the Wings are brown, the under Part of the *Thorax* is black and white, the Legs are red, the last Pair as long as the whole Beetle.

They are found in the Woods at sometimes of the Year.

XVIII. *Scarabeus, Capricornus dictus maximus, nigricans compressus, elytris fasciis coccineis & flavis, pulcherrime variegatis. Scarabeus nigricans, & ex rubro flavoque pulchriter maculatus. Mar. Sibyll. Merian. Metamorphos. Insect. Surinam. p. 28. Tab. 28.*

I had this from *Jamaica*. Mr. Courten had one from the great River of the *Amazons* in *America*.

XIX. *Scarabeus Capricornus dictus minor, elytris ex cinereo & fusco variegatis. Tab. 237. Fig. 24.*

This is about half an Inch long and a quarter broad; the *Antennae* brown and jointed, longer than the Body and bow'd back. The Sheaths have small Protuberancies, the Legs are six, shaped as the former. All over it is of a light brown, grey, or ash Colour, with two Spots and some waved Lines of a dark brown Colour.

It is not unfrequent.

XX. *Scarabeus Capricornus dictus gracilis fuscus minor, elytris, maculis quatuor, pallide luteis, variegatis. Tab. 237. Fig. 21.*

This is near an Inch long, very slender. It hath an Inch and a half long jointed *Antenna*, six Legs, two Sheaths of a reddish brown Colour all over, only four or rather eight pale yellow Spots on both the Sheaths or Wings.

'Tis pretty common.

XXI. *Scarabeus Capricornus dictus fuscus, gracilis, minor, elytris, fasciis luteis transversis per dorsum excurrentibus, notatis*

This has two thick jointed *Antenna*, is of a darker Colour than the Precedent, has transverse *Fasciae* instead of Spots on its Back, of a yellow Colour. For Bigness, &c. it is much the same.

'Tis as frequent as the former, flying about in the Night Time.

XXII. *Hydrocantharus niger, levis, mediae magnitudinis, fimbria subflava circumdatus.* Tab. 237. Fig. 13, 14.

This was about an Inch long, of a black shining Colour, the Head, *Thorax* and *Elytra* being surrounded with a yellowish grey Margin round them. The Legs were prickly, and the Eyes hemispherical and grey.

I found it in *Jamaica*.

XXIII. *Cantharis maxima, Elytris cuprei coloris, sulcatis.* Tab. 234. Fig. 12. 13. *Aureus & pulcher Scarabeus.* Mer. met. Inf. Sur. p. 50. The large golden Saw-horn. *Serra Corn. max. Surin. e viridi aureo refulgens.* Pet. Mem. p. 10. 25.

This was two Inches long, near an Inch broad. It had two hemispherical reddish colour'd Eyes. The *Thorax* was green, smooth, shining, with two large Copper-colour'd Spots. The Sheaths of the Wings were furrow'd longways, with little Cavities between.

I had it from *Jamaica*.

Ear-rings or Ornaments are made of the *Elytra* or Sheaths of the Wings of this *Cantharis*. I was assured by one from whom I had one of these Ear Ornaments, that the changeable green shining Colour of them, sparkled, shone and gave an extraordinary Lustre and Ornament to those who danced with them in the Sun, in *Guiney*, where they are used for that Purpose.

XXIV. *Cantharis major, capite & thorace cavitatibus donatis, elytris levibus.* Tab. 234. Fig. 7, 8.

This was about an Inch and a half long, the *Thorax* where broadest half as broad, the Head had two black jointed globular *Antenna*. It had two grey, large hemispherical Eyes, it was pounced, or had Cavities or Holes in it like those of a Thimble, as had also the *Thorax*. The *Abdomen* taper'd, and the *Elytra* were smooth. The Legs were six, and of a Copper shining colour. The whole Body was of a shining green Colour, as other *Cantharides*.

I had it from *Jamaica*.

XXV. *Scarabeus e curculionum genere, proboscide longa deorsum arcuata, elytris fasciis albis & luteis, variegatis.* Tab. 237. Fig. 35.

This is about an Inch long, the Head small and black, bow'd downwards, the Eyes are spherical and black, the *Antenna* grey, one third Part of an Inch long. It hath several small Rifings on the Sheaths which are two thirds of an Inch long, with two white Belts or *Fasciae*, and as many yellow on them; the under Part of the *Thorax* is large, yellow and white. It hath three Pair of black Legs, broad at the Ends and grey. The Wings are brown, and the *Thorax* is made up of several *Annuli*.

It is to be found with the former.

XXVI.

XXVI. *Idem minor, niger, maculis albis.* The Name expresses the Differences from that just foregoing.

XXVII. *Scarabeus, e curculionum genere, proboscide longa deorsum arcuata, elytris fasciis luteis, & e viridi albidis splendentibus, variegatis.*

This was the same in all Respects, saving that the Belts or *Fasciae* on the Sheaths were yellow, and of a whitish green shining Colour, instead of white and yellow as the Precedent.

It is found with the former.

XXVIII. *Scarabeus capricornus dictus maximus, fuscus, Cervi volantis, cornubus rectis, brevibus, introrsum dentatis.* Tab. 237. Fig. 6. *Scarabei ex vermibus ligno putrido inclusis.* Mer. met. Inf. sur. p. 24. The greater red dish Surinam, Goat Chaffer, *Capricornus major & minor surinamensis rufescens.* Pet. Mem. Jan. 1709. p. 10, 20, 21. who tells us, that the Horns in the Beetle come from the Teeth of the Worm.

This had the Face of the common Stag-Fly, only it was every Way larger, being above two Inches and a half long. The Horns were streight, half an Inch long, and had one Tooth on each of their Fore-sides. The Eyes were large, oval and grey. The *Thorax* had many extant Prickles, and was angular. It had *Antennae* very near as long as the Body, and was all over of a Chestnut Colour.

I had it in *Jamaica*, where I was told it came out of rotten Wood, and is probably hatch'd from the Cotton-Tree Worm before describ'd.

XXIX. *Scarabeolus hemisphaericus, elytris luteis, maculis nigris notatis.*

This is of the Common Size of the European Lady-Cow, the fore Part of the Head is whitish, the underside of the Body black, the Sheaths of the Wings yellow, each having two larger and two lesser black Spots on them.

I brought it from *Jamaica*.

XXX. *Idem minor non maculatus totus luteus.*

This is the same only lesser in every Part, being not half so big, and having no black Spots on the Sheaths of the Wings.

I had it with the former.

C H A P. V.

Of *Eruca*, *Aurelia*, or, *Coffins*, *Butterflies*, and *Phalena*, or *Moths*.

I. **E** *Ruca minor lutea, maculis nigris notata. Tab. 238. Fig. 8, 9.*

The common Yellow Caterpillar.

Its Bigness is as that of a Goose Quill, it is about an Inch long, of a yellowish Colour, having here and there black Spots on it, after it attains its due Growth it becomes the,

II. *Aurelia triangularis purpurea, lineis luteis notata,*

The common triangular Aurelia. Tab. 238. Fig. 10.

This is almost triangular, about half an Inch long, and one fourth Part of an Inch broad at broadest, having here and there some Angles and Eminences, and is sharp at both Ends; it is of a purple Colour with some yellow Streaks. When the Worm or Caterpillar has fed it self full it creeps to a Place free from Wind, and there fastens one End to the under Part of a Stone, Twig, &c. and the other End hangs in a String like that of a Spider's Web, where it takes this Figure and comes out.

III. *Papilio sulphureus, maculis argenteis & fuscis notatus. Tab. 239. Fig. 11 & 12. Papilio sulphurea-Jamaicensis major. Raij Hist. Inf. p. 112.*

The common yellow Butterfly.

This was about an Inch long from the Head to the Tail, about twice as much from Wing to Wing extended; it had six Feet, three of each side, it had two brown *Antennæ*, three quarters of an Inch long went out of its brown Head, and two large brown globular Eyes. It had hanging out of its Mouth a long spiral twirling *Proboscis*, of a brown Colour; the Body was cover'd over with a long yellow Down and the Wings with a shorter, there were in the Middle Part of each of the four Wings, two silver Spots or Eyes, inclosed in a brown, Circle, or *Iris*, besides several other brown Spots or Lines, here and there, especially on the Margin of the Wings on the upper sides. On that Pair of Wings nearest the Head, or the upper Pair, were by the out side, two brown Spots as big as a large Pin's Head.

The *Eruca* of this Butterfly above described, N^o. I. feeds on what they call here Wild Indigo, or *Sena minor herbacea, plerumq; hexaphylla, folio obtuso. Cat. Jam. p. 14. and of this History, p. 41.*

They are the most common of all Butterflies.

IV. *Papilio minor luteus alis ad Angulum exteriorem fuscis. Tab. 239. Fig. 27. 28, An Papilio Marianus minor luteus extremitatibus superne, nigris, Mus. Pet. N^o. 504. p. 49?*

The smallest yellow, brown and white Butterfly.

The Body is not over half an Inch long, and of a brown Colour, the *Antennæ* are one third Part of an Inch long and brown, the Legs small, the Wings four, the Tips of the first Pair above are brown, the other Parts are yellow, with one brown Stroke, and another orange at their Ends, the second Pair is all white only the round outward Margin is brown, the underside of both Pairs of Wings are yellow, 'tis not over an Inch from Wing to Wing extended, and they are about half as long.

'Tis to be met with near the River. This Sort frisks up and down never taking a long Flight.

V. *Papilio pallide luteus, alarum marginibus fuscis.*

The pale yellow or white Butterfly with brown Edges to the Wings.

The Body of this Butterfly is about three quarters of an Inch long, of a dark brown Colour, the *Antennæ* of the same Colour, and half an Inch long, the Wings of a pale yellow or rather white, the Margin of the first Pair being brown, the Wings four, an Inch and a half distant when extended, and about three quarters of an Inch broad.

They are very common all the Year in the Savannas.

VI. *Papilio minor albidus, alis supina parte maculis coccineis & nigris variegatis.*

A small white Butterfly with scarlet Spots and some few black ones.

This is in Body three quarters of an Inch long, whitish with black Spots, has two round black Eyes, the Wings from End to End extended, are an Inch and half long and half as broad. They are on the upper side, of a white Colour, with many scarlet colour'd Spots and some black ones, underneath of a scarlet Colour with some black ones likewise.

'Tis common in the Savannas, frisking up and down, and taking no long Flight.

VII. *Papilio major, alis e flavo albidis, superioribus marginibus fuscis.* Tab. 236. Fig. 11, & 12. *Elegans Papilio, Mer. met. Inf. surin. p. 51.* The Surinam Brimstone Butterfly. *Papilio Surinamensis flavus. Pet. Mem. Cur. 1708. p. 189. An Papilio Surinamensis e flavedine albescens. Ej. ib. N^o. 1.* or, the whitish Surinam Butterfly. *Mer. met. Inf. Surin. Tab. 58.*

The whitish Butterfly.

This is three quarters of an Inch long, and an Inch and half from the Tip of one Wing to the other extended; the Head, *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, blackish brown, the *Thorax* large, the Eyes spherical and chrystallin, the Legs six issuing from the *Thorax*, Wings four, those under of a whitish yellow Colour, above white, the Edges of the upper brown or blackish; the *Antennæ* are half an Inch long.

I found it in *Jamaica*.

I believe this to be rather a Variety in Sex, than a differing Insect from that above describ'd, N^o. III. and that *Merian* hath figur'd it twice, viz. p. 51 and 58.

VIII. *Papilio Jamaicensis major, alis amplissimis, media parte fulvis, cum nervis nigris, marginibus nigris maculis & punctis albis crebris pulchre respersis.* Raij Hist. Inf. p. 138. Tab. 239. Fig. 5, 6. *Papilio Carolinianus rufescens limbis nigris albis guttulis aspersis.* Pet. Mus. p. 52. N^o. 527. An *Papilio nova Angliæ Aurantiacus, maculis albis limbis & venis angustis nigricantibus.* Ejusd. ib. p. 51. N^o. 525. An *Papilio Marianus aurantiacus maculis albis limbis & venis latis nigricantibus.* Ej. N^o. 526.

The common ferrugineous black Butterfly with white Spots.

This is an Inch long in the Body, has two *Antennæ* three quarters of an Inch long, largest at the farther End, a long black *Proboscis*, two hemispherical black Eyes, the Breast is large and its Head black, with white Spots, the Breast is Prominent giving Original to its Legs and four Wings, the last Pair being two Inches long when extended, having black Nerves or Ribs running through them, of a rusty ferrugineous Colour, the Margins round being black with white Spots, the Body is of a rusty Colour, made up of seven *Annuli* as other Butterflies.

'Tis very common in all the Seasons of the Year in the *Savannas*.

They are sometimes smaller in all their Parts, which perhaps are Males.

IX. *Papilio Jamaicensis major fulvescens imis alis, limbo nigro, guttulis albis asperso cinctis.* Raij Hist. p. 139, *Papilio Carolinianus rufescens, albis guttulis aspersis, bimaculatus.* Pet. Mus. p. 52. N^o. 528.

It is found with the former,

X. *Papilio mediæ magnitudinis alis utrinque fulvis supina parte maculis rotundis nigris, prona argenteis oblongis splendentibus, notatus,* Tab. 239. Fig. 23, 24. *Papilio media, alis pronis præsertim interioribus maculis oblongis argenteis perbelle depictis* Raij Hist. p. 136. *Pulchra Papilio, quarum latus interius croceo, exterius flavo, rubicundo, fusco tinctum erat colore adperso maculis argenteis.* Mer. Met. Inf. surin. p. 25. Mem. Cur. p. 295. N^o. 34. 1708.

The same with black Spots above, and silver ones beneath.

This for Bigness, Shape, Colour, &c. is the same or very little different from the former, only on the upper side of the Wings are a great many roundish black Spots, and underneath are a great many oblong silver ones, as if, or better than if they had been silver'd over by the best Artificer, and besides there are two long scarlet Spots on the Foremost Parts of the first Pair of Wings.

This is very common during the Season for Flowers.

There is a Variety of this larger, which perhaps may be the Female.

XI. *Idem pluribus maculis nigris utrinq; notatus.*

The same with more black Spots above and beneath.

This is somewhat smaller than the two foregoing Sorts and withal hath black Spots both on the upper and under Sides of the Wings, which are longer, and not so broad as those of the Precedent.

'Tis

'Tis not so common as the foregoing Sorts.

XII. *Papilio minor e fulvo fuscus, oculatus.* Tab. 239. Fig. 28, 29.

A small dark brown colour'd Butterfly, with black Spots like Eyes and some rusty Marks.

The Body of this Fly is not over half an Inch long, of a dark brown Colour, changeable to green; 'tis about an Inch and an half from the Point of one Wing to that of the other extended, and each Wing is about half as broad, the upper side is dark brown, changeable to green, with one large round, black Eye or Spot, with a blue Speck like a Pupil, a reddish or rusty colour'd Iris, and some more of the same colour'd, and pale Marks; the underside in every thing is the same, only lighter colour'd, and hath an *Area* or *Fascia* on it of a light Colour, which varies in Bigness.

'Tis to be met with plentifully in the *Savannas* where it frisks up and down taking no long Flight.

XIII. *Papilio major utrinque fulvus, alis subtus lineis aliquot fuscis, undatis, notatis.* Tab. 239. Fig. 21, 22.

The Saffron, or, rusty colour'd Butterfly.

This is three quarters of an Inch long, has half an Inch long *Antenna*, six legs, two dark brown hemispherical Eyes; the Wings are four, two Inches from the End of one to the End of the other extended, and about half as long, above of a shining Saffron or deep rusty Colour, and of a paler, with some wav'd brown Spots underneath.

It is very common among the Flowers after a rainy Season.

XIV. *Papilio major cinereus, alis oculis sex donatis, lineis fuscis & fulvis crebris undatis oblique ductis, variegatis.* Tab. 239. Fig. 13, 14. *An Papilio Alpinus, ex albo nigroq; variegatus, iride rubente oculatus.* Pet. Mus. p. 49. N^o. 502. *An Papilio Alpina major, alis albicantibus exterioribus maculis, nigris notatis, interioribus Maculis ophthalmioidibus, iride rubra.* Raij. Hist. p. 189.

The light colour'd brown Butterfly, with rusty Spots and dark brown colour'd waved Lines.

This has a dark brown colour'd, three quarters of an Inch long Body, half an Inch long *Antenna*, four Wings two Inches long when extended from End to End, three quarters of an Inch and more deep, above of a light brown colour, with black and waved Lines, rusty colour'd Spots, some few black ones and some whitish; the underside is the same only paler, and the Body white, with six Legs.

'Tis very common every where after Rain.

XV. *Papilio caudatus Jamaicensis nigrescens, utrinq; ex viridi aureo splendide striatus.* Pet. Mus. p. 50. N^o. 509. Tab. 239. Fig. 11, 12. *Venusta Papilio, variis picta coloribus, nigro, viridi, cæruleo & albo, atque auri & argenti instar fulgens.* Mer. Met. Inf. Surin. p. 29. The green streak'd Jamaica. page. Pet. Mem. Cur. Oct. 1708. p. 292.

The

The black and green changeable colour'd Butterfly.

This is not an Inch long in the Body, of a dark brown Colour, the *Antenna* almost an Inch long, the Ends of the extended Wings are distant two Inches and an half, the second pair of Wings are an Inch and a half long, from their Beginning to the End of their *Appendices* which are a quarter of an Inch long, the under side of the Body is grey, the upper Part of the Wings is blackish, with transverse Strokes of a shining green changeable Colour, having one large Spot with an Eye of purple, on the under side of the same, but much lighter. Besides the two one quarter of an Inch long *Appendices*, are several others smaller along the Margin of the second pair of Wings.

'Tis to be met with in the inland Woods, whence 'tis blown by the Norths into the *Savanna's*, tho' not very commonly.

'Tis one of the most elegant Sorts of Butterflies I ever saw.

XVI. *Papilio major e viridi nigricans alis laciniatis, quarum superiorum margines utrinque maculis luteis notantur, inferiores annulis croceis insigniuntur.* Tab. 239. Fig. 19, 20. *An Papilio nigricans & ex albo rubroque maculata.* Mer. met. Inf. surin. p. 17. Red spotted, black Carol. *Papilio dentatus niger, surin. maculis rubris.* Pet. Mem. Cur. Oct. 1708. p. 239?

The dark brown colour'd Butterfly inclining to green, with yellowish Spots round the Margin.

The Body of this Butterfly is near an Inch long, black or dark brown above, tho' underneath it has all along *Thorax* and Belly scarlet Spots; it is two Inches and a half from the End of one Wing to that of the other, being both extended; the Wings are four, and they are about an Inch deep and wav'd. All the upper side is of a dark brown Colour or black and green changeable, with pretty large yellowish Spots round the Margin of both Pairs; the undersides are of the same Colour, only has several scarlet Spots within the yellow ones, and the Ribs are black. This Fly has a spiral long black *Proboscis*.

'Tis not uncommon in most Places about the Town.

XVII. *Papilio maximus odoratus, oculatus, alis utrinque e fusco purpureis, lineis undatis fuscis variegatis.* Tab. 236. Fig. 13, 14.

The largest brown and purple sweet smelling Butterfly.

The Body of this Butterfly is not over an Inch long, 'tis big, and all except the Head cover'd over with a brown Wool pretty long, the Head has two Inches long *Antenna*, and two hemispherical large Eyes, the *Thorax* is large and gives original to six long Legs; the Joint next the Body or Thigh being cover'd with a long downy Wool, the other Joints being brown. It hath four Wings, when extended from the one to the others End they are three or four Inches long, and an Inch and a quarter broad, covering much more than the *Abdomen*. Underneath they are of a fine purple Colour, variegated with brown Lines, waved and changeable, and have some brown Marks at their Margin, above of the same Colours but they are darker. They have two Spots on each of the first Wings, half way down their upper sides, with two Eyes black with a brown *Iris*. The whole Butterfly smells very

very gratefully, something like Musk or *Vagnilias*; the Ends of the Wings are waved, laciniated or jagged.

It is frequently to be met with in large waste Houses, Churches, &c. in Jamaica.

XVIII. *Papilio maximus fuscus, margine laciniato, alis maculis magnis oblongis e luteo pallide virescentibus utrinque notatis, prona parte fasciis fulvis transversis & oblique ductis, insignitis.* Tab. 239. Fig. 9, 10. *Papilio Jamaicensis e fusco lutescens, subtus virescens, Croceo mixtus.* Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 13. Fig. 1. *Jamaica tricolor ejusd. cat. top. & class. p. 63.* *Papilio diurnus flavescens, pulchriter splendens, viridibus maculis ornatus.* Mer. met. Inf. Surin. p. 2. or, the Grass Butterfly. *Papilio Surinamensis e virescente & nigredine mixtis.* Pet. mem. cur. 1708. p. 290. N^o. 13.

The largest yellow and brown Butterfly.

The Body of this is not an Inch long and small, the *Antennæ* are black, three quarters of an Inch long, the Eyes brown, the Body black, above, whitish underneath. The Legs are six, the Thighs, Belly and Breast have a white down, the Wings are four, two Inches and a half from End to End extended, and one Inch and a quarter long, being waved on the Ends, and having one large *Appendix* there, they are of a dark brown Colour, with large yellow *Area* or Fields and Spots on the upper side, of the same lighter or yellowish green rusty Colour and white underneath, making a very pretty Variety.

They are to be met with very often, especially in the Woods.

XIX. *Papilio minor nigricans, alis fasciis oblongis quinque, & maculis parvis luteis utrinque donatis, interioribus prona parte maculis quibusdam coccineis parvis insignitis.* Tab. 239. Fig. 15, 16. *Papiliones ex atro maculata & transparentes,* Merian. met. Inf. Surin. p. 19. *Guava longale.* *Papilio longipennis, Surinam. niger campis transparentibus.* Pet. mem. cur. 1708. p. 294. N^o. 29. *An Papilio nigricans cujus duæ anteriores alæ sulphureo, duæ posteriores coccineo erant imbutæ colore.* Merian. met. Inf. Surin. p. 30. *The Tricolor longale.* *Papilio longipennis, Surin. e nigro luteo ac inferius rubro mixtus.* Pet. ib. N^o. 31. *Papilio Surinamensis ex aurantio nigro luteoque mixtus.* Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 12. Fig. 8. *Vincent's surinam. long tricolor, ej. Cat. Top. & Class. p. 93?*

A smaller yellow and brown Butterfly, with scarlet Spots.

This is not over a quarter of an Inch long, the Body very slender, the *Antennæ* black, almost three quarters of an Inch long, the Head, Breast and *Abdomen* (which is made up of *Annuli*) of a yellowish and brown Colour mix'd, the Ends of the Wings extended distant from each other two Inches, not over half an Inch deep; they are four, and are on both sides dark brown, with yellow intermix'd longways, and on each Pair of Wings near the *Thorax* are one long and four round scarlet Spots.

They are a very fine Ornament to the Woods of Jamaica with their various Colours, and are frequently to be met with there.

XX. *Papilio major fuscus caudatus, alis supinis tribus fasciis transversis, albidis, obliquis, exterioribus tribus maculis albis ad angulum*

*extremum notatis, pronis, fasciis crebris, obliquis, albis fulvis & purpurascens-
tibus variegatis. Tab. 239. Fig. 1, 2.*

The dark brown colour'd Butterfly, with waved lighter brown Lines.

This is not over half an Inch long, the Body of a dark brown Colour, the *Antenna* almost as long, of the same Colour, more than two Inches from Wing to Wing extended, and half as much each Wing is long counting the *Appendix* which is to the second Pair of Wings. They are of a dark and light brown Colour waved and pleasantly mix'd, each of the upper Wings at the upper Angles have three whitish Spots, and each of the *Appendices* have a scarlet Spot, the Horns and under Part of the Body are white, the underside of the Wings light brown, white and purple changeable, and very curiously intermix'd.

This is sometimes, but very seldom, to be met with in Woods, where it takes no great Flight, only from Leaf to Leaf.

XXI. *Papilio caudatus major fuscus, alis utrinque striis & maculis e caeruleo virescentibus insignitis, interioribus maculis & lineis coccineis notatis. Tab. 239. Fig. 17, 18. Venusta Papilio. Page de la Reine. Mer. met. Inf. Surin. p. 43. Red-streak'd Maryland Page. Papilio caudatus Marianus fuscus, striis pallescentibus, linea & maculis sanguineis subtus ornatus. Pet. mem. cur. 1708. p. 239. N^o. 24. Mus. Pet. N^o. 508.*

The Body of this Butterfly is blackish, and underneath variegated with white. The Wings were two Inches and a half long, counting from the setting on the Shoulders to the End of their *Appendices* or Tails. They are of a brown Colour on each side, with yellowish green Lines and one large Spot in their Middle, and lesser Spots on their Margins. The under Pair of Wings hath two long scarlet Lines and several scarlet Spots on their under sides, and two scarlet Spots on their upper sides.

I brought it from Jamaica.

XXII. *Papilio mediae magnitudinis, alis supina parte fuscis, ad angulum exteriorem unica area lutea notatis, infra lineis albidis purpureis & fuscis undatis variegatis. Tab. 239. Fig. 3, 4.*

A middle siz'd Butterfly, with one large and long yellow Belt on the first Pair of Wings.

This is an Inch long in the Body, the Eyes reddish brown, the Horns as if white enamell'd, the *Antenna* brown and almost an Inch long, the Legs six, the upper Part of the Body brown, the under Part white, the Wings four, two Inches distant from End to End when expanded, on the upper Part altogether brown, except on the first Pair of Wings, which have long yellow Belts or Streaks, and two small yellow Spots the under side is brown and purple waved, except two pale yellow Belts answering the yellow Streaks on the upper Part of the first pair of Wings.

'Tis now and then, tho' rarely to be met with, in the Woods.

XXIII.

XXIII. *Papilio minor*, alis fuscis ad exortum fulvis, & fascia transversa alba, ad exteriorem angulum, notatis. Tab. 239. Fig. 25, 26. *Papilio Cartagenius nigrescens* alba linea prope extremitatibus alarum. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. vi. Fig. 7. The black Darien Butterfly with two Spots. Ej. Cat. Top. & Class. p. 93.

This is much the same only less, the Wings are all of a dark brown Colour, with two large Spots at their Ends, and two Saffron colour'd Streaks at their Beginnings.

'Tis common with the former, and was sent from Cartagena on the Continent of America, to Mr. Petiver.

XXIV. *Papilio ingens* alis utrinque fuscis, supina parte cærulescentibus & duabus lineis undatis flavescentibus prope extremitates insignitis, prona parte oculatis & lineis flavescentibus variegatis. Parvus Atlas Merian. Met. Inf. Surin. p. 23. *Papilio Surinamensis maximus* subtus perbelle oculatus & marmoreatus. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 28 Fig. 1. Buff Atlas ejusd. Mem. Cur. 1708. p. 292. N^o. 22. Vincent's large Surinam Peacock's Eye. Ej. Cat. Top. & Class. p. 93.

This is about six Inches long from Wing to Wing extended and about three from the Head to the End of the Wings. The upper Wings are dark brown, excepting two parallel waved Lines of Fasciæ of a yellowish Colour towards their Outsides, and a large Field or Area of changeable blue towards the Body continued to the under Pair of Wings, which are all of that Colour except their exterior Parts, which are dark brown, with a yellowish Margin. The under Sides of the lower Pair of Wings have on each two Eyes, the lowermost about half an Inch Diameter, and on that Side they, as well as the upper, are of a dark brown Colour, variegated with great Numbers of yellowish Fasciæ Lines or Spots.

I found it in Jamaica where were many of the same Sort.

XXV. *Phalena maxima cinerea*, cauda & alis acutis, utrinque lineis undatis transversis, fuscis, crebris, variegatis. Panapanamucu. Marcgr. p. 249. Mouche qui a deux trompes, Roshef. p. 150. *Phalena spadiceo tincta* colore. Merian. met. Inf. Surinam. p. 14. The Sowr-sop Hawk Moth. *Accipitrina minor* Surinam. marmoreata Corpore maculato. Pet. mem. cur. 1708. p. 331. N^o. 13. An major ejusd. ib. p. 330. N^o. 12? Vel nigricans, albicans *Papilio nocturnus*. Merian. met. Inf. Surin. p. 3? Vel an magna *Phalena*, ejusd. ib. p. 38? Vel *Accipitrina longipennis cinerea* Surinam. undis nigricantibus. Pet. mem. cur. 1708. p. 330. N^o. 10. Orangespotted Hawk Moth.

The largest Night Moth of a dun Colour, or, sometimes light brown.

The Body of this is an Inch and a half long, as big as ones middle Finger, the Abdomen made up of six Annuli, tapering to the End, mark'd with yellow and white Spots. Out of the Mouth goes a very long spiral Proboscis; it has six Legs and four Wings near four Inches from one End to the other extended, the first Pair or upper far larger and longer than the under; the first are not over an Inch long, all above is of a grey Colour with waved Lines or Spots of a dirty brown or dun Colour, underneath of a light brown or grey Colour, with some few black Spots.

'Tis

'Tis common in the Night Time flying every where.

There is another Sort of this much the same in Bigness, only of a dark brown Colour, with yellow Spots here and there on it.

'Tis frequently with the former.

XXVI. *Phalena minima cinerea splendens, guttulis nigris variegata.*

A small Night Moth of a shining light brown Colour with black Spots.

This is not over a third Part of an Inch in Length of Body, nor over three quarters of an Inch from Wing to Wing extended, it has four Wings and is all over of a grey shining Colour, with black mealy Spots, the Wings are about half an Inch long.

They flutter about and kill themselves in Candles at Night when dark.

XXVII. *Eruca maxima cornuta.* Tab. 234. Fig. 6, 7.

This was upwards of four Inches long, whitish with an Eye of brown, larger than ones Thumb. It was made up of about twelve *Annuli* which were very near of an equal Bigness only ended blunt both at Head and Tail. The *Annuli* or Rings were smooth, the first had one Horn about its Middle on the upper side of the Worm, about half an Inch long, it was whitish brown at Bottom, and black and branch'd or prickly at Top; the two following Rings had on their upper sides each of them four Horns of the same Make and Colours; only about two were upwards of an Inch long and two were shorter, or about three quarters of an Inch long, placed on the upper Parts of the *Annuli*. Each subsequent Ring had about five short Horns or Prickles, black like in every Thing to the Top of the others before described, and two oval *Tracheae* on the Edges, the last *Annulus* had a larger black prickly Horn and a Flap to cover the *Anus*. On its Belly in the Middle were eight *Papillae*, at the End by the *Anus* two *Papillae*, and towards the Head were six Protuberances, *Papillae*, or Feet.

It was brought from *Jamaica*.

XXVIII. *Eruca minima e rubro fusca.*

The Worm eating the Sugar Canes.

This is not over one third of an Inch long, and not so thick as a Hens Quill, reddish brown of Colour. It is convey'd in at first by a round Hole made in the green Sugar Cane, and thence makes a two or three Inches long, round, red Cavity the length of the Cane whence when perfect it comes out.

It is in Probability a Sort of a Butterfly, Moth, Beetle or Weevill, which thrusts in the Egg, then 'tis hatch'd and feeds on this Cane till it be ready to be turn'd to an *Aurelia*, whence it comes out and leaves a greyish Skin which I have often found in the Canes so spoil'd.

The Canes so eaten are not fit to make Sugar, and therefore are ground to make Rum, or given to the Hogs to feed on.

Sometimes Ants eat into the Canes, and have their Young in them.

CHAP. VI.

Of Insects with membranaceous Wings, as Ants, Bees, Wasps, Flies, and Gnats.

I. **F**ormica maxima nigra, alata, circa arborum truncos & ramos nidificans. Tab. 238. Pragrandes formica, Merian. Met. Inf, Surinam. p. 18. Ussa etc Abbeville p. 255. An Araraa. Ej. ib? Formica edules. Laet. p. 333, & 379. Gros Fourmies, Capiana. Roulox. Baro p. 215. Poux de Bois, Tertre. p. 345. Rochefort, p. 270. Labat. (T. 2. p. 331. where they are said to feed Poultry. Formica volans, Marcgr. p. 252. Fourmis noires, Tertre. p. 344. An Fourmis Chiens. ej, ib.

These, which are very large, black and winged Ants, to avoid the great Rains which fall in some Months, and cover the Plains several Inches deep in Water, make themselves Nests on Trees with a cover'd Way for them to go up on the Lee Side of the Tree. These Nests are roundish on the out Side, plaister'd and smooth, made of light brown Earth, and are larger than a Bushel, and inwardly have many sinuous Caverns or Lodgings communicating one with another, as express'd in the Figure. Tab. 238. The Spaniards in the West-Indies have a very highly valued Medicated Earth call'd Makimaki, which I think may be made of this Nest.

I saw once on the Red-hills a Cave wherein were Indian Urns, and where was buried the Body suppos'd to be of a Spaniard or Indian which had been all eaten, excepting the Bones, by the Ants who had their Nests in this Cave. They had even enter'd the Thigh Bones by the round cartilaginous End, and eaten into the Hollow to devour the Marrow contain'd in them. If you thrust a Thigh Bone of any Creature into a common Ants Nest, the Wood Ants will come and kill the other Ants for Love of the Marrow in the Bones. If you put Sugar into a Room troubled with Bugs in Jamaica, the Ants will come for Love of the Sugar and at the same Time destroy the Bugs.

Ants far larger, building Nests like Bee-hives with Avenues or Galleries, going out insensibly to avoid Cockroches and Lizards watching them. Ligon, p. 65.

The great Ants are fricasied, Abbeville of Noronha.

These Ants are so large as to be sold in the Markets in New Granada, where they are carefully look'd after and brought up for Food. Laet. p. 333, and 379.

The Ants in Siam nestle in Trees because of the Inundations and Water, Loubere. p. 44.

Indians bake their earthen Ware by the Nests, and Surgeons sweat hydropical People with them. These Ants take Wing, Tertre.

They cut and throw down the Leaves of Trees for their Young, destroy every thing, and even Men themselves, Merian. where is a very good Cut, or Figure of them upon a Tree. p. 18.

These and all Ants (in Noronha) eat the Seeds sow'd in the Ground unless look'd after, Abbeville.

These Ants will destroy all the Seeds of a Field sow'd with Tobacco, Tertre.

Negroes feed on the Abdomen of these Ants in Brasile, Marcgr.

II. *Formica minima rubra*. *Jasure, Abbeville, p. 256. Ussaouve. Ejusd. ib. p. 255. Petites Fourmies rouges, Tertre. p. 344.*

This is much the same with the common red Ant of Europe, only smaller.

They live and nestle in Woods by the Roots of Trees, and bring up the Filth, Earth, &c. out of their Habitations as those of Europe.

These Ants make a Sort of Cochineel, *Abbeville.*

III. *Formica major rubra. An Cangheave, Abbeville. p. 256?*

This is much the same with the Precedent, only much larger.

They hurt the Inhabitants, *Abbeville.*

There are great and red Ants in *Ethiopia* that do bite, and are so many, that they do not let the Inhabitants sleep. *Bermudez, Purchas, p. 1199.*

IV. *Formica major nigra:*

This is the same with the foregoing large red Ant, only something smaller.

V. *Formica minor nigerrima sylvatica, Abdomine triangulari.*

This is as black as Jet, and hath a triangular abdomen. It is found in the Woods.

VI. *Formica fusca minima, antennis longissimis.* Little Ants, *Smith's Virginia, p. 149. Ants very little and black, Ovied. Summ. apud Eden. p. 200. Ants of Linschot, Ligon, p. 63.*

This is of a dark brown Colour, very small, and hath two very long Antenna.

They devour every thing; I attempted to preserve the Skins and Feathers of Humming Birds, and was oblig'd, to keep them from these Ants, by hanging them at the End of a String from a Pully fasten'd in the Cieling and yet they would find the Way by the Cieling to come at and destroy them.

I have seen them when one of these travelling about hath found a dead Cockroch, he hath gone back to his Hole from whence came great Numbers to it, and having some pull'd, some shov'd it towards the Mouth of their Hole, there they disjointed it to carry it in by piece-Meal, what would not go whole.

They earnestly covet Sugar. Sometimes Ants eat into Sugar Canes and hatch their young in them.

In *New-England*, for preventing the Ants doing Mischief to their Figs, the Inhabitants anoint their Frame Bottoms with Tar.

They make Hillocks in the Fields of a very hard Consistence, as high as a Man, or their Holes are under Ground far from Woods, to avoid the Ant-Bears, *Oviedo.*

Ant-hills in *Gambra* are twenty Foot high. *Jobson, p. 43:*

Ants do much Hurt to the Canary Birds at *Goa, Linschot.*

White Ants in *Senega*, make Houses like Ovens. *Aluise de Cadamosto. p. 112. ed. lat. p. 28.*

In the Fields about *Buenos Ayres*, formerly there were many Vineyards planted by the first Spanish Inhabitants, which are now ruin'd by the great Ants which eat the Fruit before it was ripe, now there are only some Vines whose Feet are defended by Water. *Feuillee. p. 246.*

Ants

Ants have all one Soul, are ubiquitaries, Cupboards are set in Hollows of Water to prevent their coming to them, and yet they will make Bridges of one another to come at them, and go up to a Ceiling to go down, to hinder this the Inhabitants tar the Strings by which any thing hangs. They inform one another of Sugar, &c. on a Table, *Ligon*. They eat their Hangings there, *id*.

Pyrard de la Val of the *Maldives*, p. 87. tells us, that there the Ants with Rats, &c. destroy their Provisions and Merchandize so as to be forc'd to make Magazines in the Sea two or three hundred Paces from Shore on Piles to hinder their Destruction, and that they are also troubled with them so as to be forc'd to use cover'd Plates.

Loubere says they are forc'd to japan the Covers of their Books in *Siam* to preserve them from the white Ants. p. 45.

Great Heaps as Haycocks are made by Ants. *Morisset. Nott. in Roulox Baro*.

The Ants are call'd *Reyes do Brasil*, because of their being every where and destroying every thing. The Negroes feed on the Bellies of them. *Marcg*.

About *Sena* near *Sofala* is a Worm call'd *Inharara*, feeding on the Ants. *Sanctos ap. Purch.* p. 1545.

VII. *Scarabæis affine Formicæ simile Insectum.* Tab. 237. Fig. 20.

This was near an Inch long, not half so broad, all over black. The Eyes were grey, the Head and *Thorax* smooth, the *Vagina* of the Wings channel'd or striated. The *Antennæ* were globular, half an Inch long. The Legs six, two pair seeming to issue from the *Abdomen*.

I had it in *Jamaica*, and apprehend it may be the same with N^o. IX. or *Scarabæis affine Formicæ simile Insectum*, describ'd in this Volume, p. 206.

VIII. *Bombylius totus e viridi cæruleus.* Tab. 240. Fig. 1. An Abeilles, bleues. *Rochef.* p. 161? *Eyreouue, Abbeville,* p. 255.

The great green Humble-Bee.

This was an Inch long from the Head to the End of the Tail, the Head was join'd by a small Thread or *Fistula* to the *Thorax* and that to the *Abdomen*, the Head was large, on each side of which were two large oval Eyes, between which arose two *Antennæ* a quarter of an Inch long, and crooked, the *Thorax* was about one third of an Inch long, and gave original to small membranaceous Wings which took their Beginning from two small round Knobs, the Feet proceeded from hence likewise they were six, the two foremost were shortest, and had two Joints, the first whereof was of a dark greenish blue Colour, as was the Head and *Thorax*; the two middlemost Legs were in every thing like the others, only longer, these two Pairs, had their second Joints cover'd with a black Hair, the third Pair of Legs were longest and very thick cover'd with a green long Hair, and all the Legs had Claws to them, standing forked and crooked. The *Abdomen* was half an Inch long and one quarter broad, it was green and had five Sections or broad Scales coming one over another. It was rough about the *Anus* and shew'd a long Sting, and had a small *Proboscis*.

It goes from Flower to Flower, and sucks something from them, making such Noise as our English Bees only stronger.

They build in Crannies of Rocks and hollow Trees, make black Wax, and have no Stings. *Rochef.*

IX. *Vespa e fusco lutea*. Tab. 240. Fig. 23. p. 284. Guespes. Rochef. p. 266. Terre. Wasps of an *Anonymus Portugal of Brasile*. Purchas, lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1320. *Avispas*, Lop. de Gomara, cap. 80.

A small brown and yellow Wasp.

This is about an Inch long, the Head is brown, only the Flap over the Mouth is yellow. The *Thorax* is brown, with some yellow Spots. It hath six yellow Feet and Legs, four membranaceous, brownish blue, shining Wings; the first pair large, covering the *Abdomen*, which is tack'd, as it were to the *Thorax*, by a very slender Pipe or *Fistula* joining them, two jointed crooked *Antennæ*. The *Abdomen* ends sharp, and is made up of several brown and yellow *Annuli* or Joints.

This is every where on moist sandy Grounds.

There is a Difference in Magnitude between the Flies of this Kind.

X. *Vespa-ichneumon media magnitudinis, tota cærulea splendens*. Tab. 240. Fig. 5.

This is the same in every respect with the following, only it is considerably less.

I had it with the former.

XI. *Vespa-ichneumon major tota cærulea splendens*. Tab. 240. Fig. 4. *Panaau-raen* Abbeville of Noronha. p. 255. *Vespa Brasil. Chalybis lucente*. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 60. Fig. 5. Steel-Wasp. *Paipai guacu*. Brasil. Marcgr. p. 255.

The long blue Bee.

The Body of this is about an Inch and half in Length, and pretty thick, thicker than a Swan's Quill, the Head has on it two jointed *Antennæ*, the first Joint blue, the rest yellow, the Eyes are large and hemispherical, the Head is join'd very easily to the Body by a small Thread or *Fistula* and so is the *Abdomen* to the *Thorax*, the uppermost Wings are largest, membranaceous, near an Inch long, the Legs six, the hindmost two Inches long, and all the whole Insect is of a very dark blue Colour, it has a tapering Snout, shining and hard.

It is to be met withal frequently amongst the Flowers, going from one to another, sucking them as Bees do.

XII. *Musca carnaria major vivipara*.

I have seen in *Jamaica* frequently a large grey Flesh-Fly, lay tapering small Worms alive, which I believe produc'd Flies like the Mother after Nourishment in a short Time.

XIII. *Musca minor cinerea alis purpureis*.

A small grey Fly.

This is smaller by much than our European Flies, has two crooked *Antennæ*, a large Head and *Thorax*, six Legs, the last pair longest, the *Thorax* and

and *Abdomen* separated by a very small Thread or *Fistula*, four membranaceous purple Wings, larger than the *Abdomen* which is all of a light brown or grey Colour.

It is commonly on sandy Ground.

XIV. *Culex e fusco cinereus major*. Marigoui ou Maringouin. Abbeville. An Jation, Ej?

The Merrywing, or, Common Musquito.

The Body of this is not over one third of an Inch long, all made up of brown and white Rings, the Legs six, the last Pair the largest, a *Proboscis* with which it sucks Blood, and two *Antenne*, the Legs have black or brown and white Rings, the Wings are of a purplish Colour, and two in Number, it looks finely in the Microscope, especially its *Antenne*, blue large Eyes, and bloody *Proboscis*.

They are every where after Rain, in a Day or two's Time, and are bred from such a frisking small Worm hatch'd in Water as Swammerdam figures in his Book of *The Generation of Insects*.

It is a very troublesome Insect, especially towards and in the Nights, as much by its Wings, making a singing Noise, as by its Biting, upon which the Places swell into a very hard Bump.

The Legs of this Insect are twice as long as the Body.

Maringouins de Rochefort, p. 265. *Du Tertre*, p. 268. They bite, with Noise. To avoid them the Inhabitants build in airy Places, or free themselves by Smoak, or rub the Part bitten with Vinegar or Lime Juice.

Musqueto and Merry-wings are called so from their humming Noise.

Hughes, p. 140. They are most troublesome in Woods, p. 141. and good for the Health in hot Places by helping Perspiration.

Mosquitos are in *Cumana*. *Laet*. p. 673.

This Insect is called *Mapiery*, and is a Plague in *Guiana*. Fire is the best Remedy, against it. *Laet*. p. 641.

The *Talapoins* have Gauze Beds to hinder their killing Cousins. *Loubere*, Tom. 2. p. 57.

The Indians make a Hole in the Sand, covering themselves in the same, to avoid the Bitings of *Moustiques*, *Lussan*. p. 268.

Maringouins, *du Tertre*, p. 268. the best Remedy is Smoke or a netted Pavillion. *An Moustiques*. Ej? p. 287?

Moscites, *Lus. Bras. Marigue Pis*. p. 38.

Nhatiu, Brasil, Marcgr. p. 257. These Flies have two Wings, sting thro' Linen, and are called *Tatium* and *Mariguoy*.

Musketos sting, *Merrywings* make a Noise, *Ligon of Barbados* p. 62.

It rains nine Months and is hot in *Takasco*, whence *Culicum copia generatur*. p. 276. *Laet*. which are very troublesome there. 277. as also *Culices* in *Guatemala*. p. 330. *Yeti ejusd.* p. 555. *Maregues, ejusd.* p. 575. who takes Notice they are found by the *Mangroves* in *Brasile*. *Maringouins de Loubere* in *Siam*. p. 45. where he says they pierce thro' *Chamois* Leather.

Mosquitoes, or, *Cousins*, says *Pyrard*. p. 87. are troublesome in the *Maldives*.

Many new Comers are troubled with *Musquetos* at *Vera Cruz*, where they swell after being bit. *Hawks*. p. 462.

Garapatas Chinchas con alas. *Gom. cap.* 67. where are reckon'd four sorts of *Mosquitos*, *cap.* 80.

The Inhabitants are troubled with Muskytos in 66° N. Lat. Forby-
sher. p. 500. Household Flies or Gnats with long Bills, prick them and
make them swell, Tomson of New-Spain, p. 449.

Muskytos are call'd by the Indians *Tequani*, Philips, at Rio de la
Hacha, p. 475.

Musketos are in *Russia*, *ib.* p. 532.

Gnats *Maragui* are in *Brasile*, the Remedies against them are Fire and
Dirt. Purchas. *Anonymus Portugal*, p. 1316. Flies and Gnats, *ej. ib. lib. 7.*
cap. 1. p. 1320. swelling the Part when the Blood is fresh and tender, with
the Fare of *Portugal*.

They make smoaky Fires all Night in *Motecaló* against Gnats and Flies,
second Dutch Voyage, *ap. Purchas.* p. 714.

Muskitas of *Davies* at *Selinama*, *ap. Purchas.* p. 1287.

Culices colonias in locis palustribus sitas infestantes. Petr. Martyr. who says
they were hunted by the Fire-flies.

Coulsins and *Mouchérons* are troublesome about *Astracan*, Lambert. p. 149.

Flies which lame People by their Bitings, *Linschot, Descript. de l'Amerique.*

Flies keep a Country from Inhabitants, *Mandeville*, p. 137.

Showers of Rain near the Equinoctial breed Moths. Terry, p. 9.

Musketas are troublesome in *New-England*, Smith. p. 234.

Musketos and Flies are too busie in the *Summer-Isles*, *id.* p. 170.

Mosquitos sometimes kill in *Mexico*. Laet. p. 238.

They are (in the Island *Noronha*) amongst the *Mangroves*. Jation brings
Blood by a long Snout, *Abbeville*.

XV. *Culex niger minor.*

A Bottle-Arse.

Moustiques de Rochefort which bite without Noise, and cause scratching
and Ulcers, 265.

This Fly is very small, no larger than a Pin's Head, the Body is very
black, the Wings grey, the other Parts scarce perceivable.

It fixes on a Part, and when you will scarce feel the Bite, if you look, for
Instance, on your Hands, you'll find them full of bloody Spots.

It is very common near black River Bridge.

A Small Fly like it.

There is a Variety of this exactly like it, only the bloody Spots are not
seen here as after the former.

It is every where after Rain, especially in the *Savannas* where they
stick very much to Peoples Garments in an Evening.

THE
Natural History
OF
JAMAICA.

BOOK III. PART II.

OF
Testaceous Animals.

CHAP. I.

Of LAND and RIVER SHELLS.

- I. **C**OCHLEA *terrestris maxima, compressa, fusca, ore unico dente donato. Tab. 240. Fig. 6, 7. An Cochlea & fasciis & ipso ore nigricante unico dente columella distincta. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 95. N^o. 96? Cochlea Jamaicensis major compressa unidens. Pet. Mem. cur. Ann. 1708. p. 98. N^o. 12.*

This Shell was dark brown on the upper Side, and lighter brown on the under, with one dark Belt or *Fascia*. It was about an Inch and a half in Diameter, compress'd, or a very little raised, had about six spiral Circumvolutions, which had on them capillary oblique *Striae*. The Mouth was a little purplish, and had in it one Tooth. This varies in Magnitude being found sometimes not over half the Bigness of this here describ'd.

I found it in *Jamaica* and brought it thence.

- II. *Eadem paulo minor alba, ore duobus dentibus donato. Cochlea bidens ex parte tantum columella, margine obtusiore clavicula compressa. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 83. N^o. 87. Cochlea Jamaicensis depressa bidens. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 21. Fig. 6. Cat. p. 576. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. N^o. 13.*

This is about one third Part less and whiter, otherwise the same in every Respect.

I had it with the former.

III. *Eadem umbilicata depressior. Cochlea Jamaicensis depressa, bidens, umbilicata.* Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 71. N^o. 10. Cat. N^o. 563. A flat button'd Jamaica Shell with double Teeth. Ej. p. 7.

This is the same only somewhat lesser, umbilicated and more depressed. I had it from Jamaica.

IV. *Cochlea terrestris major, compressa, fusca, ore duobus dentibus donato.*

This is not over half the Bigness of the first, and hath two Teeth in its Mouth, and is of a brown Colour, otherways exactly like it. I had it with the others.

V. *Cochlea terrestris media magnitudinis, compressa, albida, ore duobus dentibus donato. Cochlea leviter umbilicata margine valde acuta clavicula compressiore bidens ex parte tantum columella, List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 90. Fig. 90. An Cochlea bidens, subrufa clavicula paululum exerta, vel turbo dentatus margine acuta. Ej. ib. Tab. 96. N^o. 97?*

This is much the same only less than the Precedent, they are both brownish and white, which may come from their being fresh gather'd, or having lain in the Sun and Weather.

I found it with the others.

VI. *Cochlea terrestris minor, fusca, compressa, ore quatuor Dentibus donato. Cochlea subrufa, quatuor dentibus donata, quibus tamen extra duo tantum sinus respondent, List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 98. N^o. 99.*

This is less than the Precedent, the *Spira* a little more rais'd, and one, two or thre *Sinus*'s or Hollows on the Out-side, over against or answering the Teeth.

I had it with the former.

VII. *Cochlea Jamaicensis minor, ore tetra dentino. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 98. N^o. 11. Cochlea subfusca quatuor dentibus ex parte columelle donata, adversus quos extra totidem Sinus conspicui, List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 97. N^o. 98.*

This a Variety of the former wherein are four *Sinus*'s corresponding to four Teeth.

I took it from the Crevice of a Lignum-Vitæ-Tree in Jamaica.

VIII. *Cochlea terrestris umbilicata, minor, albida, compressa, ore rotundo, operculo donato. Tab. 240. Fig. 8. 9. Cochlea umbilicata minor subrufa, ore circinato & operculato. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 55. N^o. 51. Cochlea Jamaicensis media alte umbilicata. Pet. Mem. Cur. 1708. p. 97.*

The small Mountain Snail.

This is about half an Inch Diameter, is compress'd, or at least the *Spira* or Circumvolutions are three, and very little rais'd, the Shell was very thin, smooth, and of a brownish white Colour. It had a Hollow or *Umbilicus* in the Middle of the under Side, and the Mouth was round, and cover'd with an *Operculum* which was pretty strong. The Snail it self

self was of a whitish Colour, about an Inch long, and had two Horns. It was a true *Domiporta*, for it carried its Shell wherever it went.

I found it in the mountainous Parts of *Jamaica*.

IX. *Cochlea fusca, terrestris, major, compressa, fasciis albidis, non dentata.* Tab. 240. Fig. 18, 19, 20, 21.

This is as the first, only smaller and without any Teeth, there is toward the outward *Spira* a Ring or *Fascia* which is white. There is a Variety of this, or rather distinct Sort, which is umbilicated. They are often fill'd with Hermit Crabs.

I brought both Sorts of them from *Jamaica* where I found them.

X. *Cochlea Terrestris, fusca, compressa, minor clavicula parum elata, non dentata.* Tab. 240. Fig. 22, 23.

This is very like the foregoing only lesser, the *Spiræ* or Circumvolutions are six, and a little more raised. 'Tis without Teeth, is brown on the upper Side, and whitish underneath, with a white Line on the Margin.

I had it with the former.

XI. *Cochlea terrestris, maxima, albida, spiris parum elatis, ore tribus dentibus donato, repando. Cochlea tridens ex parte columellæ omnes juxta positi labro promisso.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 94. N^o. 95.

This is two Inches long, about an Inch and a half broad, it consists of three Circumvolutions or *Spira*, more raised than any of the former, and they end in a large, wide, brownish Purple Mouth, in which are three Teeth set close together.

I had this Snail in the Inland Woods, where it was feeding on the Leaves of Trees.

XII. *Cochlea terrestris, maxima, fasciis albis & fuscis variegata, ore albo. Cochlea pulla fasciata capillaribus striis leviter exasperata.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 42 & 43. N^o. 40.

This is a roundish very large Snail, as big as a Tennis Ball, the Circumvolutions are about four, more rais'd than the foregoing, and it is alternatively fasciated with brown and white colour'd Streaks. The Mouth is very wide, and has a white Margin, or small Lip which surrounds it. The Colours vary sometimes, being more worn out, when 'tis more whitish, and sometimes 'tis more ponderous, sometimes lighter.

I found it in *Jamaica*.

XIII. *Trochus, sive Cochlea terrestris, minor, alba, rotunda, testâ tenui. Cochlea alba sex orbium, margine primi orbis pulvinata, sive Trochus Jamaicensis.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 62. N^o. 60. *Fibula Jamaicensis, Gaz. Nat. Pet. Tab. 75. 10. Cat. 577.*

Jamaica Button Shell.

This is all white, and hath about six or seven Gyri or spiral Circumvolutions, raised one above another, in all being as large as a Nutmeg. The Shell is very thin, and the Mouth strait.

I found it in *Jamaica*.

XIV. *Trochus terrestris, subluteus, minor, striis & lineis fuscis, variegatus.* Tab. 240. Fig. 10, 11. An *Cochlea sublivida nigris lineis undatis descripta.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 583. N^o. 38. An *Buccinum minus Jamaicense, meandris striatum.* Pet. Mem. Cur. 1708. p. 98. N^o. 18?

This is about three quarters of an Inch long, tapering from a broad Mouth, to the End, of about five Circumvolutions, the first of which is sharp. The Shell is very thin, yellowish with black Lines on it. It hath a thin black *Operculum*.

I found it feeding on the Leaves of the Mangrove-Trees near Passage-Fort in Jamaica.

XV. *Trochus cinereus terrestris minor, ore patulo, labro repando, lineis fuscis variegatus.* Tab. 240. Fig. 14, 15.

This is much less than any of the foregoing, being no bigger than a small Hazel-nut, it hath a wide open Mouth, and is of a grey Colour, with brown Lines following the Windings of the *Spiræ*.

I had it in Jamaica if I rightly remember.

XVI. *Buccinum terrestre, minus, e fusco cinereum, cancellatum, ore rotundo fimbriato.* Tab. 240. Fig. 12, 13. *Buccinum tenuissime striatum, ipso ore circinato, cujus etiam limbus, latus & striatus.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 26. N^o. 24. *Cochlea Jamaicensis reticulata, ore circinato.* Pet. Mem. Cur. 1708. p. 98. N^o. 16.

The long Wood Snail.

This was about an Inch long, and of a greyish brown Colour. It had about five Circumvolutions, which were raised like the *Buccina*, and tapering, all over cancellated or chequer'd by *Striæ* running athwart or crossing one another. The Mouth was round and had a very broad margin growing round it, and it also had an *Operculum* to cover it.

I found it in the Woods of Jamaica.

VII. *Buccinum terrestre ventricosum undecem orbium, ore subrotundo.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 21. N^o. 17. *Olivaris Jamaicensis striis capillaribus.* Pet. mem. cur. 1708, p. 98. N^o. 15.

This was an Inch long, almost round, as big as a Goose Quill, a little tapering to both Ends and big in the Middle. It was made up of about eleven or twelve Circumvolutions, and was all white.

I found it in Jamaica.

XVIII. *Cochlea fluviatilis major, e fusco flava, fasciis fuscis angustis variegata, ore patulo.* *Cochlea e viridi subflava, clavícula leviter compressa, fasciis angustis donata.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 130. N^o. 30. *Cochlea Jamaicensis major fasciata.* Pet. mem. cur. 1708. p. 97. N^o. 2.

This is of several Sizes, some as large as a Wallnut, it hath about four Circumvolutions a little rais'd towards the End, and very wide at the Mouth. There are many narrow brown *Fascia* or Streaks, which variegate the *Spiræ* of it.

I found them in the River in Sixteen-Miles-Walk, and have had them from Siam, and several Places of the East-Indies, differing in Magnitude and other Varieties.

XIX. *Buccinum fluviatile minus subviride, lineis nigris variegatum. Buccinum subviride, brevibus lineolis subrasis velut fasciatim depictum. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 109. N^o. 2. Buccinum minus Jamaicense, fasciis catenatis. Pet. mem. cur. 1708. p. 98. N^o. 21.*

This is near an Inch long, is tapering from a narrow oblong Mouth to a Point, where ends about seven Circumvolutions. 'Tis greenish brown, and smooth, and hath several short dark *Fascia* which variegate it.

I had it with the former.

XX. *Buccinulum recurvirostum nigrum fluviatile, striatum & asperum minimum. Tab. mut. List. Hist. Conchyl. 1018. N^o. 81. depict.*

This is not over half an Inch long, all black tapering, and hath *Stria* on it, and is here and there rough, by small *Apices* extant.

I had it in *Jamaica*.

CHAP. II.

Of *Patella*, or, *Limpets*.

I. *P* *Atella minor elata, radiis vel fasciis rubris, vertice aperto. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. mut. 529. depict.*

This is small, oblong and high or rais'd, the Sides being as it were squeez'd together. It hath an open Top, from whence proceed Rays or broad Girdles, of a white and red Colour alternatively, and of this there are Varieties, with narrower and broader Belts, with more extant or smooth *Stria*, and lesser or greater Heighth.

I found it on the Shoars of the Island *Jamaica*.

II. *Patella minor albida fere levis. Patella albida intus citrina, extra raris puncturis sanguineis eleganter depicta. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 537. N^o. 18.*

This is a small *Patella* almost smooth, with no Aperture at its Top, of a whitish Colour: It hath sometimes red Spots on it and sometimes some *Stria*.

I found it with the former.

III. *Patella minor rotunda, nigra, elata radiis albis distincta. Patella nigra striis majusculis albis alternatim fere inaequalibus. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 539. N^o. 23. Patella Galeata parva costis albis inaequalibus. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 157. N^o. 4. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 80. N^o. 10. Cat. 583.*

Small

Small white ribb'd Barbados Limpet.

This was very small, round and much raised, the Top was not perforated but mostly white, tho' sometimes black. It had white and black *Fascia* on its Margin.

I found it with the former.

IV. *Patella major tenuis compressa, striata, cinerea, maculis crebris e rubro fuscis variegata, vertice albo.* Tab. 240. Fig. 16, 17.

This was a little oblong, thin, compressed, of an Ash Colour, variegated with many reddish black Spots. It had Ribs or *Striae*, and an orient Pearl colour'd white Top, standing not in the Middle but towards one End of it.

V. *Patella alba, paucis & valde eminentibus striis stellata.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 532. N^o. 11.

The Figure of this small *Patella* was oval, not half an Inch longways, and a quarter of an Inch broad. It was of a grey Colour and very thick set with very extant or eminent Ribs or *Striae*, from the Centre or *Apex* to the Circumference.

I found it on the Shoars of *Jamaica*, and have had it from *Barbados*.

VI. *Patella albida cancellata lateribus paululum compressis.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 537. N^o. 20.

This is a very thin transparent Shell, oval, about three quarters of an Inch long. It is flat, the *Vertex* being more to one End than the other. The *Striae* run from the *Vertex* to the Circumference, and are cross'd by some others which are circular and concentric to the *Vertex*.

I had it in *Jamaica* on the Shoars of that Island.

VII. *Patella minor compressa, oblonga, cinerea, vertice perforato. Patella admodum depressa sinu quodam ad marginem donata.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 528. N^o. 3.

This Shell is a little oblong, about an Inch long, half as broad, flat, of a grey Colour. It hath very small fine *Striae* running from the open *Apex* as from a Centre to the Circumference: It hath as other Sea-shells of *Jamaica*, a red or grey Incrustation here and there upon it.

I found it on the Shoars of *Jamaica*, where they differ in Magnitude.

VIII. *Patella cinerea minor, vertice aperto elato, striis nodosis donata.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 528. N^o. 6. *Patella Barbadosensis, rugosa.* Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 80. Fig. 12. Cat. p. 4. N^o. 580.

The Wart ribb'd Barbados Limpet.

This is a small round Shell of a grey Colour, it is more rais'd than the Precedent, hath fewer *Striae* and here and there Lumps or Knots on them. The *Striae* begin at the open Top, and end in the Circumference.

I found it with the former.

IX.

IX. *Patella cinerea cancellata, vertice elato, aperto. Patella cancellata dense admodum striata. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 527. N^o. 2. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 80. N^o. xi. Cat. N^o. 58. Barbados Thimble Limpet. Patella reticulata Bon. p. 90. No. 6. Mus. Kircher. p. 463. No. 6.*

This is a small *Patella* of a greenish grey colour on the outside, the Top of it is raised and perforated, and from it run many small *Striae* to the Circumference, which are cross'd by others at right Angles which are circular.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

X. *Patella striata, mediae magnitudinis e rubro cinerea vertice aperto. Patella foramine circinato conspicua, maculata. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 528. N^o. 7.*

This is larger than any of the Precedent, and hath frequent *Striae* from the open Top to the Circumference, with here and there some little Asperities and Spots of a reddish Colour.

I found it with the others.

XI. *Patella oblonga articulata, articulis striatis, extus subfuscis intus e viridi-ceruleis. Osecabron Carolinianus per elegans squamis bifariam variegatus Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 1. Fig. 3. Limax matina Rumph. Thes. Anim. Tab. X. No. 4.*

This which sticks to Rocks under the Sea Water in *Jamaica* after the manner of Limpets, is about two Inches long, one broad, made up of eight Pieces or Joints laid over one another. Each of the six middlemost Joints is striated two Ways on each side, and smooth in the Top or Middle, of a dark brown Colour above, and bluish green underneath. The whole Margin is made up of a Skin, on which are many round rais'd Points, which are also on the first and last Joint of the Shell.

I found it of several Magnitudes sticking to the Rocks under Water, on the North-side of the Island of *Jamaica* near Don Christopher's Cove. I have had Joints of it from *Nieves*.

XII. *Patella oblonga, articulata, articulis extus albidis, intus, e viridi fuscis.*

It is the same in every Respect, only the Colour on the Outside is white and hath no *Striae*, whether naturally, or, that a Matter precipitated from the Sea Water hath filled it up, I cannot determine.

I found it with the former, and have struck it off the Rocks in the Sea adjoining to *Jamaica*, where it stuck after the manner of European Limpets. When they have lain ashore expos'd to the Weather they turn sometimes yellowish.

C H A P. III.

Of Tubuli Vermium.

- I. *Vermiculus Jamaicensis rectus maximus an Rumph. 41. 3. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 126. N^o. 30.*

This was about seven Inches long, almost streight, whitish and smooth on the outside and inside. It was round, the Diameter more than half an Inch, a little tapering, very solid and ponderous.

It was brought from *Jamaica* to Mr. *Petiver* who gave it to me.

- II. *Tubuli Vermium albidii, vel e rubro fusci. Vermiculus Barbad. tortilis fuscus. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 126. N^o. 32. Vermiculus rufescens leviter striatus sive cancellatus. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 547. Fig. 4. Tubuli Vermiculares, Bon. p. 92. No. 20. Mus. Kircher. p. 437. No. 20.*

These are white or reddish brown, a little corner'd here and there, wrinkled or corrugated, and of the Bigness of smaller or larger Earth-Worms. They are sometimes almost streight, oftener make some Circumvolutions very thick together resembling a Snail, or at other Times they are waved or undulated as Earth Worms when in Motion. They are of the hard Consistence of Sea-shells, and sometimes transparent, and are round in the Hollow, and taper to the End.

They stick to Stones, Shells, &c. in the bottom of the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*, and are sometimes flat on one side where they have adhered to them.

C H A P. IV.

Of Concha Veneris.

- I. *Concha Veneris major fusca, cui macula fusca albis circulis circumdatae. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 698. N^o. 45. Concha Veneris Jamaicensis major maculata. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 157. N^o. 9.*

This is about three Inches long, near half as broad in the Middle where broadest and whence it tapers to both Ends. It is smooth and shining brown all over, excepting some large Spots of a white Colour, some of which have a black Spot in their Centre. The Belly or under side is a little whiter, and the Slit, for the Length of it is beset with brown Teeth, and at the End, where is the Head of the Fish it is wider and hath a *Sinus* on one side. It differs in Magnitude.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

II.

II. *Concha Veneris, levis, subfusca, trifasciata major, maculis majusculis albis notata. Eadem cum proxime superiore tamen fasciata, & majoribus maculis. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 699, N^o. 46.*

This is the same in every Respect only somewhat larger and lighter colour'd. It also differs in having three large and broad *Fascie* or Belts on its upper Side. It is of various Magnitudes.

I found it with the former.

III. *Concha Veneris ex viridi fusca, lata, valde gibbosa, maculis fuscis latis depicta. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 687. N^o. 34. Concha Veneris major maculata, dorso gibboso. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 15. N^o. 10.*

The Back is highly raised, otherwise much the same with the former.

I found it with the former.

IV. *Concha Veneris, parva, subfusca, levis, elato dorso, bifasciata. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 670. N^o. 16. Concha Veneris fusca, valde levis, duabus fasciis albidis exornata. Ej. ib. Tab. 667. N^o. 11. Concha Veneris Jamaicensis fulva fasciata, rima rufescente. Gaz. Nat. Pet. Tab. 80. N^o. 8. Cat. N^o. 585. Jamaica Buff Goury, with a purple Mouth.*

This is more than an Inch long, half as broad in the Middle where broadest, and whence it decreases to both Ends. 'Tis high and of a reddish brown Colour, with two transverse broad whitish *Fascie* going from side to side and Teeth on each side of the Belly or Mouth which is sometimes purple.

It varies very much in Bigness and Colour.

I found it plentifully on the Shoars of Jamaica.

V. *Concha Veneris parva, alba, crassa, maculis croceis donata. Concha Veneris Jamaicensis minor, maculis flavescentibus. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 158. N^o. 13. Concha Veneris Barbadiensis minor, maculis flavescentibus. Ej. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 95. N^o. 13. Cat. 586. Small yellow speckled Barbados Gowry.*

This is about three quarters of an Inch long, more than half as broad, rais'd, light and white. It is pretty deep for the Bigness, and hath on its upper side several small Saffron coloured round Spots, especially on each side of the Slit or *Rima*, which runs its Length. It hath there on each side of it white Teeth, as in others of this Kind. It differs in Magnitude.

I found it with other Shells upon the Shores of Jamaica.

VI. *Concha Veneris striata, cui summo dorso sinuato, fusca macula. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 706. N^o. 56. Concha Veneris Americana, striata, dorso sinuato. Pet. Mus. p. 5. N^o. 18. American Nuns.*

This is half an Inch long, not quite so broad, deep or raised of a light reddish Colour, having crooked Ribs *Stria*, or Eminencies all over it, both Back and Belly. There are some black Spots upon it and a little hollow on its Belly.

I found

I found it in *Jamaica*, and have had it from *Scotland*, where it is found upon the Coast.

VII. *Concha Veneris exigua, alba, striata.* List. Hist. An. Angl. p. 68. Fig. 17. *Concha Veneris exigua striata leviter admodum rufescens, cui summo dorso integro maculae rufescentes.* Ej. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 707. No. 57. Grew. Mus. Reg. p. 138. An *Concha Veneris Americana, striata, exigua, carnea.* Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 157. N^o. 16.

These are much smaller and all over reddish. They are found sometimes in *Jamaica*, and likewise in the *Orkney Islands*, and are call'd there *John of Groat's Buckies*.

VIII. *Concha utroq; latere se colligens, umbilicata ex fusco maculata, labro sinuoso.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 714. N^o. 72. *Veneroides Barbado. minor marmorata.* Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 50. N^o. 13. *Barbadoes Diper.* Ej. Cat. Class. Top. p. 94. N^o. 584. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 158. N^o. 18.

This Shell is about an Inch and half long, half as broad, it is almost round, is thin, whitish, and all over marbled, with Variety of reddish brown Spots of no certain Figure or Magnitude. The *Rima* towards the End is narrow, and towards the Mouth is very wide without any Teeth, and sinuous or oblique. It is of several Magnitudes.

I brought it from the Shores of *Jamaica*, and have had it from *Barbados* the *Caribe Islands*, *Siam*, and the Coast of *Guinea*.

IX. *Concha Veneris lavis, magna, subcinerea vel sublivida, in dorso trifasciata.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 669. N^o. 15. *Concha Veneris Jamaicensis, lavis & perlensis fasciata.* Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 158. N^o. 11. *Rhombus tenuis, ex fusco fasciatus ore interno, ex viola purpurascens.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 741. N^o. 37. *Concha venerea, levi & fragili testa, Fasciata.* Bon. p. 147. No. 266. Mus. Kircher. p. 465. No. 265.

This is about three Inches long, half as broad in the middle, whence it decreases towards both Extremes. It is very light, of a grey colour, with three or four very dark brown broad *Fasciae* going transversely from one Side to another. There appear five Twirls or Circumvolutions on the End opposite to the Mouth. The Slit is beset with brown Teeth and is pretty open.

I found this on the Shores of *Jamaica* of several Magnitudes and Varieties.

X. *Persicordes Jamaicense guttulis perlatis, maculis, marginaliter flavis.* Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 158. N^o. 29.

This resembles the *Concha Veneris* very much, and is more than half an Inch long, about a quarter broad, very smooth, of a very faint purple colour with small white Spots, and two or three yellow ones. It is at the Mouth very white as Ivory and shining when the upper Crust is rubb'd off, the End hath several extant Circumvolutions or spiral Lines standing opposite to the Mouth, which hath some Teeth on the Side and End of the *Rima* or Slit. The Slit at the further End of the Mouth is wider than in other proportionably large *Conchæ Veneris*.

I found it with the former.

CHAP. V.

Of Nerits.

I. **N**erita utrinque dentatus ore citrino, eleganter & undatim variegatus. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 600. N^o. 17. An Nerita albidus, ore Citrino, minutulis fasciis, inaequalibus depictus. ej. ib. Tab. 603. N^o. 21. Opregte Wiidmoud. Rumph. Thes. Anim. Tab. 22. N^o. 8. Cochlea marina exotica mar-morea. Fab. Col. purp. p. 18, 19, 20.

This is more than an Inch long, half as broad, white, thick, and all over mark'd with undulated and variously shap'd *Fasciae* or Belts of a dark brown Colour. The Mouth is tooth'd towards the *Voluta* and yellow. It hath two or three scarce appearing *Spirae* or Circumvolutions, and is all over smooth.

I found it in *Jamaica* with black and purplish *Fasciae*, and have it with yellow and reddish *Fasciae*. It comes also from the Island *Mauritius* near *Madagascar*.

II. *Nerita Capillaceis nigris lineis undarum modo crispatis eleganter depictus*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 605. N^o. 32. *Nerita major reticulatus*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 605. N^o. 30.

This Shell is near an Inch long, more than half as broad, the Circumvolutions are raised or extant some length and taper. It hath Teeth on the Side of the Mouth next the Clavicle, and hath many undulated, black or purple and bluish Lines upon it, very thick, with some white Spots, whereof some are larger and some smaller. The Mouth is cover'd with a long *Operculum*.

I found it in *Jamaica*.

III. *Nerita fluviatilis levis, totus niger, ore edentulo luteo*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. mut. 143. N^o. 37. depict.

This Shell is thin, light, black and shining, about half an Inch long and a quarter broad. It is as to the Circumvolutions the same as the other *Nerita*, having one or two opposite to the Mouth, which is yellowish, long, without Teeth, and shut up with an *Operculum* of the same Shape.

I found it at the Mouth of a River running into *Port-Royal Harbour*.

IV. *Nerita reticulatus*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 604. N^o. 28. *Nerita Barbadosis instar plumae eleganter maculata*. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 11. Fig. 4. *Barbadoes Partridge Nerit*. Cat. Class. & Top. p. 94. N^o. 580. *Neritula Brasil, nitide punctata*. Ej. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 67, 4. *Neritula Brasilia nigra, punctulis albis*. Ej. ib. Tab. 67. 5. Class. & Top. N^o. 568. & 571. Varieties of Nerit Shells from *Brasile*. *Nerita ebeni nigredinem superans lacteo colore punctata*. Bon. p. 141. N^o. 218. Mus. Kircher. p. 462. N^o. 218.

This resembles the last but one in every thing, only is much blacker or darker colour'd, and looks so from the many dark Lines upon it, with some white round Spots. 'Tis smooth, and hath a Mouth and Covering to it like others of this Kind. Whether the three last be not only Varieties I am not certain.

I found it on the Shoars of *Jamaica*.

V. *Nerita vel Citrinus, vel coloris castanei*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 607. N^o. 39.

This *Nerita* is smaller than any of the former, round, smooth and yellow.

I found one of these in *Jamaica*, and have had them from the Coasts of *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and *England*, as well as from *Nova Zembla*, by Captain *Wood*, who was sent to discover a Passage to *China* by the North-East.

VI. *Nerita exiguus, nigro lineus ore subcroceo*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 605. N^o. 31. *Nerita Jamaicensis alba, parva, striis castaneis*. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 15. N^o. 8. Small *Jamaica* Saffron mouth'd *Nerit*. Ej. cat. class. top. p. 94. No. 581.

This is about a quarter of an Inch Diameter, smooth, white, with a great many oblique dark brown or blackish Lines running over its outside. The Mouth is wide and yellow.

I found this plentifully on the Shoars of *Jamaica*, and sometimes with the Lines rubb'd out.

VII. *Nerita maximus variegatus, striatus ad Columellam ex auro & croco rufescens*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 595. No. 1. *Nerita Americanus e nigro rubedine undata*. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 126. No. 12.

This hath the Twirls or Circumvolutions of the Shell prominent at its Top, and is about an Inch Diameter. It is white, striated after the manner of the course of the *Spiræ* lengthways, and mark'd with transverse black or purplish colour'd crooked or undulated *Fasciæ* or Belts. It is tooth'd on the Side of the Circumvolutions, and is there a little Saffron colour'd.

I found this on the Shoars of the Island *Jamaica*.

VIII. *Nerita profunde sulcatus, e nigro, albo, & purpureo variegatus*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. Mut. 596. No. 7.

This is much the same with the former, only the *Sulci* are deeper, the Spots are black or Purple, and not continued in Belts. The whole Shell is smaller.

I found them with the former, with their long *Opercula* with, Hermit Crabs in them and all white, I have also had them from *Siam*.

IX. *Nerita profunde sulcatus, ex albo nigroque variegatus, paucis & exiguis dentibus ad columellam ad rostrum multis & longe deductis*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 597. No. 9. *Nerita Jamaicensis ex albo nigroque tessellatus*. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 13. Fig. 12. *Barbadoes* Lettice-pied *Nerit*. Ej. Cat. p. 94. No. 579. Mem. cur. Ann. 1738. p. 126. No. 11. *Valvata sulcata nigra*. Rumph. Thes. Anim. Tab. 22. lit. N. *Nerita magis aspera*. Benan. p. 141. No. 220. Mus. Kircher. p. 462. N^o. 220.

This

This is commonly smaller than the foregoing, tho' sometimes as large, is deeply furrow'd, all over white and black. It hath an *Operculum* fitted to the Mouth which hath long Teeth many towards the *Spira* or Circumvolutions, and few on the opposite side.

I found it on the Shoars of *Jamaica*, where I saw one which was all black.

I have had it likewise from *Siam*, or at least one scarce different from it.

CHAP. VI.

Of Sea-Snails and Trochi

I. *Cochlea nivea, nitida, ravior* Fab. Col. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 571. No. 22. *Cochlea nivea, exotica*. Fab. Col. Obs. aq. p. L. 11. *An-Cochlea subflava unicolor*. Lister ib. Tab. 566. 14. *Cochlea valvata*. Herm. Mus. p. 50. No. 449. *Cochlea Jamaicensis alba, crassa, umbilico pulvinato*. Pet. Mem. cur. Ann. 1708. p. 125. No. 2. *Cochlea Jamaic. subflava vel alba & crassa*. Ej. ib. No. 3.

This Shell was not over three quarters of an Inch long, about half an Inch broad, all milk white and shining as turn'd Ivory. It had only three *Volutæ* which began from a long Mouth, near which it was umbilicated, and ended in a depress'd *Vertex* after three Turnings.

It is sometimes of a light brown yellowish colour, giving the Variety mentioned above from Mr. *Petiver*.

I found this Shell on the Coast of the Island *Jamaica*.

II. *Cochlea marina e cæruleo purpurascens, compressa, lavis, tribus volutis constans*. Nat. Hist. Jam. p. 32. Tab. 1. Fig. 4. *Cochlea e cæruleo purpurascens*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 572. No. 23. *Carina Holuthuriorum*. Rumph. Thes. Tab. 20. Fig. 2. *Cochlea Jamaic. purpurea, fragilis*. Pet. mem. cur. Ann. 1708. p. 125. No. 6.

The largest of these, which are all very light, thin and brittle, that I have met with, is of an Inch Diameter, more than half as deep from the Base, where is the Mouth, which is very wide, to the End of the *Volutæ* on its Top. It hath not over three Circumvolutions or Turnings, and is at the Top of a light bluish or purple Colour and smooth, on the under, purple and striated.

I found it swimming on the Top of the Sea, with Bubbles out of its Mouth which was uppermost, near *Barbadoes*, and have found it at *Jamaica*, and have had it sent me from the *Caribe Islands*, and *Fort St. George* in the *East-Indies*.

III. *Cochlea marina Janthina*, Fab. Col. purp. p. 12, 13. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 572. No. 24.

These

These are much the same only more striated than the former, and the Clavicle generally more raised or extant and prominent.

IV. *Eadem ore magis patulo e freto Magellanico. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 572. No. 23.*

This differs only in having the Mouth wider, and being in Colour somewhat darker. Mr. *Handyside* gave me several of these which he found in the Streights of *Magellan*.

V. *Trochus maximus, levis, ex nigro maculatus. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 640. No. 30. Trochus Barbadosis magnus ex albo nigroque undatus. Pet. Mus. p. 88. No. 845. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 70. Fig. 9. The large Barbadoes Magpie Top-shell. Mem. cur. Ann. 1708. p. 126. No. 21. Cochlea umbilicata, Bonan, p. 117. Fig. 29, 30, Mus. Kircher. p. 451. N^o. 29, 30. Trochus Jamaicensis minor alte umbilicatus. Pet. Mem. cur. Ann. 1708. p. 126. No. 22. An Trochus Jamaicensis minor, marmoratus, ore quasi denticulato. Ej. ib. No. 23.*

This Shell is three Inches diameter at the round Base, whence, by about six Circumvolutions it ends pyramidally in an *Apex* which is two Inches high. It is umbilicated by the round Mouth by a Hole which seems to be continued to the *Apex*, like the Well of a Stair-case. It is very solid and ponderous, smooth, within white and shining, as if silver'd over. The outside is of the same shining Colour, under a Crust or outward skin'd marbled, or variegated with white and black Spots and Streaks.

These are common in the Seas of *Jamaica*, and are eaten by some People, being of various Sizes. They are also found in the Seas near *Barbadoes*, *Nieves*, the River *Mississipi* and the *Bahama* Islands.

VI. *Trochus minimus striatus, albidus.*

This is not over a quarter of an Inch in diameter, and about as high from the round Base to the *Vertex*. 'Tis all whitish and striated by small Ridges and Furrows, for the whole Duct or Course of the *Voluta* which end pyramidally in a Point.

I found it on the Shoars of *Jamaica*.

VII. *Trochus parvus, striatus, undatim ex fusco dense radiatus. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 641. No. 31. Trochus crebris striis fuscis & transverse & undatim dispositis donatus. List. Hist. Animal. Angl. 166. Tit. 15.*

I found this on the Shoars of *Jamaica*, and could observe no Difference in it from that met with on the Coasts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Nova Zembla*, from all which Places I have had it brought me.

VIII. *Trochus planior pyramidalis, striatus, muricibus radiatim ad marginem. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 622. & 623. No. 9. Trochus sinuosus, orbibus ac basi muricatis, e Mississipi. Pet. Mem. cur. Ann. 1708. p. 128. No. 19. Cochlea depressa, Bonan. p. 165. N^o. 366, 367. Mus. Kircher, p. 437. N^o. 366, 367.*

The Diameter of this at the Base which is a little sinuated, is an Inch, 'tis half as high from the Base to the *Apex*. It hath several long *Apices* or extant Points, along the Margins of the *Volute*, is white and shining like Pearl, when the outward whitish rough Skin is taken off.

I found this with other Shells upon the Coast of *Jamaica*.

IX. *Trochus pyramidalis, albidus, striatus, muricatus*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 628. No. 14. An *Trochus pyramidalis, rugosus, basi aspero e fluvio Mississippi*. Pet. Mem. cur. Ann. 1708. p. 128. No. 18?

This is about an Inch Diameter at the Base, about an Inch and a half high from the Base to the *Apex* or End of the circumvolutions, which are muricated for their whole Length as the former, and have besides transverse Ridges and Furrows very frequent of a reddish white colour.

I found one of them on the Shoar of *Jamaica*, with a Hermit Crab in it.

X. *Trochus major variegatus, ex viridi rufoque, basi levi, strijs multum extantibus distinctus*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 646. N^o. 38. *Trochus Jamaicensis costis sinuosis, e virescente versicolor*. Pet. Mem. Cur. Anno 1708. p. 128. N^o. 20.

This is about an Inch and a half in diameter at the Base where it is smooth. It is about an Inch high from thence to the *Apex* or End of the *Volute* which are all underneath like Mother of Pearl and shining, having here and there some few transverse Ribs and Hollows between, and a Furrow between each of the Circumvolutions. It is cover'd all over with a white Crust and with Lines and Spots of reddish green and brown, making it appear as if it were cancellated.

I found it plentifully on the Shores of the Island *Jamaica*.

XI. *Trochus minor e luteo cinereus, compressus, umbilicatus, unidens, striatus, spiris sinuosis*. Cochlea Barbadosensis rugosa unidens. A small rugged Shell with a sharp Ridge, and a deep furrow'd Twirl. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 63. N^o. 11. Cat. class. top. p. 4. N^o. 562. *Trochilus Jamaicensis rugosus unidens*. Pet. Mem. cur. ann. 1708. p. 128. N^o. 24. *Trochilus unidens umbilicatus, striis nodosis exasperatus*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 653. N^o. 52.

This Shell is of a yellowish grey Colour, half an Inch in Diameter, near as high, having about five Circumvolutions which are striated with small eminent Lines and Furrows, according to the Course of the Twirls, having cross them some Eminences which are undated, making a few Sinus's the Length of the Orbes. They are umbilicated by the round Mouth which hath one Tooth or Knag by the *Columella*.

I had it from *Jamaica*, *Barbados* and *Stam*. The Sinus's in Mr. Petiver's Figure are not sufficiently express'd, having been rubb'd off.

C H A P. VI.

Of Buccina whose Spiræ are short.

I. **B**uccinum brevi rostrum ventricosum, undatim Depictum, maximum, striatum, clavicula muricata, depressa. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. mut. 1004. Cassis rubra. Rumph. Thes. Tab. XXIII. p. 4. Cochlea Indica Ventricosa. Boh. p. 159. N^o. 323. Mus. Kircher. p. 470. N^o. 327.

Conchs.

This Shell is very ponderous and thick, being almost at the Base or under Part by the Mouth triangular, every side of the Triangle being near five Inches in Length. It hath a long narrow Mouth, a little crooked or oblique at the End, tooth'd on both Sides and brown. The Lip opposite to the Clavicle is welted or turn'd up. The Circumvolutions are all striated according to their Course with Ridges, the most eminent of which are nodose or knobbed, the smaller are numerous, and the Furrows between them have Eminencies and Hollows between them running cross them. The whole Shell is whitish, and hath many larger and smaller brown Spots upon them. Placing this Shell on its Mouth, it is about four Inches high.

They are common on the Shores of the Island Jamaica, and are eaten for Food, but are counted very hard to be digested.

II. *Buccinum brevi-rostrum, ventricosum, undatim depictum, clavicula muricata.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 1004. N^o. 69. *Bursa Jamaicensis maxima nodosa.* Pet. Mem. cur. ann. 1708. p. 190. N^o. 18. *An Turbo auritus tuberculofus Aldrov. exang. Fig. 351. id. Franc. 120. Tab. 7? Cassidis secunda species.* Rumph. Thes. p. 4. Tab. XXIII. N^o. 2.

This differs from the foregoing in being less, having the Clavicle more raised, and no Striae or Lines crossing one another upon it.

I found it with the former.

III. *Rhombus fuscus quasi reticulatus clavicula integra.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 725. N^o. 12. *Cylindraceos Barbado. vulgaris undis marmoratis.* Pet. Mem. Cur. anno 1708. p. 158. N^o. 19.

This was an Inch and half long, about half as thick in the Middle where thickest, and whence it grew less to both Ends. The first Circumvolution made the greatest Part of the Shell, it was shining as if polished, white and had many waved redish brown Lines upon it. The Mouth was dentated towards the first *Voluta*, thick, long, and narrow. The *Apex* was made up of seven Circumvolutions and ended in a Point. There are of different Magnitudes of this Shell, many being larger and some there are smaller.

I had it from the Shores of Jamaica and Barbados.

Buccinum dentatum læve, subrusum, fascijs intersectis sive maculatis depictum. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 842. N^o. 41.

This

This is about an Inch and an half long, half as thick, or in Diameter near the Middle where thickest, ending by about six spiral Circumvolutions in a Point. The Mouth is open, oblong, round, with a crooked *Rostrum*, tooth'd opposite to the *Columella*. It is smooth of a darker brown or lighter brown Colour, and hath several white Belts or *Fascia* following the Course of the *Spira*, made up of white and black Spots like Chains.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

V. *Olivaris Jamaicensis vulgatissimus craceo variegatus*. Pet. mem. cur. ann. 1708. p. 158. N^o. 26.

This is the same with the former, only it hath no other Spots or Colours but such as are white and yellow.

I found it with the former.

VI. *Olivaris Jamaicensis brevis, columella dentata, striis obliquis albescentibus*. Pet. mem. cur. ann. 1708. p. 158. N^o. 28.

This hath oblique large white Clouds or irregular Spots of white and blackish, or yellow intermix'd.

I found it with the former, and perhaps this and the precedent are only Varieties of it.

VII. *Rhombus Cylindropyramidalis, brevis, minor, striatus, e fusca & albo variegatus, Clavícula leviter nodosa & mucronata*.

This Shell is more than an Inch long, a little more than half an Inch broad, it tapers from the Beginning of the *Voluta* or Windings to the *Apex* or End of them one Way, and the End of the Mouth the other. The opening of the Mouth is very narrow and streight, and there are extant Points or blunt *Apices* like Knots on the Ends of the Circumvolutions towards the *Apex* which is a little prominent. The Circumvolutions are about six in Number, and the first and greatest Part of the Shell is very pleasantly clouded with white and brown Clouds variously shaped covering it, over which are discernible some *Striae*.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

VIII. *Rhombus cylindropyramidalis, brevis, striatus, e croceo & albo variegatus, clavícula nodosa leviter mucronata*.

This is larger, otherwise in all Respects the same, excepting the Colours which are Saffron colour'd and white.

I found it with the former

C H A P. VII.

Of Buccina whose Spiræ are longer and smooth.

- I. **B**uccinum maximum variegatum ac striatum. Fab. Col. Obs. p. 53. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 959. N^o. 12. Buccina magna. Bon. p. 136. N^o. 188. Mus. Kircher. p. 460. N^o. 188. Buccinatorium Barbadosense majus. Pet. mem. cur. ann. 1708. p. 190. N^o. 16. Rond. aq. p. 81. c. 12. Fig?

This is the largest long Buccinum I have seen, and is used for trumpeting. I had it from Jamaica, Barbados, &c.

- II. Buccinum ex viridi subflavum Trochoides limbo quodam acuto in medio orbe circumscriptum. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. iii. N^o. 5.

This Shell is about three quarters of an Inch long from the Mouth to the End of the Clavicle which is very sharp, half as broad or in Diameter at the first winding or Twirl by the Mouth. There is a sharp Edge on the first Voluta, and about six Turnings or Volutæ in the whole, which are all whitish coloured and smooth, only several transverse oblique Lines going cross them.

I found it in the same Places with the former, of several Magnitudes.

- III. Cochlea leviter & dense striata, crebris undatis lineis rufis per obliquum depicta. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 583. N^o. 37.

This Shell is about half an Inch long from the Mouth, which is roundish to the End of the Circumvolutions, which is sharp, and near the same Diameter at the Mouth. It is striated the Length of the Circumvolutions, which are about six in Number, between each of which is a hollow; 'tis thin and whitish or dark brown of Colour and of several Magnitudes.

I found it on the Shores of Jamaica.

- IV. Buccinum parvum, rostro integro, labro dentato, bifasciatum. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 834. N^o. 60.

This small Shell which is cylindrical and pyramidal is about half an Inch long, and more than a quarter broad. It tapers from the Middle to both Extremes, is smooth and whitish, with two brown Belts or Fasciæ running over the first Circumvolution of this Shell which makes much the greatest Part of it. The Mouth is streight or narrow and hath two or three Teeth at the End.

I found several Varieties of this as to the Fasciæ, some being ash-colour'd, others brown, and others blackish, and with, and without Fasciæ, on the Shores of the Island Jamaica.

- V. Buccinum dentatum parvum, rectu compresso sive angusto, variegatum, striis valde exasperatum. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 824. N^o. 43. Buccinulum dentatum

dentatum Mediterraneum, striis fasciatis maculatum. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 9. Fig. 4. Common American Olive. Cat. p. 4. N^o. 582. *Olivaris Jamaicensis vulgaris tricolor.* Ej. Mem. cur. ann. 1708. p. 158. N^o. 27.

This is not over half an Inch long, near as broad and high, the Mouth is narrow, teeth'd on both sides and sinuated. It hath many small *Striae* or Ridges, and *Sulci* or Furrows which are deep in Proportion to the Shell. It is whitish and variegated by frequent yellow or brown Spots and Clouds, and sometimes white *Fasciae* are intercepted by brown Lines. The Clavicle is made up of five or six Circumvolutions, and is not very prominent. The first Circumvolution tapers to a *Rostrum* or Point opposite to the *Apex*.

I found this on the Shores of the Island *Jamaica*, and have had it from the Coast of *Norfolk* in *England*, and from *Gibraltar* and *Tangier*, near the Mouth of the Streights.

VI. *Idem majus & levius.*

This differs from the former in being longer, being not so much striated, and having only brown colour'd Clouds and Spots.

I found it in *Jamaica* with the former.

VII. *Buccinum rostratum grande, raris lineis circumdatum leve, non nisi ima parte cujusq; orbis striata.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 911. Fig. 2. *Buccinum Jam. fasciatum tenue.* Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 190. Fig. 14. *Gebaande achaaat-boorn.* Rumph. Tab. 94. Fig. H. *Buccina lavis & nitida.* Bon. p. 136. N^o. 187. Mus. Kirch. p. 460. N^o. 187.

This is about four Inches long, one and a half broad in the middle where broadest, and as high in the same Place, whence it tapers to the End of the hollow *Rostrum* or Mouth one Way, and the pointed *Vertex* or End of about seven or eight spiral Circumvolutions the other. 'Tis all over smooth and of a purplish white Colour, having large Spots of a brown Colour all over the *Volute*, and several brown Lines running spirally the same Course, so that I am something doubtful if that from *Campeche* figur'd by Dr. Lister. *ib.* Tab. 910. Fig. 1. be not the same Shell, only the marbled brown Spots worn out, and the Lines remaining. It hath a wide, long Mouth without Teeth.

I found these of several Magnitudes and Ages in the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*, and have had it from the Island *Beata* and River *Mississipi*.

VIII. *Buccinum dentatum admodum crassum, fuscum, leviter & dense striatum ventricosum.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 831. Fig. 55. *An Buccinum dentatum rostratum fuscum leve clavícula acuta.* Ej. *ib.* Tab. 832. Fig. 56?

This is very thick and ponderous, about an Inch and a half long, half as broad and high near the Mouth where broadest. It hath a crooked Mouth, with a Hollow for its Tongue, which is tooth'd on both sides. It hath about six Circumvolutions tapering to the End, is whitish, variegated with brown Spots and *Striae*, which in some are scarce perceivable.

I found some Varieties of this on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

IX. *Buccinum minimum, oblongum, læve, e cinereo & fusco variegatum, rictu angusto. Olivaris Barbadosis vix dentatus, ex albo & castaneo reticulatus, clavicula cærulescente. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 30. Fig. 6. Barbadoes net Olive. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 178. N^o. 24. Cat. Class. N^o. 582.*

This is about half an Inch long, about a quarter of an Inch in Diameter about the middle where thickest. It hath a long Aperture for the Mouth, is smooth and shining, and is white and brownish, marbled all over. The inside is of a bluish white Colour.

I found it on the Shores of Jamaica.

X. *Buccinum dentatum, subrufum, angustum leviter striatum. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 819. Fig. 33. Buccinum dentortile. Barb. fasciis Capillaceis. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 158. N^o. 31.*

This is about an Inch long, of half as much Diameter near the Head, whence it tapers to the End. It hath two or three Teeth towards the Columella on one side of a long Mouth. It is on the outside reddish grey and the whole Ducts or Courses of the Volutæ are striated or have small Ridges and Furrows which run spirally along them.

I found it with the former.

XI. *Buccinum brevirostrum, claviculatum orbibus superioribus levibus, cæterum striatum fasciatum. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 379. Fig. 37.*

This is more than an Inch long, a quarter of an Inch in Diameter near the Mouth where thickest, and whence it tapers to a point. The upper Part of the Volutæ are smooth, the under, striated. It is all of a shining whitish Colour, with some Fasciæ of a dark leaden Colour running along the Volutæ.

I had it with the former.

XII. *Buccinum ampullaceum minus tenue, rostro leviter sinuato, e ruffo & albo variegatum, striis crebrioribus & minus profundis. Buccinum brevirostrum, striatum, fuscum, undatis lineis albis depictum. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 984. Fig. 43. Buccinum brevirostrum tenue umbilicatum, asperius striatum variegatum. ej. ib. Tab. 985. Fig. 44. Perdicea Jamaicensis vulgaris. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 90. N^o. 21. Buccina quatuor spirarum. Bon. p. 137. cl. 3. Fig. 191. Mus. Kircher. p. 460. N^o. 189.*

This, which was a small one of the Kind, was about two Inches long, an Inch broad at the End of the first Circumvolution and as high. It was extreamly thin, having a wide oval Mouth, at the End of which towards the Columella was a Sinus. The Circumvolutions which were about six, were striated by Ridges and Furrows following the Course of the spiral Lines, their whole Length, and was reddish brown with white Lines and Spots.

I found these plentifully on the Shores of Jamaica.

XIII. *Buccinum brevirostrum tenuiter striatum, pluribus undatis sinibus distinctum. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 962. Fig. 14. Buccinum crassum rufescens striatum & undatum. Ej. Hist. Anim. Angl. p. 156. Tit. 2. Buccinum marinum nostras costis fasciatis & striatis. Petiver. Mus. p. 83. No. 809.*

809. Crab-whelke, Ej. Mem. cur. ann. 1708. p. 285. No. 7. *Buccina intrinsecus livida, extrinsecus terrea*. Bon. p. 136. Fig. 189. Mus. Kircher. p. 46. Fig. 191. Mus. Sibbald. 150.

One of these Shells I found in *Jamaica* on the Shores. It is so well describ'd and figured by Dr. *Lister* that I shall say no more, but that I have had it from many Parts of *England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and Norway*. I have seen it likewise come from the *Cape-of-good-Hope*, and from the *Orkney Islands* with *Hermit-crabs* in it.

XIV. *Buccinum album, læve maximum septem minimum spirarum*. List. Hist. an. Ang. p. 155. tit. 1. *Buccinum rostratum majus crassum, orbibus paululum pulvinatis*. Ej. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 913. Fig. 4. Idem gracilius. Fig. 5: *Buccina senis orbibus finita*. Bon. p. 137. Fig. 190. Mus. Kircher. p. 460. Fig. 192. *Buccinum Fossile rostratum maximum Listeri referens*. D. Dale Phil. transf. No. 291. *Buccinum medium crassum ponderosum & læve*. Pet. mem. cur. ann. 1708. p. 285. No. 8.

This is found in *England, Jamaica, and at the Cape-of-Good-Hope*.

XV. *Vesicaria marina non ramosa, e vesiculis infundibuli forma, membrana undulata extante coronatis, constans*. Cat. Jam. p. 7. Hist. Jam. p. 64. Tab. 24. Fig. 3. *Alcyonium vesicarium coronatum, buccinis minimis repletum*. Plum. Fil. Amer. p. 145. Tab. 168. lit. O.

I have nothing to add to what I have said, Pag. 64. of the First Volume of this History, but only that I believe this to be the *Ovarium* of one of the large *Buccina* before describ'd.

CHAP. VIII.

Of *Buccina* whose *Spiræ* are long and muricated.

I. *Buccinum bilingue maximum, labro maxime patente purpureo, clavicula muricata*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. mut. 863. depict. *Murex bilinguis Jamaicensis maximus nodulis majoribus*. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 189. N^o. 1. *Murex Jamaicensis spinis longis distantibus interne carneus*. Ej. ib. N^o. 5. *Murex auritus*. Bon. p. 156. N^o. 304. Mus. Kircher p. 469. N^o. 304. *Murex alatus ejusd.* ib. p. 171. N^o. 404, 405. Mus. Kircher. p. 474. N^o. 385, 386. *Murex Cartaginensis*, Ej. ib. p. 159. N^o. 321. Mus. Kircher. p. 470. N^o. 321.

This is one of the largest Shells, very weighty and ponderous. It is on the outside yellowish white, and the first Circumvolution makes up the greatest Part of the Shell, which together with its diffus'd, spread, Lip, resemble a Wing. The inside is extremely well polish'd and of a fine scarlet Colour, and is made into Buttons being set in Gold or Silver. The midling siz'd are about a Foot in Length, about half as much in Diameter. It hath about six or seven *Spiræ* or Circumvolutions all of them beset with extant Points, which are blunt and vary in their Lengths. I

I had it from *Jamaica*. It is also found near *Cartagena* in *America*, and in great Plenty on the Shores of the Leeward Part of *Barbados*, where they are eaten and taste like Tripe. They likewise there make Lime of them.

II. *Idem minus.*

This is perhaps not differing but only the younger ones of the former. It is not striated nor of so fine a red Colour within, but otherwise the same. I had it with the former.

III. *Buccinum ampullaceum striatum, clavicula muricata apertura leviter purpurascente.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 886. Fig. 7. *Idem grandioribus muricibus, & pictura quadam magis undata distinctum.* Tab. 808. Fig. 9. & Tab. 887. No. 8. *Murex Jamaicensis, fasciata, nodosa.* Pet. cat. class. & top. Fig. 579. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 189. No. 6. Marbled *Jamaica Murex* with knotty Twirls. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 74. No. 1. *Murex coronatus.* Bon. p. 153. No. 288. Mus. Kircher. p. 468. No. 289.

This which was a midling siz'd Shell of its kind was about six Inches long, two broad, about the Middle where broadest, and whence it taper'd to the End of the Mouth and Clavicle. It was also two Inches high in the highest Places when laid on its Mouth. It had about six or seven Circumvolutions, on the upper Ends of which towards the *Apex* were extant blunt Points hollow within. All the Circumvolutions were striated lengthways, it was white on the outside and within shining, and by the Mouth it was purplish or reddish.

They are found plentifully in the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*.

That mentioned by Mr. *Petiver* is, as he says, the smallest of its Kind.

IV. *Buccinum recurvirostrum, claviculatum, striatum & asperum.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 1018. Fig. 80.

This is about an Inch long, half an Inch in Diameter near the Mouth, whence it taper'd to the End. It hath a round Mouth, in one Corner of which is a crooked Bill or *Rostrum*. It is white all over excepting some thin brown Clouds, and all the Circumvolutions which are about six in Number, have *Striae* and extant Points running lengthways.

I found it on the Shores in *Jamaica*.

V. *Buccinum recurvirostrum, ventricosum, labro pulvinato variegatum, striatum & asperum.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 1001. Fig. 66. *Barisa Jamaicensis vulgaris imbricata.* Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 190. No. 20. *Cassidum* Species 3. Rumph. Tab. 23. Fig. 3. p. 81. *Cochlea ovi figuram exprimens.* Bon. p. 132. No. 162. Mus. Kircher, p. 458. No. 163.

This Shell is about two Inches and a half long from one End of the Mouth to the other, resembling, in a great Measure, the *Concha Veneris*, having a Slit or Mouth tooth'd on each Side, with a crooked Ending and a Cavity as a Bill or Tongue. The Circumvolutions are little extant on the further End, in Number about six. The Mouth on one side hath a Welt, on which are dark brown Spots, and from the Mouth to the Top of the first *Voluta* 'tis about an Inch and

and a half high, and 'tis as broad measur'd cross the Belly. The first *Voluta* or Circumvolution is mark'd lengthways by many small *Stria* and Ribs with Furrows between, which are cut at right Angles by others fewer and larger. The Shell is whitish with red brown Spots or Marks. It is generally thick and ponderous, tho' at other Times 'tis lighter and thinner.

I found several Varieties of this on the Shores of *Jamaica* both in Colours and Magnitudes.

VI. *Buccinum musicum grave, fasciatum ex lineis quibusdam intersectis, & maculatum clavicula leviter muricata.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 809. No. 18, & 812. No. 21. *Murex qui Cochlea Hebraea a nonnullis vocatur.* Bon. p. 154. No. 293. *Mus. Kircher.* p. 469. No. 292. *Murex rostratus merito appellandus.* Ej. ib. No. 294. *Mus. Kircher.* p. 469. No. 295.

This is about three Inches long, half as broad towards the End of the Clavicle where broadest, and about as high when lying upon its Mouth on the Ground. It hath a wide Mouth and several Risings towards the sides of the Circumvolutions, but none opposite to them. The Shell is very ponderous and thick. It is whitish and hath many brown streight Lines as if drawn for Musick, which are cross'd here and there by others oblique or undulated. The Windings or *Spira* (which are about six in Number) of the Shell have many deep Furrows and Ridges on them, at the End of each of which Ridges are obtuse, blunt and extant Points.

I found it in *Jamaica*

VII. *Rhombus cylindro-pyramidalis fuscus, albida fascia insignitus, clavicula nodosa, albis maculis distinctus.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 784 N^o. 31.

This is about an Inch long, half an Inch broad near the Clavicle or Circumvolutions where broadest, and whence it ends in a Point. 'Tis as high from the Mouth which is very narrow or streight, to the upper Part. The *Voluta* are nodose and very little extant or prominent. The first winding is a little striated, is brown, and hath a white *Fascia* or Belt, and here and there some white Spots which have great Varieties.

I found them in the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*, and have had them from *Barbados* and *Suratte*.

VIII. *Buccinum rostratum, dentatum, fuscum, striatum, spiris nodosis. Buccinum dentatum, rostratum, fuscum, clavicula muricata.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 828. N^o. 50. *Buccinum dentortile Barbadense fasciis nodulosis.* Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann, 1708. p. 158. N^o. 32.

This is about an Inch long, half as much in diameter about the Middle where 'tis thickest, and whence it ends in a pointed, hollow, crooked *Rostrum* one Way, and after about six Circumvolutions in an *Apex*, the otherway. The *Spira* are brown, striated, and have *Nodi*, or blunt extant *Apices* the Length and Duct of their Course. The Mouth is narrow and tooth'd. It is sometimes twice as large.

I had it from *Jamaica*, *Barbados*, and *St. Christophers*.

IX. *Buccinum rostratum*, labro duplicato, longius, striis latis & eminentibus distinctum, sinuosum. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. mut. 944. depict. An *purpura Americana*. P. Plumier. Ej. Journ. to Par. p. 74. Tab. 4? *Murex saxatilis* Rumph. Thes. an Tab. xxvi. Lit. B? *Turbo instar muricis tuberculis armatus*. Bon. p. 125. N^o. 103? Mus. Kircher, p. 455. N^o. 103?

This is about three Inches long, two broad in the Middle of the first *Voluta* or Winding where broadest, and as high. The Mouth is round with a Lip turn'd up, and a long crooked hollow for the Beak or Tongue opposite to the Clavicle. 'Tis all over of a whitish Colour, and thick set with extant Ridges higher than usual, and between them deep Furrows running the Length of the *Voluta*. These are cross'd by others which run transverse, are fewer and more raised, making right Angles with the former.

I found this Shell on the Shore of *Jamaica*.

X. *Buccinum rostratum magnum*, labro duplicato quasi triangulare. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 941. N^o. 37. *Buccinum Jamaicense triangulare*. Pet. mem. cur. Ann. 1708. p. 190. N^o. 15. Triangular Wilk. Mus. societ. Reg. p. 130. Tab. 10. Fig. 12. *Murex triangularis*. Bonan. p. 154. Cl. 3. N^o. 290. Mus. Kircher. p. 468. N^o. 291.

This, which was the largest of the Kind I ever saw, is near six Inches long, two and a half broad at the Base of the Triangle by the Mouth, and two Inches high. The Lips of the triangular Mouth are welted, and have several Risings on that Side opposite to the *Columella*, which are the Ends of so many Ribs extant on the Outside, and hollow within. There are also several *Striae* between the Ribs. 'Tis of a light reddish brown Colour without, and white within, and hath a crooked hollow Bill or *Rostrum* for the Tongue. The large Ribs have several obtuse Points on all the spiral Circumvolutions of the Shell.

I found it of several Magnitudes and Colours on the Shores of the Island *Jamaica*.

XI. *Buccinum rostro recurvo*, labro dentato duplicato minus e fusco & cinereo variegatum, plicaturis & striis donatum. *Buccinum rostratum variegatum*, angustius, labro duplicato, tenuiter & inequaliter striatum. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 934. N^o. 19.

This is near two Inches long, near an Inch broad, and half an Inch high. The Mouth is welted and tooth'd with frequent Teeth on both sides, it is oval. The Shell hath some extant Welts or Ropes over some of the *Voluta* or Windings. It is thick striated with brown *Striae* or Lines running spirally the length of the Circumvolutions, and following their Course. These *Voluta* are six in number, and the whole outside of the Shell is of a dark reddish brown Colour, variegated with white Spots and *Fascia*.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

XII. *Buccinum dentatum*, rostro tenui productori insignitum, minus, album striis & plicaturis eminentibus exasperatum, cancellatum. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. mat. 830. N^o. 54?

This is much less and hath a prominent hollow *Rostrum*, is all white and hath Lips like the former. It hath many Ridges and Furrows crossing one another, making it cancellated.

I found it with the former.

XIII. *Buccinum brevirostrum*, labrosum, crassum, nodosum, columella lata plana. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 989. N^o. 49. *Perdicea Jamaicensis nodosa*. Pet. mem. cur. Ann. 1718. p. 190. No. 22. *Cochlea colore cinereo in dorso tonsillas nigricantes gestiens*. Bonan. p. 165. Cl. 3. Fig. 368. Mus. Kircher. p. 473. No. 361.

This Shell is two Inches and a half long, and an Inch and a half broad, and an Inch high when laid upon its Mouth. The Mouth is very wide and oval, the first Circumvolution makes the greatest Part of the Shell, and is striated with reddish brown *Fascie* or Belts, on the largest of which are blunt *Apices* or Points, 'tis whitish in all Places except the *Stria* and *Fascia*. In the lesser and younger Shells of this Kind the *Apices* are more in Number and sharper.

I found these on the Shores of Jamaica. Dr. Lister had it from Barbados.

XIV. *Buccinum ampullaceum fasciatum, muricatum, labro patentiore*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 904. No. 24. *Murex mucronibus brevibus, & sine ordine dispositis aculeatis fasciis insuper albis cinctus, cæterum colore tyrio in nigrum propendente*. Bon. p. 154. No. 295. Mus. Kircher. p. 469. No. 296. *Murex Jamaicensis multiformiter spinosus*. Pet. mem. cur. Ann. 1708. p. 189. *Dubbeldegetakte schilpadstaart of Beddeteyke* Rumph. Thes. p. 5. Tab. 24. N^o. 2. *Cochlea fasciata inter purpuras numeranda*. Bon. p. 135. N^o. 186. Mus. Kircher. p. 40. N^o. 186.

This is about three Inches long, about two broad and as high. 'Tis of a whitish Colour, and hath many large brown Belts or *Fascie* upon the first Circumvolution, which makes the greatest Part of the Shell, and is set with Rows of very large sharp Prickles. The windings of the Shell are about six, and are all brown, with sometimes a deep *Sulcus* between, they are sometimes more, sometimes less exerted or extant, and at other Times are almost smooth, are lighter or darker coloured, but have all wide Mouths and are oval shaped, whence the Varieties figured Tab. xxiii. by Rumphius.

I found them plentifully on the Shores of Jamaica, and sometimes they had Hermit Crabs in them.

XV. *Purpura sive Murex Pelagius marmoreus*. Fab. Col. Obs. p. lx. & lxiv. *Buccinum rostratum triplici ordine Muricum canaliculorum horridum*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 946. N^o. 41. *Murex Americanus valde rugosus*. Pet. mem. cur. Ann. 1708. p. 190. N^o. 8. An Aldrov. Exang. p. 338. f. Id. Fr. p. 117. Fig. 8. 9. *Species Muricis ramosi*, Rumph. Tab. xxvi. N^o. 1. Thes. an. p. 5. *Purpura triangularis*. Bon. p. 151. N^o. 276. Mus. Kircher. p. 467. N^o. 281.

This

This is about four Inches long, very near three broad and high, including the Prickles, some of which are an Inch long. The whole Shell is white within and smooth, with almost an oval Aperture for the Mouth, out of which, towards the *Columella* issue two more than Inch long hollow Prickles or *Murices*, which seem to be for two Tongues to thrust out from the Fish. These are sometimes branched, which Branches are likewise hollow as the Prickles. The Mouth is also sinuated all round, over which Hollows are Prickles or *Murices*, with many of which there seems to have been no Communication with the Fish in the Shell. They are of different Lengths, as are those placed on a streight Line on the Top or *Vertex* of the Shell. The whole Shell is of a reddish brown Colour, and striated spirally as the *Voluta* turn. They are sometimes milk white, which may come from the Loss of their outward Skin, by polishing, or Accidents.

They are found of several Magnitudes on the Shores of *Jamaica*, and I have had them from *Nieves*.

XVI. *Buccinum sublividum, striis nodosis & interdum muricatis exasperatum.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 30. N^o. 28. *Cochlea Jamaicensis vermiculata.* Pet. Gazoph. Nat. Tab. 70. N^o. 11. Cat. Class. Top. N^o. 564. *Jamaica Wart-Shell.* *Buccinum parvum, breve, asperum.* ej. Phil. trans. N^o. 255. p. 295. N^o. 1.

This is an Inch long from the Mouth to the End of the *apex voluta*, axis of the Shell, or *Columella*, which is sharp. It is about three quarters of an Inch in Diameter about the first *Voluta*, where is a round Mouth, cover'd with a thin black *Operculum*. The twirls or *Voluta* are about six, striated their whole Course by small Ridges or Eminencies running the length of the *Voluta*, on which are placed Studs or Eminencies which are sometimes blunter at other Times sharper. The Colour is sometimes blackish brown, and sometimes whitish.

I brought this from a Marsh near the farther End of the Bay which makes *Port-Royal* Harbour, and gave some of them living to Dr. Lister, who kept them alive in his Garden for a whole Summer. I believe the Shell from *Ascention* described. Phil. Trans. N^o. 255. p. 295. as above to be a Variety of this.

XVII. *Buccinum bilingue, subfuscum, labro crasso, rictu sobcroceo, intus striato, muricatum.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 871. N^o. 25. Mus. Sibald. 155? *An Buccinum bilingue majus tenue, ex rufo nebulatim muricatum.* Ej. Tab. 860. No. 17? *Murex bilinguis Jamaicensis vulgaris.* Pet. mem. cur. Ann. 1708. p. 189. No. 3. *Murex intus rubescens cortice tuberoso & aspero.* Bon. p. 155. No. 300. Mus. Kircher. p. 469. No. 300.

This Shell is three Inches long, near two Inches broad, and as high. The first Winding makes the greatest Part of the Shell. The Lip is very broad and thick extended a great Way and having three *Sinus*'s two opposite to the Clavicle, and one opposite to them by the Clavicle, at which Places it is striated or tooth'd, the Mouth is white or reddish. The Windings or upper End have extant *Apices* which are in some longer in others shorter, and continued to the End of the *Spira* in proportion diminishing. These are hollow and often rubb'd off. There are some Ridges and Furrows on the Outside of the first Circumvolution of this shell which are a little knotted or have blunt *Apices*.
'Tis

'Tis all over brown with some white Spots and *Fasciae*. The Colour is sometimes blacker, sometimes more reddish.

I found these Shells plentifully on the Shores of the Island *Jamaica*.

XVIII. *Idem e flavo rubrum majus, clavicula muricata, non striatum.*

This differs chiefly from the former in being of a yellowish red Colour. The Windings of the Clavicle are more muricated tho' there are no *Striae* on the first Winding as in the Precedent.

I found it with the former.

XIX. *Buccinum brevirostrum, labrosum, crassum, variegatum, unico ordine clavatum. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 991. N^o. 52. An Buccinum brevirostrum, labrosum, crassum, ex bino ordine muricatum, clavicula parum exerta. Ej. ib. N^o. 53?*

This Shell is very thick, strong and ponderous, near an Inch long, very near as broad and high. It hath a wide Mouth with an *Operculum* fitted to it, and is all over of a dark brown and white Colour intermixed, the Clavicle is very short, and the first Winding is beset with extant Points, or muricated, and sometimes the second. There are in all about four of these spiral Lines.

I found it of several Magnitudes on the Sea Shores of *Jamaica*.

XX. *Buccinum brevi rostro e nigro & candido variegatum, dentatum & muricibus crebris obtusis obsitum. An buccinum brevirostrum nodis valde eminentibus at obtusis distinctum. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 956. N^o. 8.7?*

This seems to be twice as large every way as the former, and differs from it not only in having blunt *Apices* or extant round Points all over the Circumvolutions of the Clavicle, but also in having the same on several extant Ridges upon the first Circumvolution towards its Mouth which hath Teeth towards the *Columella*.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*, and have had it also from the Shores of *Barbados* and *St. Christophers*.

XXI. *Vesicaria Marina, non ramosa, e vesiculis infundibuli forma membrana undulata extante coronatis, constans. Cat. Jam. p. 7. Hist. Nat. Jam. Vol. 1. p. 64. Tab. 24. Fig. 3. Alcyonium vesicarium coronatum Buccinis minimis repletum. Plum. Fil. Am. p. 145. Tab. 168. Lit. O.*

I have nothing to add to what I have said of this Substance in the first Volume of this History

C H A P. IX.

Of the Coverings for the Mouths of some unknown Shells.

- I.  *Perculum, five umbilicus marinus hemisphaericus, albidus, laevis. Tab. 241. Fig. 1.*

This was flat on one side, hemispherical on the other, about half an Inch Diameter, all white only on the upper part of the Hemisphere it was brownish. It was all smooth, and had a visible spiral Line on the flat side which is on the out side of the Mouth of the Shell.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*, and have received it gather'd up on the Shores of the *Magellan Streights* by Mr. *Handyside*.

- II. *Operculum, five umbilicus marinus apicibus parte convexa donatus, gibbosus, oblongus. Tab. 241. Fig. 2.*

This was oval, an Inch long, and about three quarters of an Inch broad, flat on one side, rais'd and hemispherical on the other, where were abundance of small round *Apices* or extant white Points. The flat under Part was brown, and had a spiral Line on it.

It was sent from *Jamaica* to Mr. *Petiver* who gave it to me.

- III. *Operculum, five umbilicus marinus e viridi nigricans, compressus, membranaceus. Tab. 241. Fig. 3.*

This was no thicker than a Membrane of a horny Substance, perfectly flat without any Rising or Convexity of either side. It was of a greenish black Colour near an Inch Diameter and had a spiral Line upon it.

I had it from *Jamaica*.

C H A P. X.

Of Bivalv'd Shells, and first of the Pinna, and Spondyl.

- I.  *Pinna tenuis striata muricata. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab 370. N^o. 215. Pinna lata altera. Rumph. Tab. 46. lit. M.*

The small muricated Pinna.

This *Pinna* is about half a Foot or six Inches long, beginning at the *Cardo* very small, and growing broader to the roundish wide End. It is striated on one half by roundish or circular *Striae*, and on the other by extant Ribs, which towards the broad End are muricated or have hollow *Apices*. The whole Shell is of a greyish brown Colour and very thin.

There are some of these Shells not half so big, and others not muricated, which perhaps are only Varieties from Age or Accidents.

I found them plentifully cast upon the Shores of *Jamaica* by the Sea.

II.

II. *Spondylus fere ruber muricatus*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 206. N^o. 40. *Spondylus gravior leviorq; ejusd.* Tab. 207. N^o. 41. An *Spondylus Aldrovand.* Rondelet. p. 41? *Ostreum echinatum*. Rumph. Tab. 47. lit. E. *Ostreum echinatum sanguineum*. Ej. Tab. 88. N^o. 1.

This, which was the upper Valve, is very strong, thick and heavy, about three Inches long from the Hinge or *Cardo* to the Circumference, about two Inches broad at the broadest Part opposite to the *Cardo*. It hath many pretty large *Striae* from the *Cardo* to the Circumference, on which are placed *Murices* or extant Prickles, hollow'd upon their undersides, some of them are half an Inch long, others shorter, and sometimes the Ribs or *Striae* are smooth, either naturally or by Accident. It is of a red Colour above on the *Convex*, and white on the *Concave*, about half an Inch deep, and very often hath small white *Tubuli* for Worms, sticking upon it. The under valve is the same, only hath a Neck or round Point jetting out a little crooked, variously shaped and hollow.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

These Shells are also found and have been sent to me from *Suratte*, *Madagascar* and *Siam* in the *East-Indies*. Mr. *Salvadore* hath sent me some dug up near *Barcelona*, from a Bed of grey Clay, which hath made them heavy by filling their Insides, and coloured them, and their *Murices* with the same Colour without.

III. *Spondylus minor subruber, tenuis, imbricatus, apice distorto, cavitate interiore auriculam referens*. Tab. 241. Fig. 4, 5, 6, 7.

The greater Valve of this Shell was about an Inch diameter, had an *Apex* very much distorted towards the right Hand when the inside of the Shell is turn'd downwards. The outward side all over was cover'd with extant Scales and hollow *Apices* of a reddish white Colour, several extraneous Bodies stick to it, and the Sediment of the Sea. It was reddish within and smooth, very hollow at least three quarters of an Inch. The smaller Valve was almost flat, and in the inside, resembled a human Ear. It had one long Hollow to receive a Protuberance of the other Valve to serve for a Hinge. Both Valves were very light, contrary to what is usual in this sort of Shell.

I found it on the Shores in *Jamaica*.

The Colour varies being sometimes whitish at other Times yellowish or reddish.

IV. *Spondylus major crassissimus, scaber, angustus, e cinereo subruber, apice distorto, cavitate interiore auriculam referens*. Tab. 241. Fig. 8, 9.

This is very thick, narrow and ponderous, of a whitish or reddish Colour, of various Magnitudes, and three or four Times bigger than the Precedent and like it only not set with Prickles but rough.

I found it with the former, and of great Varieties.

V. *Spondylus crassus, minimus, albus, striis vel fasciis extantibus, imbricatus*. Tab. 241. Fig. 10, 11.

This is about half an Inch long, half as broad towards the farther End where broadest, thick and white. It hath several concentric extant *Striae* or *Fasciae* over the Breadth of the Shell as if drawn by a Compass from the Hinge or *Cardo* which is pointed like the Bill of a Bird.

I found it in *Jamaica* on the Shores of that Island.

C H A P.

C H A P. XI.

Of Scallops and Cockles.

I. *Pecten ex atro rufescens tenuis, admodum cavus, leviter canaliculatus.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 168. N^o. 5. *Pecten Jamaicensis strijs levibus.* Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 221. N^o. 1. Tab. 241. Fig. 12, 13.

One of the Valves of this Shell is an Inch hollow or deep; the other streight or rather a very little convex on the Inside, and hollow'd without. It is almost round, about three Inches and a half in Diameter, of a brownish red or deep Colour without, white and smooth within. It has several Furrows on both upper and under Valve and is not proportionably thick or heavy to others of this Kind, but thin and light. It is equally ear'd on both Sides.

These Scallops are frequent on the Shores of *Jamaica*, and eaten by the Inhabitants.

II. *Pecten variegatus, strijs circiter octodecem majusculis donatus.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 179. N^o. 16.

This is more than an Inch long from the *Cardo* to the Circumference, where it is about as broad, it is striated with many large *Stria*, is reddish and brown variegated, and ear'd.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica* sticking to the Bastard Sponge, and have had it sent me from *Suratte* and *Siam* in the East-Indies.

III. *Pecten parvus, ex croceo variegatus tenuiter admodum striatus, alternis fere strijs paulo minoribus.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 189. N^o. 23.

This is about an Inch long, eared on one side, and about an Inch broad at the Circumference, where broadest and round. It is white with Saffron colour'd Spots and ribb'd from the *Cardo* to the Circumference, 'tis smooth and white in the Inside.

I found this on the Shores in *Jamaica* and have had it also sent to me from the Islands on the Coast of *Scotland*.

IV. *Pecten albus angustus strijs crebris tenuibus & imbricatis exasperatus.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 176. N^o. 13. *Pecten albus minor squamosus.* Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1708. p. 221. N^o. 4.

This is about two Inches and a half long, one Inch and a half broad, near the End where roundish and broadest. It is about three quarters of an Inch broad at the *Cardo*, all over white and pellucid, now and then of a grey brown, striated by frequent Lines of the same Colour, imbricated, and of several Magnitudes.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*, and have had it from *Tangier* on the Coast of *Africa*.

V. *Pecten subrufus strijs viginti quatuor ad minimum donatus.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Lib. 3. Tab. 180, & 181. N^o. 17 & 18. *Pecten tenuis subrufus maculosus circiter viginti strijs majoribus & levibus donatus.* Ej. Hist. An. Angl. 185. tit. 30. Morton. N. H. N. p. 200. N^o. 2. Tab. 4. Fig. 1.

I have nothing to add to what is above express'd in the Titles, save that I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*, and that Mr. *Morton* found it fossil or underGround in the inland Parts of *England*, viz. *Northamptonshire*.

VI. *Pecten minor, ternis quaternisve striis minus extantibus, donatus. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 171. N^o. 8. An Spondylus variegatus striatus margine digitata, Ej. ib. Tab. 210. N^o. 44.*

This has the *Cardo* on one side of the Valves, which are deeply furrow'd with five or six *Striae*, and at the Circumference deeply let into each other alternatively. 'Tis variegated with red, and is of several Bigneſſes, from three quarters of an Inch Diameter to more than twice that Magnitude. 'Tis narrowest at the *Cardo*.

I found it in *Jamaica*.

VII. *Pecten minor cinereus, compressus, striatus.*

This hath many *Striae* from the *Cardo* to the Circumference, is eared on both sides and shaped like an ordinary Scallop. It is about an Inch in Diameter and of a grey Colour.

I found it in *Jamaica* on the Shores of that Island.

VIII. *Pectunculus major, polyginglymus, hirsutus. Tab. 241. Fig. 14, 15, 16. Pectunculus albus, crassus profunde sulcatus, edulis concha. List. Hist. Tab. 236. N^o. 70. An idem Tab. mut. 232. N^o. 66. depict. Pecten virginicus. Rumph. Tab. 44. lit. I. Concha & Concha Indica. Bon. p. 108. N^o. 73, & 74. & Mus. Kircher. p. 445. N^o. 73, 74.*

This is a very large Cockle, about three Inches longways, and near as much in Breadth, the two Valves are about two Inches deep. The Furrows and Ridges are deep and large. The Shell is join'd at the Hinge for about two Inches in Length by numerous small Teeth and Cavities. It is on the outside all cover'd over with a brown Membrane thick set with short Brittles or strong Hairs, and white underneath. It is of several Magnitudes.

I found it in the Sea adjoining to *Jamaica*, where it is used for Food. I have also had it from *Suratte*.

IX. *Musculus Mathioli. Musculus striatus fasciis undatis subfuscis depictus. List. Hist. Tab. 368. N^o. 208. Bi-Indian large Muscle. Mytulus Ind. Orient. Occidentalis facie. Pet. Mem. cur. ann. 1708. p. 247. N^o. 62. Mytulus Barbadosis vulgaris striatus, striis fuscis. Pet. Mem. cur. ann. 1708. p. 222. N^o. 16. Regte Noachs-Ark. Rumph. Tab. 44. Lit. P. An Pecten saxatilis. Ej. ib. lit. L. Concha naviculam exprimens. Bon. p. 103. N^o. 32. Mus. Kircher. p. 442. N^o. 31.*

This is lesser than the foregoing, of the same Shape. It is white, variegated with reddish brown *Fasciae* crossing the *Striae* which go from the *Cardo* to the Circumference. The Hinge is two Inches long, with small Teeth and Cavities as the former. 'Tis also cover'd on the outside with a thin Skin or Membrane of a light brown Colour. They are of all Magnitudes from half an Inch long to the Length of two Inches.

This Shell-fish is found on the Shores of *Jamaica*, as also on those of *Barbados* and several Places of the Mediterranean, all which Shells, by what I can observe, differ very little in any thing one from another.

X. *Pectunculus dense striatus margine fere inaequali & sinuosa*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 229. N^o. 64. Tab. 241. Fig. 17.

This is, as to Hinge and Shape, exactly like the former, only more round and spherical, being about an Inch in Diameter. 'Tis often cover'd with the Sediment of the Sea and hath frequently *Tubuli Vermium*, Oysters, &c. sticking to it. It hath an Opening or Hole towards the Edges rendring each Valve sinuous.

I found it among the Corals, Sponges, &c. in the Bottom of the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*.

XI. *Pectunculus polyginglymus, albus, ovalis. Pectunculus dense & profunde striatus ovali Figura*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 237. N^o. 71.

This is the same with the Precedent only the *Cardo* or Hinge which is very long and tooth'd, is not streight but oval, as is the Figure of the whole Shell, which is much less than the foregoing.

I brought it from *Jamaica*, and have had it sent from the Bay of *Campeche*.

XII. *Pectunculus minor, polyginglymus, albus, lavis, vertice ad latus distorto, intus argenteus, splendens*.

This is not over half an Inch long from Corner to Corner on the side of the Shell opposite to the *Cardo* or Hinge which is a little distorted to one side. It is above a quarter of an Inch from the *Cardo* to the opposite Part of the Circumference, smooth and white. It is deep and the inside of a shining white Colour, as if cover'd over with Leaf Silver. It hath many Teeth for about one third of the Circumference of the Shell at the Hinge.

I found it in *Jamaica*.

XIII. *Pectunculus albus, muricatus, cardine ad latus distorto*.

This single Valve which was the only one I had from *Jamaica*, or ever saw, was three quarters of an Inch long, very near as broad towards the Circumference opposite to the *Cardo*. It was all white, almost triangular, with a great many extant Ribs, with Furrows between, drawn or running from the *Cardo* to the Circumference. The Rib in the middle was muricated and made it look as if it were triangular. The *Vertex* was a little distorted to one Side.

I had it from *Jamaica*.

XIV. *Pectunculus e fusco rufescens admodum dense striatus*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 231. N^o. 65.

This is lesser in every Part than the above describ'd, otherways very like it, so that I am doubtful if it differs materially from it, and suspect it may only be a Variety, and both are so like the *Musculus Mash*. that there are some Reasons to believe they may be all three the same.

I found it in *Jamaica* on the Shores, &c. and have had it from the *Mediterranean*.

XV. *Pectunculus exiguus, albus, tenuiter striatus, gibbosior.*

This is not above half an Inch long, half as broad, very deep, white and almost smooth. It hath a long tooth'd *Cardo*, and perhaps may be only a Variety of the *Pectunculus polyginglymus, albus, ovalis*.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

XVI. *Pectunculus tenuis modo ruber modo citrinus, striis nunc ex parte nunc ex toto muricatis. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 322. N^o. 159. Pectunculus tenuis pellucidus, leviter purpurascens, dense striatus. Ejusd. Tab. 342. N^o. 179. Pectunculus vulgaris. Rumph. Thes. Anim. Tab. 44. lit. E. Zelfame nagel schulpe. Ej. ib. Tab. 48. N^o. 9.*

This Cockle is two Inches long, and an Inch and a half broad, of the Shape, &c. of an ordinary Cockle. It is sometimes yellow sometimes red or white and spotted. It is very thin and deep, and partly or all muricated with extant *Apices* or Points on the Ridges of the *Shell*, especially on the Sides of it.

I found it in the Seas, and on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

XVII. *Pectunculus rhomboeides, striis imbricatis exasperatus. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 315. No. 151. Fragum. Rumph. Amboin. Thes. Tab. 44. lit. F. An Concha striata, umbone rostrata, vinoso colore, terreis maculis distincto. Bon. p. 111. No. 44. Mus. Kircher. p. 446. 91.*

This is much the same only thicker and with one side plain and not round, making it of a rhomboidal Figure.

I found it with the former and sometimes not imbricated, perhaps by Accidents.

XVIII. *Pectunculus subrufus paululum sinuosus, dense & leviter admodum striatus. List. Hist. Tab. 245. No. 46.*

This is round, about an Inch and a quarter in Diameter, and hath many small Teeth join it with Hollows between to the other Valve. These Teeth are placed upon one third Part of the Circumference of the Shell towards its small Head, which resembles the Bill of a Bird. It is of a whitish Colour with some reddish Marks on its outside. It is a little flat, each Valve being not over a quarter of an Inch deep.

I brought it from *Jamaica* where I found it on the Shores of that Island.

XIX. *Pectunculus exiguus subfuscus. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 317. No. 154.*

This Cockle is not an Inch in Diameter, with a streighter Side making it rhomboidal. It is deep and otherways of the Shape of the ordinary cockle.

I found this in the Seas of *Jamaica*, and Dr. *Lister*, in those round *England*.

XX. *Pectunculus planus, albidus, intus leviter flavescens. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 265. No. 101.*

This

This Cockle is about two Inches and a half from the *Cardo* to the opposite Circumference, three Inches from one Side to the other in the broadest Part, about an Inch deep, both Valves being join'd. 'Tis all over white, without any apparent *Stria* or Asperities, only some very fine concentric Lines as if drawn from the *Cardo*, and within a little yellowish.

I found this in the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*.

XXI. *Pectunculus magnus, planus, orbicularis, fere rubescens, capillaribus striis quasi cancellatis conspicuus.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 337. No. 174. *Pectunculus Barbadenfis cancellatus.* Pet. Mem. cur. 1708. p. 222. No. 27.

This is three Inches in Diameter, flattish, thick and white, it hath small *Stria* going from the *Cardo* to the Circumference which are cross'd by concentric Circles, making nearly right Angles with the others and the whole Outfides of the Valves cancellated or reticulated.

I found it on the Shores of the Island of *Jamaica*.

XXII. *Pectunculus maculatus, fasciis crebrioribus donatus.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 278. No. 115.

This Cockle is round, about an Inch and a half in Diameter, about an Inch deep when both Valves are join'd. The *Cardo* is not exactly in the Middle but on one side, and from it go very small *Stria* or Lines which are cross'd or reticulated at nearly right Angles by raised Circles or *Fascia* made concentric as if drawn by a Compass, one End of which was placed in the *Cardo*. The Shell is thick and has two blackish blue Spots on the inside, and many brown of different Shapes on the outside.

I found it in the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*.

XXIII. *Pectunculus parvus intus ex viola purpurascens.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 338. No. 175.

This is much the same with the former only lesser, and the concentric Circles are not near so extant or raised but equal to the *Stria* leading in streight Lines from the *Cardo* to the Circumference. The brown Spots without vary, and those within likewise.

I found it with the former.

XXIV. *Pectunculus parvus, albus, recurvo rostro, tenuiter cancellatus.*

This hath the *Vertex* or *Rostrum* placed a little on one Side, is white, transparent, very thin, of about half an Inch Diameter, and is reticulated on the Surface of the Valves on the outside.

I found this on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

XXV. *Pectunculus tenuis, subruher, minutissimis striis undatis exaratus.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 339. Fig. 176. *Pectunculus Jamaic. rubescens, undis capillaceis tenuissimis.* Pet. Phil. Transf. No. 299. No. 18. Mem. Cur. 1708. No. 24. p. 222.

This Shell is very thin, about three quarters of an Inch Diameter, white on the outside, red within, almost transparent. It hath some concentric Circles and oblique waved Lines crossing one another appearing on its Surface if it be look'd upon with Attention. It is very hollow or deep.

This

This I found in the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*, and have had it from the Shores of *Carolina*.

XXVI. *Pectunculus orbicularis planior rugosus*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 281. No. 19.

This in every thing resembles the ordinary Cockle only 'tis less, and striated by concentric Circles as if drawn by a Pair of Compasses from the *Cardo*, one Leg or Point being placed there. 'Tis of a brownish Colour.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

XXVII. *Pectunculus albus admodum crassus, sinu sive sulca conspicuus*. List. Hist. Conchyl, Tab. 305. No. 138.

This is about an Inch and an half in Diameter, almost as deep, without any apparent *Striae*, very white, thick and having a *Sinus* running from the *Cardo* on one side to the Circumference.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

XXVIII. *Pectunculus albus, minimus profundus, striatus*. Tab. 241. Fig. 18, 19.

This is half an Inch in Diameter, white, very deep and thick, striated with Ribs and Furrows from the *Cardo* to the Circumference which are crossed by concentric Circles, making it reticulated.

I found it with the former.

XXIX. *Pectunculus parvus, albus, profundior, tenuiter undatus*. List. Hist. Tab. 301. No. 142.

This is three quarters of an Inch in Diameter, very thin and transparent, deep or hollow, and having waved or crooked Lines going cross the outsides of the Valves.

I found it with the former, and have had it from *Suratte* in the East-Indies.

CHAP. XII.

Of Oysters, Muscles and Pholades:

I.  *Strea oblonga arborea*. Tien differente Schulpies sonder doubletten, waare onder een Hammekammotie Herm. p. 49. No. 425. *Ostrea arborea dorso uncato*. *Ostracea annexa baculo*, Aldrov. List. Hist. Tab. 197. No. 32.

Tree-Oysters, or, Mangrove-Oysters.

This is about two Inches long, three quarters of an Inch broad, whitish, about half an Inch deep, sinuated or waved on the Edges, crooked and sticking to Stones, Trees or Coralline Branches by the back Part.

U u u

It

It is sometimes round, not sinuated and hath other Varieties.
They are eaten as other Oysters.

II. *Ostrea minor fulcata, oblonga, gibbosa, ambitu serrato*. Tab. 241. Fig. 20, 21. *Spondylus variegatus, striatus, margine digitata*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 210. No. 44. *Spondylus Barbadosis parvus, alte fulcatus*. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 24. No. 12. Speckled Barbadoes Rag-Oyster. Ej. Cat. classic. & Top. p. 93. No. 571.

The Hinge is made up of two Teeth and two Cavities on the *Cardo* of each Valve. That End generally sticks to some Stone, Pebble, Coral or other Shell at the Bottom of the Sea.

I found them cast upon the Shores of Jamaica.

III. *Ostrea arborea, Proteiformis, albida, admodum cava*.

This, which hath a hollow on the back of it where passed the Root of the Mangrove, is about an Inch from the *Cardo* to the opposite End. 'Tis triangular, near as broad at its End as long, and about three quarters of an Inch deep, all of a white Colour like Oysters. They vary in Shape being oblong, roundish, &c. and have often Depressions in the upper Valve. The End opposite to the *Cardo* is sometimes round as well as streight.

I found them of several Shapes on the Shores of Jamaica.

IV. *Mytilo pectunculus auritus rarior Berberoides*. Fab. Col. aq. & terr. Obs. p. lii. & liv. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 244. No. 57, 58, & 59. *Auricula Rumph. Thes. an. Tab. 46. lit. G. Concha tenuis testæ*, Bon. p. 106. No. 58. Mus. Kircher. p. 444. No. 57.

The Jamaica Pearl Oyster-shell.

This is about two Inches long, and about an Inch and a half broad, it is smooth on the outside; only it hath some little seemingly loose Scales which are some times dark colour'd and sometimes whitish. The inside of the Shell is of a Pearl Colour, tho' not so bright or Orient as that of the East Indies, but a little as it were sullied with Smoak. It hath an Ear or sharp End which runs streight out from one side of the *Cardo*, and is very long. This Ear is sometimes wanting either naturally or by Accident which makes the Variety of Figure in Dr. Lister.

I found it on the Shores at Jamaica and take it to be the Oyster in which are found the best Pearls of the West-Indies, which are fish'd up at both *Santa Martha* and *Margarita* Islands in the North-Seas, and the Pearl Isles near *Panama* in the South-Sea. They eat the Oysters at both Places. The Pearl partakes of the Colour of the Shell, as may be seen in those of the *Pinna* which are reddish brown; those of the *Magellan* Muscle which are purplish blue, some that are reddish, and the *Bohemia* and *Scotch* which are of the Colour of the River Musc or that from the Oyster from whence they come.

The Shells of some are on the outsides dark, on others whitish.

V. *Musculus parvus, latus, tenuiter striatus ex fusco purpurascens*. List. Hist. Tab. 366. No. 206.

This

This which is a very small one of the Kind, is about an Inch long, very much raised in the Middle, or Convex on the outside, and hollow within, not over a quarter of an inch broad. It hath many Ribs or *Striae* going from the *Cardo* to the Circumference, is on the outside grey, and within of a deep blue as most other Muscles. It is of several Magnitudes.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*.

VI. *Musculus tenuis laevis subpurpureus*. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 356. No. 195. & Tab. 359. No. 198. *Musculus Bahamensis fere radiatus*. Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 71. No. xi. Radiated Providence Muscle. *Musculus vulgaris major*. Rumph. Thes. p. 10. Tab. 46. lit. B.

These Muscles are about two Inches long, not one broad, of a Chestnut colour, with one whitish or pale colour'd *Fascia* or Belt going from the *Cardo* to the opposite Edge upon the most eminent Part of the Shell. It is very thin, of a light bluish purple colour within, where it hath a large deep Cavity. I have one Valve of this Kind which is of a deep blue Colour instead of a Chestnut.

I brought these Shells from *Jamaica*, where I have found them rough on the outside by Membranes which perhaps belong'd to the Shell. I had a large one of this Sort which was given me by Capt. *Dampier* gather'd in his second Circumnavigation, and one from *Scotland*. I have had it also from *Providence* one of the *Bahama* Islands.

VII. *Pholas minor, atro-rubens, tenuis, striatus*. Tab. 241. Fig. 22, 23. *Pholas niger e magnis radicibus coralli albi Indiae Occidentalis exemptus*. List. Hist. Tab. 427. No. 268.

This was about an Inch and a half long, about half an Inch broad, was very deep and thin, of a Chestnut colour without, and bluish within, having the Face or Resemblance of the foregoing Muscle; one half of it towards the *Cardo* was striated transversly, the other towards the End smooth. It had something of the Figure of a Solen. It is of several Magnitudes.

I found this lodg'd in Cavities of the *Astroites undulatus* and other large Corals in the Sea adjoining to *Jamaica*, and in the Substance of *Sphondyli* the thicker Shells, where they make themselves Holes proportionable to their Bodies, as may be seen, Tab. 241. Fig. 22, 23.

C H A P XIII.

Of Tellinæ and Chamæ.

- I. **T**ellina tenuis, ad umbonem extra maxime rubescens. List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 397. No. 236.

This is about an Inch from the *Cardo* to the Circumference and near two Inches from one corner to the other, smooth and all white. The Shell is very thin and varies in Magnitude.

I found it with the former, and sometimes bor'd thro' by other Shells or the *Purpura*'s as I suppose, and cast on the Shores.

- II. *Tellina magna nivea minime ambitu serrata, interdum lutescens ad cardinem puncto rubro insignita.*

This is not so broad as the foregoing being not half so broad from the *Cardo* to the Part of the Circumference opposite to it. 'Tis all white and hath on the outside a scarlet Spot over the *Cardo* or Hinge, which I did not observe upon the former, tho' Dr. Lister mentions it in the Title he gives it. The former seems more circular or round on the side opposite to the Hinge than this which is almost streight.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica* and am not certain whether it be different from the former, these Shells being in great Plenty found at *Nieves*, *Barbadoes*, and even in *Pembrokeshire*. Among them are some yellowish, others with red Spots within as well as without the *Cardo*, and others all white.

- III. *Tellina levis albida, rotunda. Tellina parva intus rubra ad alterum latus sinuosa.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 405. No. 250.

This is about three quarters of an Inch in Diameter, is thin and deep or hollow, of a yellowish white or made up of Rings or *Fasciæ* that are of that Colour. It hath a *Sinus* on one side and varies very much in Largeness, Colours, &c.

I found it on the Shores of *Jamaica*, and have had it taken up from the Shores of *England*.

- IV. *Tellina crassa admodum, leviter striata, intus violacea.* List. Hist. Tab. 375. No. 216 & 376. No. 218. *Tellina parva radiata intus omnino purpurascens.* Pet. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 18. Fig. 4. Transact. Phil. No. 299. No. 18.

This Shell is white, about an Inch long from one Corner of the side of the Shell opposite to the *Cardo* to the other, about three quarters of an Inch from the *Cardo* to the opposite Part of the Circumference. It hath many *striae* or Ribs running the same Way from the *Cardo* to the Circumference, which is notch'd or dentated, and several *Fasciæ*, Streaks or Belts going the same Course of different Breadths, and of a blackish blue or violet colour which covers the greatest Part of the Inside of these Shells. This Shell is thick and hath a triangular Shape.

I found this in *Jamaica* on the Shores, and have had it from the Island *Dominica*.

V. *Tellina purpurascens, margine sinuosa.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 376. No. 19.

This is the same with the Precedent, only wants the violet colour'd *Fascia* or Belts, and hath the Edge opposite to the *Cardo* sinuated or oblique. I found it with the former.

VI. *Tellina intus & extus albida, crassa, tenuissime striata.*

This differs from the foregoing only in being all white and having very fine Ribs or *Stria*.

I found it with the foregoing.

VII. *Tellina albida, crassa, intus violacea, fasciis violaceis circularibus insignita.*

This differs from the others only in having some circular *Fascia* concentric to the *Cardo*.

It is sometimes twice as large and found with the others.

VIII. *Chama diffusior, intus violacea, striata ex purpura radiata.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 425. N^o. 273.

This is two Inches from the *Cardo* to the opposite side of the Circumference, and 3 Inches from Corner to Corner of the same side. It hath many *Stria* going from the *Cardo* to the Circumference in streight Lines, is inwardly white with some large blackish blue or Violet colour'd Spots, some Streaks of the same Colour, and is very deep. It varies in the Shapes and Situation of its Spots and Streaks and in their Colours.

I found them in great Plenty in the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*, and have had them from *Suratte* in the *East Indies*, and the Island *Mauritius* near *Madagascar*.

IX. *Balanus Bellonij tenuiter striatus.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 367. No. 207. Tab. 241. Fig. 22, 23. *Mytulus Jamaicensis verruculatus fuscus.* Pet. Mem. cur. ann. 1708. p. 222. No. 17. *Concha oblonga & angusta.* Bon. p. 109. No. 78, 79. Mus. Kircher. p. 445. No. 77, 78.

This is more than an Inch long, half as broad, deep, and very much resembles the *Musculus Mathioli*, (after which it should have been plac'd, p. 247. No. X. had not its Name given by *Bellonius* brought it hither by Mistake) only the Teeth and Cavities on the Hinge are not so conspicuous, neither is the Hinge so streight. It is striated from the *Cardo* to the Circumference, and sometimes cross'd at right Angles by other *Stria* placed as if concentric Circles had been drawn from the *Cardo*. It is reddish as the *Musculus Matthioli*, and cover'd with Corals, &c. to be met with in the Seas where it is found.

I brought it from *Jamaica*, and have had it from *Siam*.

C H A P. XIV.

Of Multivalves.

- I. *Concha anatifera margine muricata.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 436. N^o. 282. *Tellina pedata.* Bon. p. 95. N^o. 2. Mus. Kirch. p. 439. N^o. 2

This is found plentifully sticking to Ships, Timber, Sargasso or Gulf-Weed, or any thing floating in the Seas adjoining to Jamaica. I have nothing to add either relating to it, or its Synonymous Names, to what I have said now and p. 32. of the First Volume of this History.

- II. *Balanus major, angustus, purpurascens, capitis apertura valde patente.* List. Hist. Conchyl. Tab. 443. No. 285. *An Balanus majusculus ventricosior capitis apertura angustiore.* Ej. ib. 286? *Balanorum testa.* Bon. Class. 2. No. 15. p. 92. Mus. Kircher. p. 436. No. 15.

Several of these Shells grow together sticking to the Sides of Ships, Shells, and other Substances in the Sea, with a flat Bottom. From these Bases proceed two, three, four or five corner'd roundish Shells of about an Inch in Diameter, which seem to be made up of many striated purplish *Lamina*, beginning broad at the Base, and ending pyramiddally. The *Intestices* of these Plates are fill'd up by other *Lamina* not striated, and the inside is all one Shell something in Colour and Substance like that of the inside of an Oyster. This Hole at Top hath within it a Shell-fish having *Cirrhi* like the *Concha anatifera* lodg'd in a Mouth fill'd with four large striated pyramidal Shells and two lesser, each about an Inch long, meeting and making a common *Rostrum* like the Teeth of the *Echini* lodg'd in and filling up the Cavity at the opening or Top. This Shell hath great Variety of Shapes, and is sometimes an Inch wide at Top, and more bellied out at Bottom, and of various Figures according to the Shells it sticks to.

I found it in the Seas adjoining to Jamaica. They occasion great Inconvenience to Ships sailing in these Seas, sticking to those Parts of the Ship which are under Water, and retarding its Motion unless scrub'd off.

C H A P. XV.

Of Echini Marini, Sea Urchins, or, Sea Eggs.

THE Mouth, Teeth, and other Parts of the Shells of these Animals make them compos'd of several Shells rather than of one (like to the foregoing *Balani* whom they much resemble) which they appear to have only at first View. They are cover'd on the outside with Prickles of several Shapes and Sizes which are set on to Studs or Balls on the outside of the Shells plac'd in Rows, and have Sockets or are hollow'd on their under Part making a Joint on which they can move every Way. I have seen them at the Bottom of the Sea use them instead of Legs and move swiftly, and direct them towards the same Point, as in an Army Pikemen used to turn their Pikes. The ordinary ones found on the Coasts of *England* and on the Southern Coasts of *France* are eaten as Oysters in the last of these Places. Many of their Shells are found inclos'd and fill'd with Chalk in the Chalk Pits of *Kent*, where they are call'd Chalk-Eggs, and are suppos'd to contain in them a finer sort of Chalk us'd to cure Loosenesses, and are therefore laid by and preserv'd by the Workmen. I have one from near *Guilford* in *Surry* which is half Chalk and half transparent Chrystal. More of these Kinds are found fossil than of the other sorts of Shells which are found under Ground. Some are found in Flint, and the several Parts of their Shells as their Mouths and other Pieces are also found with them and their Prickles of which the *Lapides Judaici* seem to be a sort. I have had lately given me by Mr. *Keyser* from *Hanover*, some *Monganar* Sand which seems to be common whitish Sand, wherein are Pieces of these Shell and their Studs and Spikes taken up near *Hanover* at a Place call'd *Monganar*. They seem very little chang'd from their natural State, only broken to pieces. The Prickles of most *Echini* are different in Length and Magnitude, tho' on the same Shell, they corresponding to the Magnitude of the Knobs of the Shell on which they are to turn.

I. *Echinus marinus major elatus rotundus, aculeis gracilibus, subviridibus, glabris. Tab. 242. Fig. 1, 2. An Echini marini esculenti. Rumph. Thes. an. p. 2. Tab. xiii. Lit. A, B, C. Pommes de Mer. Rochef. p. 233, & 235.*

The common Sea Egg.

This was in every thing the same with what is found on our Coasts, only the Prickles were somewhat larger and greenish, and the Body of the *Echinus* more spherical.

It was taken on the Reefs near *Gun-Cayos* off of *Port-Royal* Harbour.

II. *Echinus Marinus major, rotundus, elatus, aculeis gracilioribus, asperis, longioribus, nigricantibus, donatus. Tab. 243.*

The great, long prickled Sea Egg.

This is round, as big as ones Fist, set about on every Hand with Prickles, the largest being three or four Inches long, with Membranes round their setting on to the Shell, where the Prickles are large, and there also

also is an Articulation of Balls on the Shell set in double Rows from the *Apex* to the Base or Mouth, and Sockets or Cavities on the lower End of the Prickles, on which they move, as if they were Legs, into and out of the Water. Their Mouth is made up of triangular Teeth, very long, meeting in a common Centre. It is all cover'd over with a thin purple deep colour'd or reddish brown Membrane, which is so tender as not to hold the Spikes long after the Animal is dead. The Prickles of this Sea *Echinus* are very rough and counted poysonous.

I found them on the Reefs by *Gun-Key*, or, *Cayos* off of *Port Royal* Harbour in great Numbers.

Tab. 243 shews this *Echinus* in several Positions, with and without its Prickles, as also its five Teeth.

III. *Echinus marinus, minor, rotundus, elatus, aculeis gracilioribus, asperis, longioribus, nigricantibus, donatus. Tab. 244. Fig. 1, 2, 3.*

This seems to be the same, only in all its Parts less, whether the young ones of the former, is to me doubtful.

I had it in the same Places.

IV. *Echinus marinus mediae magnitudinis, rotundus, elatus, aculeis longioribus, crassioribus, asperis, obtusis, subrubris, donatus. Tab. 244. Fig. 4, 5, 6, 7.*

This is of about an Inch in Diameter round, raised, beset with Knobs in Rows or *Series's* as the others of this Kind. The Knobs or Balls have near twelve blunt *Aculei* or Spikes each an Inch long, and between them are smaller flat sharp Prickles.

I found them of several Magnitudes with the former.

V. *Echinus nostras Spatagus. Pet. Mem. cur. ann. 1709. p. 4. No. 18. Tab. 242. Fig. 3, 4, 5. Echinus minor angulosus, ex utraque parte compressus. Sea-Egg. List. Hist. Anim. Angl. app. p. 28. Tab. 1. Fig. 13. Echinus Spatagus, Rond. p. 580. Gall. p. 416. Echinus sulcatus striis marmoreis ditatus. Rumph. Thes. anim. p. 3. Tab. xiv. No. 1. Et Echinus sulcatus, albus, sed parum cinericei coloris. ej. ib. No. 2.*

I found these *Echini Marini* in *Jamaica* cover'd with very small Prickles like Silk or Down, and could not upon comparing them, find any Difference between them, and those thrown up upon the Coasts of *England*, *Wales* and *Scotland*.

VI. *Echinus marinus, major compressus, albidus, aculeis minoribus, brevibus & quinque radiis, supina parte, foliorum rose instar, donatus. Tab. 242. Fig. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. An Echinus sulcatus primus Rumph. Thes. an p. 2. Tab. xiv. Lit. C.*

This is four Inches in diameter, flat, not more than an Inch high, hollow on the under Side, and convex on the upper, where are Resemblances of five Leaves as it were rising from the *Apex*, and growing broader towards their round Circumference made up of Rows of small Holes. It hath reddish or purplish Hairs or Prickles all over it, arising from the Studs or small Knobs, as others of this Kind.

I found it thrown on the Shores of the Island of *Jamaica*.

THE
Natural History
OF
JAMAICA.

BOOK IV. PART II.

OF
Cruftaceous Animals, Sea-Stars *and* Blubber.

CHAP. I.

- I. **C**ANCER *terreſtris, cuniculos ſub terra agens. Nat. Hiſt. Jam.*
Vol. 1. Tab. 11. Crabes blanches. Rochef. p. 254.

The Land Crab.

THESE make Burrows under Ground, like Rabbits, feed upon Vegetables, and are very common in *Jamaica*. They reſemble very much our common eatable Sea-Crab, only are a little darker red colour'd, and except on their upper ſides, where are ſome Depreſſions, Furrows or Wrinkles, neither have they any ſmall Legs like Fins, but all their Legs except the great Claws are long and not forked but ſingle pointed, and have on their two laſt Joints ſome ſmall Prickles: The Edges of the Margins of their Bodies are ſmooth, and have in the fore Parts two Holes, long and large enough to lodge in them the Eyes of the Crab.

They are eaten by the Inhabitants, and are much beyond any Cruſtaceous Animal I ever eat, in Delicacy of Taſte. They are thought to be poiſonous when they feed upon the *Manſanilla-Tree* Leaves or Fruit, which I ſuppoſe may come, from ſome of it ſticking to their Chaps, or lying undigeſted in their Stomachs, which are not ſeparated before eating.

- II. *Cancer paluſtris cuniculos ſub terra agens. Maracoani. Marcgr. p. 184. ed. 1648.*

This Crab agrees in every thing to the Description of *Marcgrave*.

It is frequent in all salt marish Grounds, and among the Mangroves by *Passage-Fort*.

It makes it self Burrows, and runs into them without any choice of this or that, but into every one large enough to receive it as our Coneys often do.

III. *Guaia apara*. *Marcgr.* Ed. 1648. p. 182.

This most beautiful Crab agrees with every Part of *Marcgrave's* Description.

It was brought from the Canoes.

IV. *Ciri Apoa*. *Marcgr.* p. 183.

Sea-Crab.

This agrees in every thing with *Marcgrave's* Description, only the Shape of a Heart varies into others, the great Claws are angular, having little Points or Eminencies here and there on the Edges, it bites so with these Claws, that the Fishermen always, after catching, take them off for Fear. It is commonly taken at Sea, tho' none of the best Food.

V. *Cancellus marinus minimus quadratus*. Tab. 245. Fig. 1. *An Carara una Brasiliensis*. *Marcgr.* p. 184?

This is exactly the same with the other Crabs in every thing only extremely small, about the Bigness of the Figure half an Inch square, smooth and of a grey Colour.

It is found on the *Sargasso* and other Submarine Sea-Plants, on the Northside of *Jamaica*. *Columbus* on finding this alive on *Sargasso* floating in the Sea, concluded himself not far from some Land in the first Voyage he made on the Discovery of the *West-Indies*.

VI. *Cancer caudatus Moluccanus Clusio dictus*. *Mus. Swam.* p. 28. *Piscis monstrosus signoc vel signenoc araneus marinus de Laet.* p. 56. *Cancer perversus Rumph. Thes. anim.* p. 2. Tab. xii. Lit. A. B.

This is so common in Cabinets, that I shall not add to what is extant about it.

The Tails of them are used by the *Almouchiquois* to head their Arrows.

It is found sometimes in *Jamaica* and the *Caribe* Islands and in the *East-Indies* where 'tis reckon'd by some for good Food.

VII. *Locusta marina vulgaris dorso spinoso*. The Thornback Lobster. *Pet. Mem. Ann.* 1708. p. 5. *Locusta marina. major Ej. ib. ann.* 1709. p. 3. *Locusta marina, male ab Ichthyopolis nostris, a Long Oyfter Jonst.* 14. t. 2. *Aldrov.* 104. *Gesl.* 485. *Locusta marina, seu Carabus. Astacus latinis.* *Bellon.* p. 349. *Locusta marina Rondelet,* p. 535. *La Langouste. Ejusd. Gall.* p. 385. *Potiquiquya Brasil. Marcgr. Locusta marina, ejusd.* p. 185.

Sea Lobster, or, Long Oyster, corruptly so call'd from Langouste, which is its Name in the Market at Montpelier.

This agrees in every thing with *Marcgrave's* Description, only the *Pins* are black and yellowish mixt.

They are found with the other *Crustacea* and are not counted so good Meat as the commoner Sort of Lobster. I have seen them which have been taken on the Coasts of *England* and at *Montpelier*, caught in the *Mediterranean Sea*.

VIII. *Potiquiquyxe Brasiliensibus. Marcgr. Squilla lata Marcgr. p. 186. An Squilla lata Rond. p. 545. La Squille large ou Orchetta. Ej. Gall. p. 391. Urfa castrata latinis Bellon. Aq. p. 345. Urfa Cancer & Squilla lata Rumph. Thes. an. p. i. Tab. 2. lit. C. D. Squilla Mauritanica lata verrucosa Pet. Mem. ann. 1708. p. 8. No. 5.*

This I have seen taken near the *Canoes* in the Sea adjoining to *Jamaica*. It differs from the *European* in having its Body broader, ferrated on the Edges, and being somewhat hairy.

IX. *Astacus fluviatilis Gammarus the Crey-fish. Jonst. 18. t. 3. & 20. Tab. 4. Aldrov. 129. Gesn. 104. Merr. Pin. p. 192. Cammarus latinis Bellon. p. 355. Astacus fluviatilis. Dale Pharm. p. 558.*

The Common Craw-fish, Crevice, or, Escrevisse.

It is very often taken in the fresh Water Rivers out of the Holes of the petrify'd Rocks.

They are not counted so good as the *English* Cray-fish.

X. *Astacus fluviatilis major, chelis aculeatis. Tab. 245. Fig. 2.*

This is as large as the Figure, and much exceeds any of the Kind I ever saw. It is sufficiently distinguish'd by the large Claws being very prickly.

It is found in the fresh Water Rivers of *Jamaica*.

XI. *Squilla rostrata major. Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1709. p. 3. N^o. 4. Squilla Rond. p. 547. La Caramote. Ej. Gall. p. 394. Prawns most great and excellent of Smith Obsf. p. 54.*

I could not observe any Difference between the Prawns in *Jamaica* and those in *England*, and do believe them the same with those which were taken Notice of by *Capt. Smith* in *St. Christophers*.

XII. *Squilla rostrata minor, Pet. Mem. Cur. Ann. 1709. p. 3. N^o. 5. Squilla of Dale Suppl. 338. N^o. xxi. Squilla gibba Rond. p. 549. Caramot. Ej. Gall. p. 395. Squilla gibba minor, Bellon. p. 356*

Shrimps are in the Seas of *Jamaica* likewise.

XIII. *Cancellus & Scyllarus. Rond. p. 533. Paranacare Brasiliensibus Gammarus in concha degens. Marcgr. p. 188. Cancer in testis degens, Jonst. p. 30. Tab. 7. Wrongheirs, Merr. Pin. p. 192. Cancellus Bellon. p. 362. Calceolar*

ceolar, p. 94. *Petits Cancres convertis d'une coquille*, Du Tertre, p. 235. *Soldats Rochef.* p. 152, & 162. *Squilla lutaria* Rumph. *Thef. Anim. Tab. v: Lit. K L*, p. 1.

This small Lobster or Crab differs in very little from the European Souldjer or Hermit Crab. It hath two large forked Claws like those of an ordinary Lobster, one of which is bigger than the other, both rounder, more tumid, less prickly, and of a paler red than that of Europe. The Legs are four in Number, long, not forked, but single toed. It hath two *Antenna* and two Eyes which stand on a long Cylindrical Pedicle.

They fit themselves with any Shell which they find empty, whether it be of the Land or Sea, and cover themselves almost over in it, carrying it on their Backs wherever they go, like a Snail. 'Tis not possible to believe how quick the Land Crabs describ'd, p. 269, N^o. 1, and this Crab will run upon the least Apprehension of Danger: Till they are turn'd up nothing appears but a dead Shell, the Mouth of which lies under most, out of which some little Part of the Crab appears after 'tis taken up.

CHAP. II.

Of Sea Star-fishes.

I. *Stella Marina minor echinata. purpurea. Tab. 244. Fig. 8, 9. An Stella marina scolopeniroides spinosa* Rumph. *Thef. an. p. 3. Tab. xv. lit. B?*

The Body of this Star is not over a quarter of an Inch in Diameter, five corner'd, and cover'd with purple Prickles, the Rays or Points are five, each of which is an Inch and an half long, and hath several purple small Prickles arm'd on every hand, which are white at Bottom.

This most elegant Star-fish sticks to the Coral Rocks and Sponges in the Seas near Port-Royal.

II. *Stella marina minor cinerea levis. An Stella marina levis.* Rumph. *Thef. an. p. 3. Tab. 15. lit. C?*

This has a Body and Rays of the Bigness and like the other, only smooth, and of a brown Colour and somewhat slippery.

I found one of them near the Palisadoes by Port Royal.

III. *Stella marina maxima reticulata. Stella marina Indica reticulata*, Lobel. *nott. in Pharmacop. Rond. p. 138 & 139. Etoile de Mer. Duertre, p. 236, Rochef. p. 233.*

This Star is in Body five Inches Diameter, has five Rays each one ending in a Point from a broad Beginning, three Inches long beyond the Body, it has on its under side five long Troughs or Cavities along each Ray, and a great many white round spherical Bodies near one another, as big as Peas, the upper Part or Side has a great many blunt Protuberancies

cies and long Eminencies between, something like Network, sometimes of a paler, and sometimes of a darker yellowish Colour.

This is frequent on all the Shoals within *Port-Royal* Harbour.

This was us'd by *Rondeletius* as an Ingredient of the *Empl. ad Herniam*, as may be seen, p. 138 of his *Pharmacopœia*, publish'd by *Lobel*.

C H A P. III.

Of Sea-Nettles, Blubber, or Pulmo Marinus.

- I. **U** *Rtica marina, soluta, purpurea, oblonga, cirris longissimis. Voyag. Jam. p. 7. Tab. iv. Fig. 4. Moucicou. Brasil. Pis. p. 44.*

I have nothing to say more of this than what is taken Notice of, p. 7. of my Voyage to *Jamaica*, in the 1st Vol. of this History, but that 'tis now and then met with in the Seas about this Island.

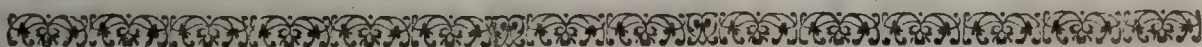
The Remedy of the stinging of this Sea-Nettle is *Acajou* Oil. *Pis.*

- II. *Urtica marina minor, soluta, subrubra.*

Small reddish Blubber.

This is exactly made like the great Sea-Blubber in every thing, and has the same Motions with it, only it is not over half an Inch in diameter, has in its Middle a Spot of white Gelly, and from thence several ferrugineous or rusty colour'd Rays or Streaks.

I found them in the Sea floating very plentifully all along the South Coast of *Jamaica* by *Surinam* Quarters.



Zzzz

T H E

THE
 Natural History
 OF
 J A M A I C A.

BOOK V. PART II.

OF THE
 Fishes of J A M A I C A.

I Know not, neither have I heard of any Place where there are greater Plenty of fresh Water and Sea Fishes, than in the Island and on the Coasts of *Jamaica*, which is a great Providence and Contrivance for the Support of the Inhabitants, the Temperature of the Climate and Air hindering the salting, preserving, or drying Provisions, as in other Countries. And as the Fishes are many, so the Indians the first Inhabitants here, and those of *America*, were great Lovers of, and very dexterous in taking them with long bearded Arrows or Javelins, thrown at them, which, Allowance being by them made for the Refraction of the Water, they seldom miss'd in the Day; and in the Night they us'd to invite them to the Surface of the Water by Torches made of the *Cerei* lighted in their Canoes, and then struck them with the same Weapons. Another sort of Fishing they had with the Bark of the Tree call'd *Dog-wood*, which being bruised and put into standing Waters, either being eaten by the Fishes, or the Water impregnated with its Virtues, intoxicated them, whereby they were speedily taken. By these Ways, and knowing their Haunts and Customs, the Indians will take in a very small Time, what will be sufficient for several Families, which makes them the more esteem'd; so that one of these Fishers, who shall only labour two or three Hours in a Day, shall be worth a hundred Pound, when a Black shall labour all Day and not be worth a quarter of that Money.

My being six Miles every Way from the Sea, the Heat of the Air making Fishes soon putrify here, and my other Affairs have made my Observations of this Kind very imperfect.

C H A P. I.

Of Long Cartilaginous, and Plain Flat Fish.

- I. **A** Cipacuitly Fernandez, p. 84. L' Espadon de Rochef. 191. Pristis Rondel. p. 487. Pesci Imperatori. Col. f. 32. Serra marina, Bellon. p. 65. Pristis sive serra Piscis Clusij exot. lib. 6. cap. 9. Raij, p. 61. Tab. B. 9. Fig. 5. Syn. p. 23.

The Saw-Fish.

These are found in the Seas about Jamaica and are the Sword Fishes of an Anonymus Portugal of Brasile, Purchas, lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 313. who kill Whales with their Snouts. The Indians beat and fright their disobedient Children with them; in Brasile they catch Fishes whereon they feed. *ib.* and

A strange Fish named Utelif which had fought with a Crocodile, and being hurt came near the Shore, where one waded in and drew him on Land by the Tail; the Body was eaten, being like a Sharke. Fenton ap: Hakl. p. 759. p. 3. at Sierra Leona, it had twenty three Spikes or Pricks of a side.

Poisson apelle Sie de Dutertre. p. 208.

Pexe lamado Vihuela de Oviedo. lib. 13. cap. 4. it was so big as to load a Cart drawn by a pair of Oxen from the Water-side to a Town in Darien. It is eat in Necessity. The large Fish here are generally not good to eat, except Manati. The least of this Kind is the best Food.

Pesce viola de Oviedo ap. Ramnus. Fol. 157,

- II. Canis Carcharias, seu lamia Rondelet. Gesn. Aldrovand. Raij. Synops. p. 18.

The Shark.

I have nothing to add to what I have said p. 22, 23, & 24. of the First Volume of this History.

- III. Pastinaca, marina, levis, ex atro cerulea, albis maculis notata. Autre sorte de Raye de Dutertre, p. 217. Rayes having in their Mouth two Bones, breaking Wilks with them of an Anonymus Portugal of Brasile, Purchas, lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1313. Nari-Nari Brasiliensibus. Marcgr. Ed. 1648. p. 175. Pis. lib. 3. p. 58. Ed. 1658. & lib. 5. p. 239. Nari-Nari Brasiliensibus Marcgr. Aquila species. Belgis Pijlftert vel Seicle. Raij, p. 66. Tab. C 1. Fig. 5. Syn. p. 24.

Whip-Ray.

This was about two Foot over from Corner to Corner, and all blue, even the Flesh itself with white Spots on it, the under side or Belly was white, as in others of this Kind, the Tail was six Foot long, black, small and smooth, of which are made Whips, whence the Name Whip-Ray, beyond the Pinna at the End of the Body or in the Beginning of the Tail lie one, two, or three, Inch and half long flat streight Bones or Radij, they are white, serrated with Teeth on both Sides like a Saw, made so as an Arrow that's bearded, to enter the Flesh easily but not to come out without tearing it, they lie one on another on the upper Part of the

the Tail where there is a Hollow or Cavity made to receive them like a Sheath, that they may swim with less Impediment, and only use them on Occasion.

'Tis commonly thought this long Tail is useful to the Fish as an offensive or defensive Weapon, wherewith it may lash any thing offending it. Or to turn round their Prey to strike them the better. *Piso*, p. 294. ed. 1658.

They are to be found every where in shallow Waters, where I was inform'd they feed on Herbs, *Fuci*, or Grasse.

They are eatable; the Stings are cut off as soon as they are taken, lest they should hurt unwary People.

IV. *Pastinaca marina, ferruginea, tuberculata, torpedinis facie*. Tab. 246. Fig. 1. *Aiereba Brasiliensibus Raia species*, *Marcgr.* ed. 1648. p. 175. *Pis.* ed. 1658. p. 293. *Aiereba Brasiliensibus, Pastinaca species circinata*, *Marcgr.* *Raij*, p. 68. Tab. C. 1. Fig. 2. Syn. p. 25. An *Amaya curub* of an *Anonymus Portugal of Brasile*, lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1314, ap. *Purchas*.

The Sting-Ray.

This had the Appearance of a *Torpedo*, and was almost round, of about four Inches Diameter, about half an Inch from the fore Part above were the grey Eyes, and behind them were two roundish Holes, as in others of this Kind, it had several Asperities on the Skin, and was of a brown Colour with yellow Spots here and there, the Tail was three Inches long, tapering, and set with little Asperities. About an Inch from the Fin, at the End of the Tail, was the Sting, about half an Inch long and like those of the former; besides the Fin that was round the Body, there were two at the Beginning of the Tail, and likewise *Appendices*, such as are usual in this Kind; the Eyes were prominent, and the Back pretty high, the Belly white, and the Mouth was as others of this Kind.

It was to be found with the former.

It is Poysonous and cured with *Mangae* as the former, or the Oil of the Fruit of the Palm *Urucari*. *Pison*.

This seems to be exactly the same with *Marcgrave's* only differing in Age.

Arrows of the *Caribes* are some of them headed with the poison'd Sting of the Tail of a *Sting-Ray*. *Smith's Obs.* p. 52. & 58.

V. *Raia Salvian.* p. 149. *Raia proprie dicta.* *Bellon.* p. 79. *Raia Clavata Rondeletij.* p. 353. & *aliorum.* *Raij*, p. 74. Tab. D. 2. Fig. 3. Syn. p. 26. *Reperuntur hic & Raia, quarum cauda tres & semis pedes longa, crassa in initio tres digitos & in fine plane acuminata, plene tuberculis nigricantis in totum coloris, flexiles ut scutica*, *Marcgr.* ed. 1648. p. 175.

The Thornback.

These are found about this Island, for their Prickles are very often thrown up on the Shore, of which I have several seemingly not differing from the Prickles of the European Thornback.

VI. *Passer lineis transversis notatus.* Tab. 246. Fig. 2. *Raij* Syn. p. 157. As Soles of *Brasile.* of an *Anonymus Portugal* ap. *Purchas.* lib. 7. cap. 1.

The Flounder.

This Fish was about six Inches long, and four and a half broad, it was very thin, white in the Belly, the Back cover'd with very small brownish Scales, having six or seven black Lines running transverse over it, round about was one Fin, and it had a crooked Line running from the Head to the Tail, both under or in the Belly, and above or on the Back.

Its *Æsophagus* was very short, the Stomach ruddy and not very thick, it was empty, the Guts were small, and had several Turnings.

It was taken at Old-Harbour.

C H A P. II.

Of the Eel.

Anguilla Bellon. 295. Salvian. Fol. 65. omnium Autorum. Raij, p. 109. Tab. G. 5. Syn. p. 37. An Mucu Brasiliensibus, Marcgr. p. 161. ed. 1648? An Mucu Brasiliensibus, Lampetra affinis, Marcgr. Raij, p. 106. Tab. G. 7. Fig. 2?

The Fresh-Water Eel.

I doubted whether the Fresh-Water Eel of *Jamaica* was the same with those of *Europe*, and therefore took its Description and Figure as well as open'd it to see the Inwards, and found upon Comparison, they were exactly the same: However, lest any Body should doubt the Description of it, such as I took in Haste, follows.

This was about a Foot and a half long, almost round, as big as a Child's Wrist of a Year old, had round black Eyes with a white *Iris*, the under Chap a very little longer than the upper (which I have observed in those of *Europe* likewise) it was biggest a little beyond the Head, and from thence tapering to the End, having one Fin beginning from six Inches beyond the Head on the Back continuing to the Tail's End, and another beyond the *Anus*, continued to the same Place, and two others, one of each side beyond the *Branchia*; the upper Part of this Eel is of a light brown, inclining to a yellow Colour, the under white, and all is smooth and slippery like other Eels. The Stomach was long, Sack-fashion'd, thick and white, containing several Worms made up of flat Joints, of an Ash Colour, square, and having here and there some small Feet, which are at the Bottom of the Water lying under the Stones; the Gut is large, making no Circumvolution, and the Liver, which dry'd is reckon'd a great Specific in hard Labour, is fresh colour'd lying from one Hypochondre to the other.

It is one of the most delicious Fishes in this Island, (the Fat and Lean being most curiously interlarded) which may come from the Clearness of the Waters.

It is to be found in all fresh Water Rivers and Ponds especially up in the Country, whence they and Mulletts come down in extraordinary Plenty in great Rains with the Violence of the Stream, and when it runs no more, they are left in Holes of standing Water and taken with Dogwood Bark.

There being great Varieties in Eels in *Europe*, according to the several Waters they live in, it ought to be no Wonder if the Eels in *Jamaica* differ in some small Matters from those of *Europe*, the Rivers being there much more rapid and violent than in other Places where Rain is not so great or lasting.

I am very inclinable to believe *Marcgrave's Mucu* to be the same with this Fish.

Eel is of a very good Nourishment, but being fat is hard of Digestion. The Fat, dropping from them while roasting, dropt into the Ears, helps their old Aches. The same taken off the Top of the Water wherein they boil, is good for Wounds. The Fume of the Skins of those salted put on Coals and receiv'd by the Fundament is good for Dysenterical Gripes. *Salvian.*

CHAP. III.

Of Fishes with rounder or contracted Bodies.

I. *Histrix Piscis Clusij exotic.* Willughby, p. 146. Tab. I. 5. *Histrix, Piscis longissimis spinis donatus*, Lister. ib. p. 155. Tab. I. 6. Raij. Syn. p. 42. *An orbis muricatus alter.* Clus. exotic. *An orbis Bartrachoides.* Mus. Soc. Reg. *Guamaiacuguara Brasiliensibus* Marcgr. p. 158. ed. 1648. Raij, 147. *Guamaiacuguara.* Pis. ed. 1658. p. 300. *An orbis muricatus*, Gesn? Herisson de Mer. de Rochef. p. 198. *Poisson arme de Dutertre.* p. 209. Toad-Fish with many cruel Prickles, which head, is eat, but the Skin is poysonous. It is Good for the Bloody-Flux. *Anonymus Portugal of Brasile, Lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1314. ap. Purchas.*

I have nothing to add to the Descriptions of the above recited Authors.

The Gall of it is Poyson, *Piso*. The Antidote is the Crab *Aratu*.

The Contrivance of the Mouth is admirable, having no Teeth but being made up of two large Bones broad and hollow'd, as Mill-stones, with which the Meat which are Sea-Snails, Crabs and other Shell-fish are crack'd, ground, and made fit for the Digestion in the Stomach, wherein I found many of them, in one I dissected taken in *Port-Royal* Harbour. These Mandibles are found deep under Ground in several Places in *England*.

II. *Orbis levis oblongus, cinereis & fuscis maculis notatus.* Tab. 247. Fig. 1. Raij. Syn. p. 43. *An orbis oblongus testudinis capite* Clusij exot. lib. 6. cap. 26? Willughby, p. 147? Tab. I. 9. Fig. 3? *An Toad-fish Amayacu of an Anonymus Portugal, ap. Purchas. lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1314.* It is poysonous if eaten with the Skin, but not without it. It kills Rats

The Toad-Fish.

This was 5 Inches from Head to Tail; it was roundish and about an Inch broad near the Head, where broadest, the Mandibles were four white

white Bones cover'd with Skin, the Eyes sticking out of its Head, blue, with a white and Scarlet Circle or *Iris*, it had four Fins, one small one on the Back near the Tail, two *post Branchias* and one small one *post Anum* under the Belly, and a square three quarters of an Inch long Tail; it had two small Knobs for Nostrils. It was cover'd with a Skin on the Back white and brown speckled all over, and on the Belly white, smooth and without Scales, and capable of a great Extension, which it does, puffing it self up as a Toad, whence its Name.

The Stomach or Place where its Victuals are digested, had several Windings, and were very well fill'd with the *Fuci* growing on the Rocks under Water; the Stomach had under it two Wind Bladders, by which it puffed it self up.

They feed on *Fuci*, &c.

They are taken all along the Coasts of this Island.

III. *Cugupuguacu Brasiliensibus*. *Marcgr.* p. 169. ed. 1648. *Willughby.* p. 303. *Tab. I. Tab. 247. Fig. 2.* *Raij. Syn.* p. 127. The *Pinna ventrales* are wanting. *An Poissons de Roche de Rochef.* p. 189? *An Capitaines de Dutertre.* p. 216? *An petite morne.* ej. p. 220?

This I had drawn from the Life at *Jamaica*; it was taken in the Sea near *Port-Royal*, as were likewise the other two Fishes following, but being in Haste, I took no Descriptions, but the Figures are as big as the Life, which I shall therefore call,

IV. *Cugupuguacu cogener.* *Tab. 248. Fig. 1.* and

V. *Cugupuguacu cogener, corpore rotundiore.* *Tab. 248. Fig. 2.*

VI. *Guaperva longa, Cauda fere quadrata & minime forcipata capitis vertice latiusculo.* *Lister app. ad Willughby,* p. 21. *Tab. I. 20.* *Raij. Syn.* p. 48.

An old Wife, or Cunny-Fish.

It was taken in the great Ocean going to the West-Indies.

VII. *Piscis triangularis maximus, cornutus, squamis hexagonis & radiatis donatus, media squama sive earum centrum parum eminent.* *Lister in Ap. ad Willughby,* p. 19. *Piscis triangularis cornutus.* *Clus. Willughby,* p. 149. *Tab. I. 14.* *Raij. Syn.* p. 44. *Guamajacu ape Brasiliensibus. Piscis triangularis cornutus, Marcgr.* p. 142. ed. 1648. *Guamajacu ape cornutus, Pison.* ed. 1658p. 301. Toad-fish call'd in the Brasilian Tongue *Itaoca*, whereof the Skin, Liver, Bones and Guts are Poyson, but it is eaten dead. *Anonymus Portugal of Brasile, ap. Purchas. lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1314.*

This is frequently taken about this Island.

Those that are hurt with the Prickles of the *Porcus Marinus*, are cured with the Slime of the rest of their Body, *Pliny.*

VIII. *Hippocampus Rondelet. & aliorum.* *Raij. Syn.* p. 45.

This is found on the Shores of the Island *Jamaica.*

CHAP. IV.

Of Fishes which are smooth, and have one Fin on their Backs.

I. **N**ovacule Piscis Congener psittaci rostro. Tab. 249. Fig. 2. Perroquets de mer de Rochef. p. 185. Du Tertre. 219. Raij synops. p. 156. An Cochromichin Fernandez. p. 87?

The Parrot Fish.

This was about a Foot long, and nine Inches broad, where broadest near the Head, the *Mandibles* were each two Bones join'd together before, of a fine blue and green Colour.

There was one smaller taken at *Old Harbour*, it was six Inches long and two and a half broad near the Head, where broadest, from whence it gradually decreas'd, on each side to the Tail it had six Fins, one from its broadest part along the Back to the Tail, two behind the *Branchia*, two under the Belly, and one *post Anum* continu'd to the Tail, all of a blue and green Colour. The Tail was square, the Scales large and roundish, and their Circumference red. It had a very small Tongue.

The Stomach and Guts were one, tho' here and there widened, *duct*, the Guts were full of Sand and *Fuci*, the large one was taken at the North-side of *Jamasca* in *St. Ann's Bay* or Harbour. This Fish hath its Name from its Mouth, being like that of a Parrot.

It feeds on *submarine* Plants growing on the Rocks.

It feeds likewise on Shell-fish, which it bruises with its *Mandibles*. *Rochef.*

II. *Paru pisci Brasiliensi Congener, sine pinnis ventralibus.* Tab. 250. Fig. 4. Raij. syn. p. 51.

A Pampus.

This Fish was very little of its Kind, about six Inches long and four and a half broad in the middle, it was almost round in the fore Part, and from its broadest Place decreas'd by Degrees to the Tail, it had a round speckled fleshy Tongue, and the *Mandibles* set with small sharp Teeth, the Eyes large, black, having a large white Circle, or *Iris* round them, it had four Finns, two long ones behind, the *Branchia*, one beginning from the middle of the Back and ending at the Tail, and a fourth, two and a half Inches long, beginning in the middle of the Belly, and ending in the same Place; it had a forked Tail, two and a half Inches long, and an arch'd Line through the upper Part of its Sides, it was all cover'd over with white small Scales.

The Stomach was round, and was beset with pretty sharp Bones, like to those of the Teeth of a Wool Carder's Comb, and the Guts had several Circumvolutions.

It was taken at *Old Harbour*, from whence it was brought to Market.

III. *Harengus major, squamis minoribus, rostro longiore & acutiore.* Raij. syn. p. 159.

NI S A H D

A Geroom.

This was twelve Inches long, and two broad, in the middle where broadest, it began narrow at its Mouth, increas'd to the Middle, whence it gradually decreas'd to the Tail. It had a long white Cartilaginous Tongue, the Mandibles only rough instead of Teeth, two Nostrils small and round, the Eyes large and black, with a white Circle. It had six Fins, one pretty large in the middle of the Back, two under the *Branchie*, two in the middle of the Belly, and one *post Anum* all of a yellowish Colour spotted with black. The Tail was very long and forked; there was a Line went through the middle of the sides from Head to Tail, it was all scaly, white underneath, and blackish in the Back.

The Stomach of this Fish was a Sack, like a *Manica Hippocratis*, the Point whereof reach'd as far as the *Anus*, and the Intestine was but one, and that straight.

They are taken at Old Harbour, and brought to Market, where I had it, the Snout is longer and sharper then that of a Herring, and the Fins and Tail are larger.

IV. *Harengus major, totus argenteus, squamis majoribus.* Tab. 250. Fig. 1. Raij syn. p. 159.

A Pounder.

This Fish was eleven Inches long, and two and a half broad where broadest, near the Neck; it growing greater there and decreasing towards the Tail. The upper Mandible was a quarter of an Inch longer then the under, both had white Lips, and within were rough small Teeth. There was a white Cartilaginous thick Tongue, and near an Inch above the Snout were two Holes for Nostrils, the Eyes were black in a white *Iris* or Circle, there were six Fins, two behind the *Branchie*, two before the *Anus*, one near the Tail, and one on the Back, it had a forked Tail, and a Line in its Middle from the Tail to the Head; it was cover'd all over with large white shining Scales.

This Fish is very full of Bones, it was taken at the Canoes.

There are much larger of the same Sort.

V. *Harengus minor.* Tab. 250. Fig. 2. Raij syn. p. 159. An Pilchards like them of Spain of an *Anonymus Portugal* of *Brasile*. Purchas Lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1313?

The Spratt.

This was four Inches long, and one and a half broad in the middle, where broadest; very near the Snout were the Eyes, which were black with a white *Iris*. It had two small *Pinnae* on the Belly, one on the Back, and one *post Anum*, and a forked Tail. It increas'd from the Snout to the Middle, and decreas'd from thence to the End, and was cover'd with small Scales, brownish on the Back, and white every where else.

It was taken at the Canoes.

I could not find any Difference between this Sprat and that of England, but perhaps it may be the young one of some of the former kind of Herrings.

VI. *Acus*. *Salvian*. p. 68. *Gesn*. p. 13. *Acus vulgaris*. *Oppiani Aldrov. lib. 1 cap. 23*. *Raij* p. 231. *Tab. P. 2. Fig. 4.* *Syn.* p. 109. Needle Fish of an *Anonymus* Portugal of Brasile. *Purchas lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1313*. *Timucu Brasiliensibus. Marcg. p. 165. ed. 1648.* *Timucu Pison. p. 62. ed. 1658.* *Acus. prima species. Rondelet. p. 227.* *An. Acus major. Bellon. p. 163?* having no pinnula ad caudam like a Mackarell. *Eguille de mer. Rochefort. 188.* *Du Tertre. 218.* *An Orfie Ej. ib?*

The Gar-Fish.

This was two Foot long from the End of his Chaps to that of his Tail, from the Point of the Jaws it augmented in largeness by Degrees, 'till past the Gills, where it was roundish like an Eel, two Inches broad, and continued of that Bigness to the *Anus*, from whence it narrowed by Degrees to the End, its Colour on the Back was green, and in the Belly white, it had two Lines run down its Sides, one towards the Back, and another towards the Belly for its whole Length, and had one Fin on the Back four Inches from the Tail, beginning broad, and growing narrower till it ends in a Point, the *Branchie* were red, and there were two Fins behind them, there was also a pair in the middle of the Belly, and one single one beyond the *Anus*, the Tail was forked and much longer on the Point below than that above. The top of the Head was flat, from the Eyes to the End of the lower Jaw (which was somewhat longer than the upper) were five Inches, the Jaws began broad and tapered to a Point, and were set with rows of green quarter of an Inch long Teeth, with very small ones on the out side, and a rising *Septum* in the middle of the under one. The under Jaw had a round long bony Substance, with sharp raised transverse Lines, the Tongue was small, hard and cartilaginous, and the Eyes large and sphaerical. This Fish was all cover'd over with small Scales.

Its Stomach was no way to be distinguish'd from the *Æsophagus* or Guts, all three being one straight equally large Tube from the Mouth to the *Anus*, it had a very long red Liver, a Heart like other Fish, and two hard Roes or *Ovaria*, one of each side the *Intestinum rectum*, ending at the *Anus*, and having large Vessels at their beginning.

It was taken at Old Harbour, and was brought to Market with other Fish.

They often leap and skip out of the Water, about a Foot or more high from its Surface, for some paces, and strike themselves against any thing they meet in their Way. One of these meeting with a Waterman rowing in a Boat, struck its Snout into his Side for some depth, whereby the Man was almost kill'd: This was told me for a certain Truth, and that it happened between Port-Royal and Passage-Fort.

It is well tasted, fried with Butter, and is without Bones. *Marcg.*

They persecute the Herrings. *Gesn.*

VII. *Acus, mandibula Superiore brevi circinata, inferiore in rostrum ensiforme producta. Tab. 250. Fig. 3.* *An Acus cujusdem Indica caput. Lister. in app. add. Raij Ichth. p. 23?* *An. Elefants neuse. Acus Indica mandibula inferiore in spiculum producta. Raij. app. p. 4. Tab. 6. N^o. 4?* *Syn. p. 109.*

This

This Fish was nine Inches long and one broad, in the Middle where broadest, the under Chap ended in a tapering sharp Inch and half long bony Substance, cover'd with a blackish Skin, there being no such Production on the upper Chap, the Mandibles were rough, with small Teeth set in several Rows. It had two pretty large Holes, or Nostrils, the Eyes were large and black, in a white *Iris*, the Fins were six, two of which were by the Gills, two in the Belly where it begins to decrease, one *post Anum*, and another above before the forked Tail, the upper Part of the Fish was cover'd with dark Blue, and the under with white large Scales.

It was taken at the Canoes.

VIII. *Saurus maximus, non maculatus.* Tab. 251. Fig. 1. Raij. syn. p. 159.

The Sein-Fish, or Sea-Gally-Wasp.

This was about fourteen Inches long, in the middle five Inches round, and tapering to both Ends, the Month in both Jaws had one Row of small sharp Teeth, and on the upper two more within, parallel to them, and a Row of the same on the upper Part of the Cartilaginous Tongue. Three quarters of an Inch from the End of the Snout were the Eyes round and grey, there were two *Pinnae post Branchias*, two under the Belly, one on the middle of the Back, *post Anum* another, and a forked Tail, it was all over scaly, the Back of a dark brown, and the Belly of a white Colour.

It was taken about *Passage-Fort*.

C H A P. V.

Of Fishes which are smooth, and have two Fins on their Backs.

I. *Scomber Linea & maculis luteis.* An A Fish call'd *Chicharros*, like a Mackarell, of an *Anonymus Portugal of Brasile.* *Purchas Lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1313?*

Spanish Mackarell.

This Fish was about eight Inches long, and two and a quarter broad in the middle where broadest, from the Mouth it enlarg'd by Degrees to the *Anus*, and thence decreas'd to the Tail, the Jaws were pointed, and each had a Row of sharp small Teeth. The Eyes were large and black, with a white Circle round them, it had seven Fins, two behind the *Branchia*, one beginning at the largest place of the Back, and being almost continued by little *Pinnulae* or Notches to the beginning of the forked Tail, as in others of this Kind, another beginning *post Annum*, and ending at the same Place, and two very small ones under the Belly, and a seventh beginning behind the Head, and reaching to the long one on the Back. It had a straight yellow Line from the Head to the Tail through the Sides, and another very crooked and white, besides some yellow Spots here and there; it was all over smooth without any Scales, blackish on the Back, and white on

on the Belly. Towards the Tongue and Gills were a great many of those *Crustacea* figur'd by *Piso* on the Fish *Acarapiamba*, and very like a Shrimp only broader, and of a white Colour.

The Stomach was oblong or Sack-fashion'd, and the Guts had but one Circumvolution, the Liver was cover'd with a great Substance or Mass of Flesh, like the Thymus, having white Veins or Nerves like the Cerebellum when divided running through it.

They are taken on all the Shores of this Island.

These Fish feed on long Worms.

II. *Umbla minor marina maxillis longioribus*. Tab. 247. Fig. 3. Raij. syn. p. 158. *La Becune de Rochef.* 197. *de Du Tertre.* 204. Raij. syn. p. 155.

A Barracuda.

This Fish was about fifteen Inches long, and three Inches broad in the middle where broadest. The lower Jaw was about a quarter of an Inch longer than the upper, from the Eyes to the End of the Jaws was about two Inches. The Jaws were near as long; the under Jaw had two Rows of small Teeth, and one long one at the End in the Middle, the upper had one Row of small Teeth on the outside and another within of long ones, the Tongue was oblong and cartilaginous. It began narrow, widen'd by Degrees till past the Gills (which were red) then continu'd of the same breadth and bigness to the *Anus*, from whence it decreas'd in breadth to the Tail. It was of a dark brown Colour above, and white underneath. A Line went from the Tail to the Head through its middle, it had here and there some black Spots, and was cover'd over with small thin Scales. This Fish had seven Fins, two on the Back about an Inch in Length and Breadth, two by the *Branchiae*, another pair lower on the Belly, and one single one beyond the *Anus*, all of them soft. The Tail was large and forked.

The Stomach was two or three Inches long, Sack Fashion'd, hanging down, the *Intestina Caca's* or *Appendices* were very many, the Liver very white colour'd, the Heart as that of other Fishes, and so was the Swimm or Sound.

According to its feeding on venemous or not venemous Food, 'tis wholesome or poysonous to those who eat it; 'tis also noxious in some Seasons of the Year, and in some Places, and innocent in others, I suppose according to its Nourishment, by which now and then, it acquires so much Poison as to kill immediately.

It was taken at Old Harbour, and notwithstanding its suppos'd poisonous Qualities sold in the Markets.

Rochefort attributes a venemous Quality to its Teeth, and *Du Tertre* says, that if the Teeth be green, and the Liver bitter, 'tis poisonous, and not to be tasted, beleiving it to feed then on *Mancenilles*, dropping into the Sea: He tells us, he was very ill with eating *Soldats* or *Hermit-Crabs* on the like Occasion.

III. *Trutta congener, piscis lævis fluviatilis colore varius cataphracti facie*. Tab. 249. Fig. 1. Raij. syn. p. 158. *An Amore pixuma Brasiliensibus*. *Marcg.* p. 166. ed. 1648? *An Amore pixuma Pison.* p. 72. ed 1658? *An Amore pixuma Brasiliensibus vulgo corrupte Amorea* *Marcg.* *Willughb.* p. 203.

The Mudd Fish.

This was about seven Inches long, and about an Inch over the Back, near the Head where largest, from whence it grows less by Degrees to the Tail. It has seven Fins, two behind the *Branchia*, two in the Belly, two on the Back, and one *post Anum*, it has also almost a square Tail, all the Skin except the white Belly, is cover'd over with small Scales; partly white or yellowish, and partly black, the under Jaw is the longest, both it and the upper are set with a great many Rows of small sharp Teeth, and the Tongue is cartilaginous and broad.

They are in all the fresh Water Lakes and Rivers in the Island, and are accounted one of their most delicate Fish.

C H A P. VI.

Of Fishes which are prickly, and have one Fin on their Backs.

I. *P Agrus lineis luteis varius. Tab. 252. Fig. 1. Raij. syn. p. 132. An Laquais de Du Tertre. p. 220. Pargos of an Anonymus Portugal of Brasile. ap. Purchas Lib. 7. cap. 1. p. 1313?*

The Pargie.

This Fish was seven Inches long, four in the middle where broadest, it was round or arch'd above, almost like a *Semicircle*. About an Inch and a half below the Head rose a Fin which was continued down the Back, having prickly Bones in it, it had two Fins by the Gills very long, the Belly had two, and there was one beyond the *Anus*, defended with a prickly Bone. The Tail was pretty long and forked.

It had round Eyes, both Mandibles within and without set with cutting and grinding Teeth; the Tongue was white and triangular, the Skin was scaly, very light brown towards the Back, and white in the Belly, with several yellow Lines running from Head to Tail.

It was taken at Old Harbour, and reckoned very good Food.

II. *Pagrus totus argenteus. Tab. 253. Fig. 1. Raij. syn. p. 132.*

A Stone-Basse.

This is taken in all the Rivers of this Island, and likewise in the Sea, with Mulletts, they are altogether of a white Colour, and are the most common, and one of the best sort of Fish they have in *Jamaica*.

III. *Scaris affinis piscis edentulus argenteus dictus. Raij. syn. p. 161. An Capeuna Brasiliensibus Marcg p. 155. ed. 1648? Willughby. p. 307? Tab. Q. 6. Fig. 5? An Capeuna Pis. p. 54. ed. 1658?*

Silver-Fish.

This was a small one of its Kind, it was four Inches and a half long, and half as broad about an Inch behind the Head where broadest,

broadest, it growing larger till it comes thither, and then decreasing again by an Arch towards the Tail. It had no Teeth, a narrow Mouth, black Eyes with a large white Circle, it had six Fins, one beginning on the broadest Place of the Back, having prickly Bones to defend it, and on each Side a large Row of Scales, ending at the Tail, two Inch long ones behind the *Branchia*, white as the former, two in the broadest Part of the Belly yellow, and one *post Anum*, defended with a long prickly Bone. The Tail was an Inch long and forked, it had an arch'd Line from Head to Tail on the upper Parts of its Sides, and was cover'd with pretty large white Scales, somewhat dark towards the Back.

There was nothing observable in the inwards, only the *Peritoneum* black.

It was taken at *Old Harbour*.

They are accounted very good to eat.

IV. *Dentici aut Coracino congener piscis ex cinereo & fusco varius. Tab. 259. Fig. 2. Raij. syn. p. 161.*

The Rock Fish.

It was ten Inches long from the Head to the Tail, and four Inches and a half broad from the Belly to the Back near the Head, where it was broadest, it had two Holes under the Eyes like Nostrils, large Eyes black with a white *Iris* or Circle round them, and a yellow one round that, the Mouth was prominent, the under Jaw longer than the upper, both set with several Rows of small sharp Teeth, the upper part of the Tongue and Palate of the Mouth of an Orange Colour, the Tongue Triangular. It had one large Fin an Inch broad, reaching from near the Head along the whole Back, the first half having prominent prickly sharp Bones. It had behind the *Branchia* two *Pinnae* of two Inches in length, and one Inch in breadth redish, it had also two *Pinnae* Inch and a half long under the *Abdomen*; behind the *Anus* was another guarded with a long thick prickly Bone. The Tail was an oblong Square, the Skin on both sides had very small scarce discernible Scales, being of two Colours white and brown, variously interspers'd in great or small Spots or *Maculae*.

It had a great Stomach oblong or sack Fashion'd, it was very thin and white, and fill'd with two Crabs almost entire, the Stomach was cover'd with a whitish colour'd Liver, and a great many Vessels or Strings of Fat like an *Omentum*, the *Intestina Cacas* or *Appendices* of some other Fishes. The Guts had several Windings and were small, the Heart small, its *Auricle* white, and the Tongue and Palate of the Mouth soft.

It was taken at *Old Harbour*.

They feed on Sea Crabs.

They are counted good Food.

V. *Piratiapia Marcgravij turdis congener piscis. Willughb. p. 328 ? Tab. X. 7. Fig. 4 ? Piratiapia Brasiliensibus Marcg. p. 157. ed. 1648 ? Pirati apua Pison. p. 50. ed. 1658 ? Raij. syn. p. 127.*

Another Sort of Rock-Fish.

This is found in the Seas adjoining to *Jamaica*.

VI. *Dentici congener Pistis* Tab. 253. Fig. 3.

A Snook.

This Fish was two Foot long, and about five Inches broad in the middle where broadest, cover'd with whitish large Scales, and having a black Line running on each side; the under Jaw is longer than the upper.

It was taken at Passage-Fort.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Fishes which are prickly, and have two Fins on their Backs.

I. *Milvus cirratus*. An *Mijuapira* & *Pirabebe* *Brasilianis* Peixe volador *Lusitanis*, Marcg. p. 162. ed. 1648? An *Pirabebe* 1. Pison. ed. 1658. p. 61?

The Gurnet.

The Description given by *Marcgrave* of *Mijuapira* & *Pirabebe*, agrees in every thing with this, besides which this hath three Inches long *Cirri*, Beards, or Cartilages between the two *Pinna* at the *Branchia*, and the undermost Edge of the large *Branchia*, are blue, the Edges of the Mouth or Lips are red, the Tail is not forked but square, the Scales or Bones about the Head are ray'd, so that I am apt to believe this is a differing Fish from that described by him, tho' he might pass over those Remarks in his Description.

The Stomach was whitish, not very thick but large, oblong or Sack Fashion'd, and full of small Fish and Frye, the Liver was ruddy, and there was in his Body opened, two white oblong Bodies *Crystallin* and full of *Mucous* Flesh about an Inch long, taken for Air Bladders by Mr. Ray in *milvo Salviani*.

They are taken at Old Harbour where they are call'd *Gurnets*, and brought to Market.

They feed on small and young Fish and Frye.

II. *Mugil, cephalus* *Rondeletij*, *Cephalus seu mugil* *Bellonij*, p. 210. *Gefn.* *Willughby*. p. 274. Tab. R. 3. Tab. 251. Fig. 2. *Raij. syn.* p. 84. *Mugil. Salvian.* p. 75. *Curema Brasilensibus* *Marcg.* p. 181. ed. 1648? *Willughby.* p. 277. *Curema Pis.* ed. 1658. p. 70. *Mulets de Rochef.* p. 188.

The Fresh-Water Mullet.

This was about nine Inches long, two broad in the middle where broadest, beginning narrow at the Mouth, growing larger to the middle, and ending in a forked Tail. The upper Chap is longest, the Lips are cartilaginous and white, the Eyes half an Inch beyond them black, with a white *Iris*. It has seven Fins, two *post Branchias*, two under the *Abdomen*, one large prickly one beyond the middle of the Back, one near the Tail, and one beyond the *Anus*, and a forked Tail, the

the Scales are large, rhomboidall, blackish on the Back, and white underneath.

The Liver was large, dark dirty colour'd, having on its upper Part a sphaericall Gall Bladder very large and turgid, the Stomach oblong, white and thick, containing the Relicts of several Worms. The Guts had few Turnings, and were fill'd with Gravel.

They are sometimes very large, are in all fresh Water Rivers and Ponds, especially up in the Country, whence they are brought down in extraordinary Plenty in great Rains with the Violence of the Streams, and when the Rivulets run no more, they are left in Holes of Water, and taken with Dogwood Bark, as is before related.

They are very good, and delicious Food, being extreamly fat and savory, which may come from the Rivers not being here foul'd with excrementitious Matters so much as those of Europe.

The Gall is good for the Ears, and the Stones found in them drank with Water are good for the Stone. *Plin.*

III. *Mugili affinis fluviatilis pisciculus, duabus pinnis dorsalibus con-*
riguis. Tab. 251. Fig. 3. Raij. syn. p. 159.

The Fresh-Water Snapper.

This was about three Inches and a half long, about half as broad in the middle where broadest, it had a prominent Mouth, sharp, without Teeth, a great brown Pupill in its Eye in a large white Iris; it grew larger from the Mouth to near the middle, and thence decreas'd to the Tail, it had two large Fins, one prickly and another soft, continu'd one to the other from the middle of the Back to the end of the Tail, two Fins long and small *post Branchias*, two under the *Abdomen*, one *post Anum*, and a forked Tail. There was a crooked Line run paralell to the Back, it was all over colour'd with whitish shining Scales which towards the Back, were somewhat darker colour'd then underneath.

The Heart was very small, red, and inclos'd between two long lobes of fat white Matter, and the Guts were very small.

It is to be found with the *Mulletts* in all fresh Water Lakes and Rivers of the Island.

IV. *Abacatuaja Brasiliensibus. Marcg. ed. 1648. p. 161. Raij. p. 259. Tab. S. 18. Fig. 2. syn. p. 99. Abacatuaja. Pison. p. 55. ed. 1658. An Awahkattoe sive Jahwe. Laet. descr. Am. lib. 15. cap. 12? Lunes de Du Tertre. p. 212.*

The Old-Wife.

This elegant Fish agrees in every thing with *Piso's* Description.

Its Stomach was full of remainders of Fish therein digested, and was Sack Fashion'd.

It was taken with the Gurnets before described at *Old Harbour*, and brought to Market with them.

It easily appears not to be the *Faber* of *Gesner*.

There is no Prickles in this Fish's Fins only long Strings, therefore I doubt if this be a proper Place.

V. *Faber marinus fere quadratus*. Tab. 251. Fig. 4. Raij. syn. p. 160.

A Pilot-Fish.

This Fish was almost square with the Fins. It was five Inches long and four broad, where broadest in the middle; and decreas'd from thence to the Head and Tail gradually, the Mouth was little, and set with Rows of small and sharp Teeth, the Tongue round and cartilaginous, the Pupill large and black, in a white Circle. It had seven Fins, two *post Branchias*, and two under them in the Belly, one on the highest Part of the Back, with a black Inch and an half long *Ligula*, and several Prickles after it, it had one other after this on the Back very large, and another on the Belly, having each one Ear. The Tail was almost square, the whole Body was colour'd with gray or Ash-colour'd Scales, bating some three or four broad transvers and black Lines. It had a very crooked Line from Head to Tail.

It was taken at the Canoes and brought to Market.

VI. *Guatucupa Brasiliensibus* Marcg. *Coracini ut videtur species: Corvina Lusitanis*. Raij. p. 302. Tab. S. 18. Fig. 5. Tab. 282. Fig. 2. Raij. syn p. 160. *Guatucupa Brasiliensibus*. Marcg. p. 177. ed. 1648. *Guatucupa*. Pif. p. 62. ed 1658.

The Drummer-Fish.

This Fish was about nine Inches long, about four Inches broad below the Head where it was thickest, from whence it was circular, the Back rising as it were in an Arch lessening to the Tail. Just under the Head, it had one triangular Fin prickly, and after that along the Back another, the Fins in the Belly, and by the Gills were each of them two, and beyond the *Anus* was another, having a very strong Bone to guard it. The Tail was an Inch and half long, and as broad and not forked, both the Mandibles were set with small sharp Teeth, the Tongue large and white, two small Holes for Nostrils, and the Eyes round, the Gills very red, it was scaly and silver colour'd under the Belly, of a very light brown Colour on the Back, and had a crooked Line running from the Gills to the Tail.

This was taken at Old Harbour, and is eatable:

VII. *Acara pinima Brasiliensibus*. Marcg. ed. 1648. p. 152: *Acara pinima*. Pif. ed. 1658. p. 51. Raij. syn. p. 96.

The Gray-Grunt:

This was seven Inches long, two and a half broad where broadest; in the Middle, from the Mouth it grows larger to the Middle, and then decreases on both Sides to the Tail. The Pallats of both Mandibles and broad round Tongue were red, the Mandibles set with short, not sharp Teeth, the Eyes blue, with a white *Iris* or Circle round them. It has seven Fins, two on the Back, one with sharp strong Prickles, and a hollow cavity to lodge them in, two behind the *Branchia*, two in the Belly, and one *post Anum*, defended with a strong sharp Prickle, the Tail was forked and large. It was all colour'd over with yellow and white Lines, running from Head to Tail, which made the small round Scales of both Colours.

The

The Stomach and Guts of this Fish were not distinguishable from one another, only here and there it was wider or narrower, and contain'd Sand, &c.

It was taken at *Old Harbour*.

VIII. *Cuculus non cirratus, nigris maculis notatus*. Tab. 252. Fig. 3.
Scorpio affinis nigris maculis notatus. Raij. syn. p. 160.

This Fish was six Inches long, and two and a half broad near the Head where broadest, the Tongue was white short and thick, the Mandibles rough. It had several Hollows on the Snout, the Eyes large blue, in a *feuille morte* Iris, and very prominent, the Head compos'd of several large Plates or Bones, one over another; The Fins seven, two on the Back, &c. as in the *Acara pinima*. Pis. The Colour of the small Scales on the Head and Back was brown with black Spots, on the Belly white with the same, and under the Belly redish.

It was taken at *Old Harbour*.



The stomach and Guts of this Fish were not distinguishable from those of another, only here and there a few small bones were found in the stomach. It was taken at Old Point.

VII. *Carcharias nasutus*, (Linn.) *Scorpaenidae*. Length 2 1/2 feet.

This was an inches long, and was taken at Old Point. It was where brought. The tongue was white short and thick. It had several rows of the teeth. The head was large. The large fins, or pectorals, one over another. The fins seven on the back, one in the dorsal fin. The head was brown with black spots. The belly white with the fins, and under the belly red. It was taken at Old Point.



THE
Natural History
OF
J A M A I C A.

BOOK VI. PART II.

OF THE
Birds of J A M A I C A.

HERE are very many Birds in *Jamaica*, both of Land and Water, as well as Waders or such as frequent and haunt watery Places, many of which are very good Food.

It is a common Opinion, that the hot Parts of the World abound most with Birds of fine colour'd Feathers, and that they want those who sing: The first of which is true and the latter false, for there are many sweet singing Birds to be found here, and those of as pleasant Notes as any in *Europe*.

The Descriptions that were taken of them, were taken with those of several Plants I met with and described in those Parts, whose Leaves Flowers, &c. I measur'd by Inches, and considering that they do admit of great Latitude in their Dimensions, not only according to their Age, Soil, &c. but even on the same Bough some are bigger than others, I therefore thought it most reasonable not to be too strict in the Measure, but to give a near Guess by measuring with my Thumb after a gross Manner, which was sufficient with other Circumstances to difference them from others. I wish I had been more exact in measuring the Birds, for they (I think) do not vary so much in bigness as the Parts of Plants, and therefore would have endur'd more nice measuring than I have here bestow'd on them, tho' the Figures may help in some Degree, my Rule being to have them drawn as big as the Life. One thing may serve to correct this Deficiency, and that is, that I take it generally, I come under the exact Measure of Inches rather than exceed it, which I know by my comparing the Way I generally us'd by a Rule.

C H A P. I.

Of Land Birds.

I. *Vultur gallinae Africana facie.* Tab. 254. *Urubu Brasiliensibus.* Marcg. p. 207. ed. 1648. Willughb. *Angl.* p. 68. *syn. av.* p. 10. *Vulturi affinis Brasiliensis Urubu* Marcgr. *Raij. syn.* p. 180. *Tzopilotte sive aura* Hernandez. p. 331. *quoad descriptionem.* *Cozaquauhlti de Hernandez.* edit. a Ximen. p. 186. *Aura Nieremb.*

The Carion Crow.

This is from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, two Foot long, and twice as much from the end of one Wing to that of the other extended. The Head, and an Inch in the Neck, are bare and without Feathers, of a flesh Colour, cover'd with a thin Membrane, like that of Turkeys, with which the most part of the Bill is cover'd likewise, this Skin on the upper part of the Neck is crumpled or wrinkled. It has two large Nostrils, the Bill is more than an Inch long, and crooked at the Point, where 'tis whitish and sharp, the Tail broad and nine Inches long, the Legs and Feet are three Inches long, the Toes four, three before and one behind, that in the middle before is more than an Inch long, cover'd with Ash-colour'd Scales, and arm'd with brown blunt Claws; 'tis all over of a dark brown Colour, except the under side of the Wings and Tail, which is of a light brown or grey.

It flies exactly like a Kite, and preys on nothing living, but when dead, it devours their Carcasses, whence they are not molested.

They are to be found every where.

At the first Landing of the *English* on *Jamaica*, by the Bareness and Colour of the Skin on the Head, they took this Bird to be a Turkey, and kill'd several of them in several Places for such, but soon found themselves deceiv'd with their stinking and lean Bodies, which they almost always have.

The Figure of *Hernandez* does not agree with this, neither does his Description agree with his Figure.

The Ashes of their Feathers burnt, take away Hairs so that they come not again, the Skin half burnt heals Wounds if apply'd, and the Flesh be eaten, which also helps those that are sick of the Pox. The dried Dung to a Dram helps Melancholly. *Hernandez.*

It maintains it self principally on Snakes, Rattones, and Lizards, which it takes, it resists the Violence of the Winds wonderfully, keeping its self against them without Motion. *Ximenes.*

II. *Tinnunculus sive Cenchris.* Willughb. *Ang.* p. 84. Tab. 5. *Tinnunculus sive Cenchris, eive valde similis accipiter.* *Raij. syn.* p. 180.

A Small Hawk.

It was a Foot from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and two Foot two Inches from the tip of the one Wing to that of the other extended, it had a three quarters of an Inch long crooked Bill, the

the upper Mandible longer than the lower, the upper one blackish, the under whitish, that above having a yellow Membrane at its Base, in which are two round Nostrils, the under Chap has such a small yellow Membrane tho' not so large, the Eyes have a large *Pupilla* bluish, and a redish *Iris*, the Eyelids are yellow, the Head, Back, Tail and Wings were of a dark brown Colour, having here and there very rarely a Snuff-colour'd or a whitish Spot. Under the Chaps were few Feathers, the Breast, Belly, under Part of the Wings, Tail and Thighs were whitish, with an Eye of yellow, and with some brown Spots in them. The Tail was five Inches long, the Legs and Feet two Inches and a half, cover'd with Skin and small Scales of a yellow Colour, the Toes four, three before and one behind, that of those before in the middle being the longest was an Inch long, and all of them were arm'd with long black, crooked and sharp Claws.

It had an oblong roundish white Stomach, having several *Plicæ* in it, no inward separable *Tunicle* to defend the Stomach, altho' full of Beetles Legs, Heads of *Libellas*, &c. The Stomach was not very thick, and yet had several muscular Fibers in it, the Circumvolutions of the Guts were all almost *Spirall*, the Heart was very large, and so was the Liver, and like those of other Birds.

It feeds on *Savanna* Birds, and for want of other Fare, on Beetles, *Libellas*, &c.

It often flies low on the *Savannas* seeking its Prey.

Altho' this differs in some small Matters from the common Kestrell, yet I take it to be the same, only perhaps disagreeing in Age, Sex, or Climate.

III. *Guira querea*. *Marcg.* p. 202. ed. 1648. *Willughb. Angl.* p. 108. Tab. 14. *Guiraquerea* *Marcgr.* *Caprimulgi species*, a Wood Owle or Goat Sucker. *Raij. syn.* p. 180.

A Wood Owle.

This Owle was eighteen Inches long from the end of the Bill to the end of the Tail, and thirty Inches from the end of one Wing to the end of the other, his Bill was crooked, and beset with a great many hairy Brittles, his Nostrills were large, placed in a pretty large Furrow, the *Aperture* of the Throat was very large, the under Jaw was almost altogether bare of Feathers, his Jaws were made triangular, the Base was three Inches, and from thence to the Point of the Bill it was two Inches, his Head was cover'd with a great many Feathers, his Eyes were plac'd in the undermost Part of his upper Chaps, stood prominent spherically at least a quarter of an Inch, were bluish, all *Pupilla*, only the *Iris* of an Orange Colour, the Feathers of the Head and Neck were of a Snuff Colour and Black mixt. The Belly above the Tail and the Wings were more whitish, the Tail and Wing Feathers were dark brown and white mixt, the Legs were about a quarter of an Inch long, three Toes before and one behind, the middlemost of the three before was Inch long, the Tail it self was eight Inches long. The Tongue was small and triangular, the Stomach whitish not very muscular, it was full of Beetles half dissolv'd, the Liver was ruddy, and divided into two Lobes on the right and left Side, the Guts had several Circumvolutions.

It feeds on Beetles, &c. that fly about in the Night.

It haunts the Woods.

IV. *Noctua minor ex pallido & fusco varia*. Tab. 255. Fig. 1. *Caprimulgus seu noctua salvatica Jamaycensis minor*. Raij. syn. p. 180.

The Small Wood-Owle.

This was seven Inches from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and ten from the end of Wing to Wing expanded, it had a quarter of an Inch long crooked black Bill, with two *Tubuli* about one eighth Part of an Inch long for the Nostrills, along the upper Mandible were several bristly Hairs in a Line, like those of a Cats Mustachoes of a black Colour, the *Aperture* of the Chaps or Swallow, was extraordinary large. The Feathers on the Head and under the Chaps were many, the Tail was four Inches long, the Head and Back were cover'd with Feathers of a mixt Colour of *Fueille Morte*, grey and black, the Wings and Tail were of the same Colour only Lighter, under the Chaps, Breast and Belly was also of the same, the Legs and Feet were an Inch and half long cover'd with brown Scales, the Toes four, three before, that in the middle three quarters of an Inch long, and one behind.

Its Stomach was not very muscular, it was fill'd with *Scarabei*, &c. The rest of the Bowells agreed in every thing with those of the greater Sort, concerning which see the Description before.

They feed on *Scarabei*, and other Insects of that Kind.

They are found with the former.

V. *Psittacus Maximus cyanocroceus* Aldrov. Ornitholog. lib. 11. p. 663. Willughb. Angl. p. 110. Tab. 15. Raij. syn. p. 28. and 181. *Ararauna Brasiliensis*. Marcg. p. 206. Willughb. Angl. p. 111. *An Premier espece d'Arras de Rochef.* p. 170?

The Great Maccaw.

This from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail was near two Foot and a half long, the Tail it self was a Foot long, it was two Foot from the point of Wing to Wing extended, the Bill was crooked like that of a Parrot very strong and black. The Tongue was thick, of the Shape of a Man's, and of a black Colour. On each side of the Head was a redish fleshy bare Membrane near the Eyes, with some few black Feathers growing on it, the Top of the Head above the Bill was green, under the Chaps black; the upper Part of the Neck, Back, Wings and Tail were blue; the under Part of the Neck, Breast, Belly and under the Wings of an Orange or a *Fueille Morte* Colour. The Legs were an Inch and a half long, cover'd with black Scales, the Toes were four, two before and two behind, the longest of which was about an Inch, and all of them arm'd with blunt crooked brown Claws.

It would with the Bill break very hard Wood.

It fed on raw Flesh chiefly, but would eat other things likewise.

It spoke very plain, and more Articulate than any Bird I ever heard.

It smelt as those small red Parrots call'd *Loros* which come from the Spice Islands, or something like a Goat.

VI. *Maracana altera Brasiliensibus.* Marcg. p. 207. Willughb. Angl. p. 112.

The Small Maccaw.

They are very common in the Woods, and are eaten as Pigeons, but when young, are tamed, and kept as Parrots.

VII. *Pfittacus viridis alarum costa superna rubente.* Aldrov. Ornith. lib. 11. p. 668. Raij. syn. av. p. 30. & 181. *Pfittacus media magnitudinis.* Willughb. p. 112. Tab. 16.

This is brought from the Spanish Main, or Continent of America frequently hither, and is reckoned one of the most docile Parrots.

VIII. *Papagayos verdes que tienen un flueco de plumas blancas en el nacimiento del pico.* de Oviedo lib. 14. cap. 4. Raij. syn. av. p. 181. An *psittacus Leucocephalus.* Aldrov. p. 670. lib. 11. Raij. syn. p. 31?

These are brought from Cuba to Jamaica frequently, and are found likewise in Hispaniola.

IX. *Pfittacus minor collo seu torque miniaceo.* Raij. syn. av. p. 181. An *Xaxabes* de Oviedo. lib. 14. cap. 4?

The common Parrot of Jamaica.

It is lesser then those of the Main, and has a redish colour'd Neck, being every where else of a green Colour, it has a short broad Tail and speaks very articulately.

Parrots are intoxicated with Cotton Seed as Men with Wine. *Du Tertre.*

They when eaten have a different taste according to their Food.

They are eaten bak'd in Pyes and taste as Pigeons.

X. *Pfittacus cinereus seu subcaruleus.* Aldrov. p. 675. Ornith. lib. 11. Raij. syn. p. 31.

These are brought to the Island of Jamaica in great Quantities from Guinea.

XI. *Pfittacus minor macrourus totus viridis.* Aldrov. Ornith. lib. 11. p. 678. *Tui species 2. Tuiaputejuba.* Marcg. p. 206. Willughb. p. 116. Raij. syn. av. p. 33. 34. and 181. *Paxaritos todos verdes.* de Oviedo lib. 14. cap. 4. *Perriques.* de Rochef. p. 172. *Du Tertre.* p. 251.

This is very common in the Island of Jamaica.

And in Espanola. Oviedo.

They learn to speak articulately but are reckon'd to be Ill-humour'd.

XII. *Monedula tota nigra major, garrula, mandibula superiore arcuata.* Tab. 256. Fig. 1. *Ani Brasiliensis* Marcgr. p. 193. ed. 1648. Willughb. p. 120. Raij. syn. p. 35 & 185.

The Great Black-Bird.

This was 13 Inches long from the end of the Bill to the end of the Tail, and about fifteen Inches from the end of one Wing to the end of the other both being extended, the Bill was three quarters of an Inch long and black, the under Mandible being strait, the upper of a singular Make, distinguishing it from other Birds, for it was arch'd, or round, rais'd high, flat and thin on the upper round Edge. The Feet have three Toes before and one behind (tho' *Marcgrave* says otherways.) The Legs are two Inches long and black as Jet, the middle Toe before is one Inch and an half long, arm'd with a pretty sharp Claw, and the other Toes proportionable. The Colour of the Feathers all over is black.

The Stomach of this Bird was pretty thick, it was very full of Grass-hoppers, Beetles, &c. disjointed and partly dissolv'd.

It haunts the Woods on the Edges of the *Savannas*, and is very common, making a loud Noise upon the sight of Mankind, which alarms all the Fowl in their Neighbourhood, so that they are very prejudicial to Fowlers, but on the other Hand when Negros run from their Masters, and are pursued by them in the Woods to be brought back to their Service, these Birds on sight of them as of other Men, will make a Noise and direct the Pursuers which way they must take to follow their Blacks, who otherwise might live always in the remoter inland Woods in Pleasure and Idleness.

Perhaps this Bird may have the Toes sometimes two before, at other times two behind.

XIII. *Cornix nigra garrula.* Raij. syn. p. 181.

A Chattering Crow, or, a Cacao Walke.

This was one Foot and an half long, and three Foot from Wing to Wing extended, his Bill was black, strait, one Inch and an half long, having pretty large Nostrils, the Neck was three Inches long, the Tail five Inches long, all the Feathers over the whole Body of a black Colour, the Legs and Feet were three Inches long, the Toes four, three before and one behind, the one in the middle of those before about an Inch in Length, all cover'd as the Legs with Scales black as Jet.

His Stomach was muscular and pretty thick, it had a strong Purple inward Tunicle, to defend it from being hurt by any thing within it, it was fill'd with red Berries, and several Beetles and Seeds.

It frequents the Mountains, where it loves to be always making a chattering Noise, different from that of any of the European Crows.

It is very much in the North-side of the Island,

It feeds on Berries which it gathers in the Woods, Beetles, &c.

It is counted pretty good Meat, but is not much sought after.

This comes very near the common Crow in *England*, but seems to differ in several Particulars, as may be gathered from comparing their Descriptions.

XIV.

XIV. *Monedula tota nigra*. Tab. 257. Fig. 2. Raij. syn. p. 185.

The Small Black-Bird.

This is from the Bills end to the end of the Tail twelve Inches, about sixteen measur'd broad Ways, the Wings being extended. The Bill is black, one Inch long, pointed with no rising as the other of the same Name hath, and like a Magpies. The Head is proportionably large to the Body, the Neck is two Inches long, the Tail five Inches in Length, the Feathers all over are black, the Legs and Feet are three Inches long, black, and scaly. It has four Toes, three before and one behind, the middle one of those before being the longest is more than an Inch in Length, they have all crooked Claws, tho' they are neither long nor sharp.

Its Stomach is muscular like those of its Kind, and it was full of Beetles and the Remains of other Vermin.

They are to be met with on the Road between Passage-Port and the Town of St. Jago de la Vega very frequently.

XV. *Picus varius medius*. Tab. 255. Fig. 2. Raij. syn. p. 181. An *Ipecu* Marcg. p. 207. Willughb. p. 138. Tab. 22?

The Woodpecker.

This was ten Inches long, and fourteen Inches from the Tip of one Wing to that of the other extended, the Bill was an Inch long, strait, roundish, black, and pointed, the Tail was three Inches long and forked, the end of the Tongue was hard and pointed. Above the Bill was Down of a yellowish white Colour, the Head was brown, the back Part and Neck of it of a scarlet, the Back, Wings, and Tail black, with white transverse Stroaks or Lines, the Neck, Breast, and Belly, between an Orange and brown Colour, the Feet and Legs were an Inch and an half long, cover'd with greenish yellow Scales, the Toes four, and plac'd two before and as many behind; they had sharp, crooked, brown and pretty long Claws.

This had a pretty large Stomach, with no separable inward Membrane, the Contents of it were several Sorts of Berries on which it fed, the Gall Bladder was long, and lay on the Guts, it was shap'd like *Hippocrates's* Bag, being Pyramidal. The Guts were every where very wide and the Fat yellow. The Tongue had on its upper part, a sharp, hard, two edg'd half Inch long and black Point, something like an Arrow Head joined to its End, having Prickles, or being indented on each side, by which it kills the *Coffe*, and other Insects in the Trunks of the Trees, bringing them out, tho' deeply lodg'd in them.

They are every where in the Woods.

They love the Indian Pepper, or *Capiscum* very much.

XVI. *Icterus minor nidum suspendens*. Raij. syn. p. 184. An *Ipajuba seu Japu Brasiliensibus* Marcg. p. 193. ed. 1648? Willughb. Angl. 142? Tab. 23?

The Watchy Picket, or, Spanish Nightingale.

This Bird was six Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and nine Inches long from the end of Wing to Wing extended, the Bill was strait, pointed, thick at the beginning and whitish,

whitish, ending small and black, with two Apertures for the Nostrils. Round about the beginning of the Bill was a little Ring of black, the upper Part of the Head, Neck, Back, and Tail, were of a light brown or grey Colour, inclining to red, the Wings of a darker brown, with some white short Feathers intermix'd, the under Part of the Neck had a black Line in the middle; on each side it was of a dirty Yellow, or *Fueille morte* Colour, as was also the Breast and Belly, the Legs, and Feet an Inch and a quarter long, cover'd with bluish colour'd Scales, the Toes four, whereof three before, that in the middle being three quarters of an Inch long, and having long crooked, sharp, brown Claws.

It had not a very thick or muscular Stomach, which was fill'd with the Remains of Worms, &c. it feeds on. The Liver was of a dirty blackish Colour, and divided very much into several Lobes, and the Intestines had several Circumvolutions.

They are common in the Woods, where they sing not unpleasantly.

They build their Nests of the Stalks or inward Hair of that Kind of *Viscum*, *Herba parasitica*, Moss, or Herb call'd Old Man's Beard, describ'd in the first Volume of this History, which they carefully weave amongst one another, from the utmost Extremities of the Twigs of high Trees Sack Fashion, after the manner of hang Nests, and therein lay their Eggs to avoid the Snakes, &c. who cannot then come at them. These Stalks or Threads are vulgarly tho' falsly thought to be Horse Hair, such Nests are frequently seen on the further Twigs of high Trees when the Leaves are fallen off that hide them.

XVII. *Icterus minor nidum suspendens alter.* Tab. 258. Fig. 3.

Another Sort of the Watchy Picket, or, Spanish Nightingale.

There is another Sort of these, different only in this, that 'tis yellower on the Back, and of a very lively yellow Colour on the Breast and Belly with more black under the Chaps, perhaps the first and this are Male and Female, or may differ only in Age.

XVIII. *Sitta, seu picus cinereus major capite nigro.* Tab. 259. Fig. 1. Raij. syn. p. 185.

A Loggerhead.

This was six Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and eleven from the end of one Wing to that of the other extended, it had a black, three square pointed Bill near an Inch long, compress'd, having two round Apertures for Nostrils, and every where near its Origin some black Hairs. The Tail was two Inches and an half long, the Head large and cover'd with black Feathers, of which it had a Crown or Tuft, the Back with light brown, or grey, the Wings and Tail with dark brown and blackish Feathers, and on the ends of all were white transverse Lines. Under the Chaps, Breast, and Belly were white Feathers, the Legs and Feet were an Inch and an half long, cover'd with black Scales, the Toes four, three before and one behind, the Claws black, crooked, and short.

They feed on Insects, as Cock-roches, &c.

They are common in the *Savannas* among the Bushes, and let Men come so near them that they knock them down with Sticks, whence they have the Name of Loggerheads.

XIX.

XIX. *Sitta, seu picus cinereus major, rostro curvo.* Tab. 259. Fig. 2. Raij. syn. p. 168.

Another Sort of Loggerhead.

This Bird was eight Inches long, measuring from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and a Foot from the end of one Wing to that of the other extended, the Bill was three quarters of an Inch long, rais'd in the middle of the upper Chap, which was sharp and crooked at its End. It had two round Holes for the Nostrils, and bristly Hairs sticking out about the Original or Base of the Bill; The Head and Back were grey, the Wings and Tail were dark brown with Orange colour'd Streaks along their Sides, the Tail was three Inches long, under the Chaps it was grey, and the Breast and Belly were whitish. The Legs and Feet were more than an Inch long cover'd with brown Scales, there were four Toes, whereof three stood forwards, that in the middle being three quarters of an Inch long, it had crooked sharp blackish Claws.

It feeds on Worms, *Cimices*, &c.

The Figure of the Bill as Grav'd in Table 259. is not crooked enough.

XX. *Pica luteonigra varia.* Tab. 253. Fig. 4. The yellow and black Pye. Raij. syn. p. 181.

The Yellow Woodpecker.

It was nine Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Claw of the middle Toe, and almost of the same Length to the end of the Tail: The Bill was an Inch long, strait, black, and pointed, the Legs and Toes were black, with the Claws of the same Colour, three standing forwards and one backward. The Colour of the Head was black, so was the Throat, with part of the Back and Tail. The Wings were black and white, all the rest of this Bird was of a light Orange Colour.

This feeds on Insects.

This Bird was sent to the Duke of *Albemarle* from *Rio de la Hacha*, the Governor of that Place thinking it a fit Present for him. They have the same Customs in hopping about, &c. with Magpies.

XXI. *Gallus gallinaceus & gallina Domestica.* Willughb. p. 154. Tab. 26. Raij. syn. p. 51. & 182.

The Common Dunghill Cock and Hen.

They thrive extreamly well in all the hot Parts of the *West-Indies*, and *Oviedo* says lib. 14. cap. 3. they were carried thither from *Spain*.

XXII. *Gallo parvo sive Meleagris & Numidica avis.* Willughb. p. 159. Tab. 27. Raij. syn. p. 51. & 182.

The Turkey.

They thrive wonderfully in all the hot Parts of the *West-Indies*, and are there excellent Food, and as *Du Tertre* says, they breed three or four Times in a Year.

XXIII. *Paro. Willughb. p. 158. Tab. 27. Raij. syn. p. 51. & 183.*

The Peacock.

They are common in the hot Parts of the *West-Indies*. Oviedo says, *lib. 14. cap. 3.* that they did not thrive well in *Espanola*.

XXIV. *Gallus & Gallina Guineensis. Raij. syn. p. 52. & 182. Poules pintades de Rochef. p. 169. Gallina Guinea. Willughb. p. 162. Tab. 26. Gallina Guinea Aldrov. tom. alt. ed. Bon. p. 337. ed. Francof. p. 151. Peintades Mem. pour l'Histoire des anim. de L'Academie des Sciences. p. 135.*

The Guinea Hen.

'Tis commonly thought that these Birds were first brought hither as well as to the Caribes, where they are in great Plenty, from *Africa*. They go in Covies many together in the Woods near the *Savannas*, and run very swiftly. They are excellent Meat.

XXV. *Gallus Indicus. Tab. 260. Raij. syn. p. 52. & 163. Cocq. Indien. de mem. de l'acad. des sciences. p. 146. Mitu vel mutu alia species Mituporanga Brasiliensibus. Marcgr. p. 193. ed. 1648. Willughb. Angl. p. 161. Mutuporanga. Pis. ed. 1658. p. 80. Tepetotl Nieremb? The other Indian Cock of Aldrov. Gallus Indicus alius. Aldrov. Ornithol. tom. alter ed. Bon. p. 332. & 333. Francof. p. 157. Mituporanga caput. Will. Tab. 28.*

A Quirizao, or Curasso.

This Bird was like a Turkey, it had a Bill of about an Inch and an half in Length, crooked, yellow towards the Base, the Head, and some part of the upper side of the Neck were crown'd with several Feathers for about two Inches in Length, by Way of Tuft, they were shining black, and turn'd like the Shell of a Snail in a Spiral Line towards their Ends. The Tail was not over two Inches long, and the Legs were black, and it was cover'd all over with Feathers as black as Jet.

The Thighs had not many Feathers.

It was brought from the Island *Quirizao*, *Curassao* or *Curassa*, belonging to the Dutch, to *Jamaica*.

XXVI. *Columba vulgaris. Willughb. p. 180. Raij. syn. p. 59. & 183.*

The common wild Dove, or Pigeon.

They are frequent every where, and multiply in Dove Houses as in *England*. Oviedo says, the same of those of *Spain*, which were very much increased in *Espanola. lib. 14. cap. 3.*

XXVII. *Columba cauda torquata, seu fascia fusca notata. Columba cauda fascia fusca notata, velut annulo cincta. Raij. syn. p. 183.*

The Ring-Tail'd Pigeon.

This was fifteen Inches from the Bill to the end of the Tail, and twenty from the end of one Wing to that of the other extended, the

the Bill was three quarters of an Inch long, had a Protuberancie over the end, and two over the Nostrils, the Eyes were blue, with a scarlet *Iris*, the Tail four or five Inches long, the Body very large, the Head was cover'd with purplish Feathers, so was the Neck, Breast, and Belly, the last whitish. The upper part of the Neck had shining interchangeable green colour'd Feathers, the Back and Tail pale blue, only a dark brown *fascia* Bar or Ring on the Tail, whence the Name. The Wings were of a dark brown Colour, the Legs and Feet were an Inch and a quarter long, cover'd with red Scales, the Toes four, three before, that in the middle an Inch long, with sharp, black, crooked Claws.

They are call'd Mountain Pigeons, tho' sometimes they are found amongst the *Savanna* Woods, as in the Month of *January*.

The Inwards were exactly like those of other Pigeons, the Stomach being somewhat more sphaerical, and very full of the remainders of Berries, as *Pulps* and *Acini*.

They are very fat, but now and then in some Parts bitter.

XXVIII. *Columba minor, capite albo. Tab. 261. Fig. 2. Columba minor Leucocoryphos. Raij. syn. p. 184. Goritas de Oviedo lib. 14. cap. 2. An Oenas five vinago. Willughb. Angl. p. 185. Tab. 35?*

The Bald Pate:

This Pigeon is about eleven Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and eighteen from the end of one Wing to that of the other extended. Its Bill was half an Inch long, and had two little Slits for the Nostrils, under which it is white and sharp, and over it towards its Base or Origin red and raised or protuberant: The Tail is square and four Inches long, the upper part of the Head is grey when young, and when old, white, the Feathers on the upper part of the Neck were of a blue changeable green shining Colour, the ends black, all the Body else was of a dark blue Colour, the Legs were an Inch and an half long, cover'd with red Scales, the Toes four, three before, whereof that in the middle is an Inch long, and one behind, having all small crooked and brown Claws.

The Stomach was very muscular, and contain'd in it a separable insensible Tunicle, it was full of Berries of Sweet-wood, they had chang'd their Purple-colour to a Red, with which the Guts were tinged; the Guts had near the Stomach a Pancreas running along, and they had several Circumvolutions, in which here and there lay the Berries, sometimes half dissolv'd and turn'd red and friable, and sometimes only the Stones remained.

They are bitter or sweet to the Taste, according to the time of Year, or rather Food they feed on, and when they meet with Plenty of sweet Berries, are counted very good Victuals.

XXIX. *Columba minor ventre candido. Tab. 262. Fig. 1. Raij. syn. p. 183.*

The White-Belly'd Dove: —

This was nine Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and sixteen from Wing to Wing extended. The Bill was three quarters of an Inch long, black, with two Protuberancies over the Nostrils, and one at the Bills End, it being strait. The Eyes were blue with a white *Iris*,

Iris, the Tail three Inches long, the Top of the Head or Crown, under the Chaps, Neck, Breast and Belly white, whence its Name; the upper part of the Neck was of a blue and purple interchangeable Colour, the Back and Wings of a Purplish-brown, with an Eye of Red, the Tail blue, with a white Stripe at the End. The Legs and Feet were an Inch and an half long cover'd with very red Scales, the Toes four, whereof three before, that in the middle half an Inch long, the Claws very short and of a brown Colour.

The Intrails were the same as those of other Pigeons, and the Stomach fill'd with Berries, &c. as in the others.

They are in *January* to be found in the *Savannas* or Plains.

They are accounted good Food, and are not so bitter as the Precedent.

They make a very mournful and loud Noise upon the Trees of the Woods through the whole Island.

XXX. *Columba minor fulva*. Tab. 261. Fig. 1. *Perdix Montana*. Raij. *syn. p.* 183.

The Mountain Partridge.

This Sort of Pigeon, is ten Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and sixteen from Wing to Wing extended, the Bill is rais'd about the Nostrils as in other Pigeons, red towards its Base, and whitish at the End, half an Inch long, and strait, very like that of other Pigeons. The Head is small, the Tail two Inches long, the Head, Back, Wings, and Tail, are cover'd with Feathers of a redish purple, Copper, or *Fueille morte* Colour, the Neck and Breast of a lighter, and the Belly more white, the Eyes are black, and have a yellow Circle or *Iris*, the Eyelids are of a fine Scarlet Colour. The Feet and Legs are two Inches long, cover'd with red Scales, there are four Toes, three before, whereof that in the middle is almost an Inch long, and one behind, and all of them have brown small Claws.

The Stomach was pretty large, and fill'd with a sort of bay Berries call'd Sweet-wood Berries, it was not very muscular, neither was there any thing extraordinary in the Intrails of this Bird.

They are found in the woody Mountains near the Angels, where they feed on Berries.

They are accounted very good Food.

They build their Nests in low bough'd Trees, and make them with Sticks laid cross one another, on which is placed Hair and Cotton, they are made so little that the Young when feather'd fall out of them on the Ground and are there fed by them.

XXXI. *Turtur*. Willughb. *Angl. p.* 183. Tab. 35. Tab. 262. Fig. 2. *Palomas tortoras menores que las de Espanola. de Oviedo. hist. lib.* 14. cap. 2. *Tortora di Colon. cap.* 19. An Ear Dove. *i. e. Turtur auritus*. Raij. *syn. p.* 184.

An Ear Dove.

This I had drawn from the Life but have lost the Description, it had two Spots of each side of the Neck of a dark Colour, whence the Name of *Ear-Dove*, it was of the bigness of the Figure, and I believe the same, with our common Turtle-Dove.

One of these flying over Colon's or Christopher Columbus his Ship, when they came near *America* but yet could not see it, gave them Hopes that they were near Land, and hinder'd their murmuring.

XXXII. *Turtur minimus guttatus*. Tab. 261. Fig. 3. *Turtur minimus alis maculosus*. Raij. syn. p. 184. *An Ortolans de la Martinique. de Du Tertre. p. 254?* *An Picui pinima Brasiliensibus. Marcgr. p. 204. ed. 1648?* *An Turtur minimus Barbadosensis. Willugh. Angl. Tab. 36. p. 184?* Raij. syn. p. 62?

A Ground Dove.

This is about five Inches long from the Bills End to that of the Tail, and eight from the end of one Wing to that of the other extended, the Bill is half an Inch long, having two *Protuberancies*, over each Nostril one, the end blackish rais'd and crooked, and its Orignal or Base yellow or Orange colour'd. The Eyes are black within one Yellow and another Scarlet Circle, the Top of the Head blue, the Back light brown, Wings and Tail dark brown, only the Wings are spotted with blue or purple Spots. The Breast is of a light Purple, the *Abdomen* of a paler Colour. The Legs are an Inch long, cover'd with redish Scales. It hath four Toes, three before, and one behind, arm'd with brown Claws.

They feed on the Ground as Partridges, and spring as they do, rising and flying for a short Flight, and then light again on the Ground, they are very often many together, very good Meat, very common in all the Plains of the Island, and feed on the Grains or Seeds of Vegetables.

They are taken in *Clavaries* or Traps made of Reeds, bated with the Seeds of that *Ricinus* call'd here wild *Cassada*.

XXXIII. *Merula fusca*. Tab. 256. Fig. 2. Raij. syn. p. 185.

The Thrush.

This was seven Inches long, and ten from Wing to Wing extended, the Bill was of an Orange Colour, having a black Line at the Point, round, strait, with two large *Apertures* for the Nostrils, an Inch long. The Tail was three Inches long, the Head, Back, Wings, and Tail of a dark brown Colour, under the Chaps was a white Spot, the under part of the Neck and Breast was light brown, the Belly whitish, the Legs two Inches and an half long, cover'd with Orange colour'd Scales; the Toes four, three before and one behind, that in the middle before was an Inch long; all of them had pretty large brown Claws.

The *Omentum* and all the Fat every where was of a deep yellow, or Orange Colour, and there did not seem to be any thing extraordinary in the Bowels.

They are eaten and counted good Food,

They frequent the woody Mountains near the *Angells*.

XXXIV. *Turdus minor cinereo-albus non maculatus*. Tab. 256. Fig. 3. Raij. syn. p. 185. *Turdus Americanus minor canorus ex cinereo albus non maculatus*, The American Song-Thrush, Mock-Bird, or Nightingale. Ej. ib. p. 64. *Gencontlatelli. Hernandez. Nieremberg.*

The Singing Bird, Mock Bird, or, Nightingale.

This is seven Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and eleven from Wing to Wing extended, the Bill was three quarters of an Inch long, strait, round, and of a very deep brown Colour, having two round *Apertures* for the Nostrils. The Tail was three Inches long, the Top of the Head, Neck, and Back had grey Feathers, the Tail and Wings were of a dark brown Colour with some white, *viz.* In the middle of the first Wing Feathers and under the Tail. Under the Chaps, and the Breast and Belly, were of a white Colour; the Legs and Feet were an Inch and three quarters long, cover'd with black Scales; the Toes four, whereof three before, of which that in the middle was three quarters of an Inch long, the Claws black, crooked, and pretty long.

The Stomach was not very muscular or thick, the Liver very whitish colour'd, and the Circumvolutions of the Guts many, the Stomach was full of Berries and Seeds.

Its very common any where in the *Savannas* in the woody Parts.

It has an Egg spotted with brown Spots, and builds in Ebonies, &c.

It perches its self on the highest Boughs of Trees, and there has Notes much like those of our Thrushes.

Its accounted good Food.

It feeds on several Sorts of Berries and Seeds.

They are very rarely to be brought up in Cages, tho' it has been many times attempted.

XXXV. *Alauda pratorum minor, rostro brevior.* Tab. 259. Fig. 5. Raij. syn. p. 188.

The Savanna Bird.

This is four Inches long, and seven from the end of one Wing to that of the other extended, the Bill was three quarters of an Inch long, short, thick, pointed, of a dark brown Colour, the Eyes black, the top of the Head, upper Part of the Neck, and Back of a dark brown, whitish, and *Fueille Morte* Colours mixt, the Wing and Tail Feathers brown, the under part of the Neck and Breast of a light brown, inclining to yellow, the Belly white. The Legs and Feet were an Inch long, cover'd with whitish Scales, the Toes four, three before and one behind, that in the middle before was three quarters of an Inch long, the Claws were long, crooked and whitish, the Tips of the Wings and over the Eyes was yellow.

They sit on the Ground in the Plains, and run thereon after the manner of Sky Larks, as low as they can, to avoid being discover'd, and when rais'd, fly not far nor high, but light again very near.

XXXVI. *Rubecula viridis elegantissima.* Tab. 263. Fig. 1. Raij. syn. p. 187.

Green Sparrow, or, Green-humming Bird.

It was four Inches from the end of the Bill to the end of the Tail, about twice as much from the end of Wing to Wing expanded, the Head was large in proportion to the Body. It had a broad flat Bill three quarters

quarters of an Inch long, the under Chap red, and the upper redish brown, having a strait rais'd Line running along it, and two small Holes, on each side of it one for the Nostrils. Towards the Head, the upper part of the Head, Back, and visible part of the Wings, were of a lively green Colour, the Feathers Downy, under the Chaps is a Spot of about half an Inch Diameter of a fine scarlet Colour; the Belly is of a yellowish white Colour, and the Breast of a whitish green Colour, the Legs and Toes were more than an Inch long, cover'd with redish brown colour'd Scales, the Toes were four, one behind and three before, whereof the middlemost was the longest, being half an Inch long, the three Toes before were join'd together for a great Way, but the two outwardmost were join'd almost to the very Claws, which were long and crooked, the Feathers were Downy, and the Tail an Inch and a quarter long.

The Belly or Stomach was pretty thick, and very well fill'd with Cimices and small Vermin of the like Kind.

It loves low melancholly Places, and scarce will stir from any one till they take it.

It is one of the most beautiful Small-birds I ever saw.

XXXVII. *Luscinia seu Philomela e fusco & luteo varia*. Tab. 259. Fig. 3. Raij. syn. p. 187.

A Black and Yellow Bird.

This is four Inches and an half long, and eight Inches from the end of one Wing to the end of the other extended, the Bill is half an Inch long, sharp and black, having very small Nostrils, all the Head is of a black and brown Colour, except two three quarters of an Inch long Lines above the Eyes, which are white, under the Chaps, and the most part of the Back, is of a dark brown Colour, just above the Tail it is yellow; the Tail it self and the Wings of a dark brown Colour, with some white Streaks in them. The Tip of the Wings, Belly, and Breast, are all yellow, the Legs and Feet are an Inch and an half long; the Toes four, one behind and three before, the middlemost of which was half an Inch long, and the longest, they are arm'd with crooked sharp Claws.

The Heart was little, and had nothing in it extraordinary, it had a Stomach which was little, not very muscular, and had an inward insensible sepearte Coat, by which the other Tunicles were kept from being hurt, the Liver was ruddy, and the Circumvolutions of the Guts were many.

It has a pleasant small short Note.

XXXVIII. *Mellivora avis minima*. Tab. 264. Fig. 1. Raij. syn. p. 187. *Guainumbi* 2. Pis. ed. 1658. p. 319. *quoad nomen*. *Guainumbi septima species* Marcg. p. 197. ed. 1648. *Willughb. Angl.* p. 232. *An Huitritzil Ximen?*

The least Humming Bird.

This was about an Inch and a quarter in Length from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, twice as much from the Tip of one Wing to that of the other extended, the Bill was blackish, comprefs'd and three quarters of an Inch long, the Tail was very short, the Head,

Head, Back, and Neck, were of a brown and changeable Colour, the Wings brown, the Legs very small, black, three Toes before, and one behind, having long sharp Claws, the Neck, Belly, and Breast were grey, or of a whitish Colour, with some few brown Spots in it, especially under the Chaps.

The Tongue was white, long, proportionable to the Bill. The Stomach was white, as big as a large Pin's Head and round, the Circumvolutions of the Guts various, the Heart and Liver large, the Stomach, was full of the *Farina* and *Stamina*, contain'd in the inner Part of the Flowers about which they constantly hover, in search of these Parts for their Nourishment, they resting in the same Place on their Wings, and putting in their long Bills to draw or take out the aforesaid Parts, of which I found their Stomach by a Microscope to be crowded, the Excrement of the Belly is hard and whitish.

They are always to be found where Flowers are.

Their Eggs are all white, and not so large as a small Field Pea.

It makes a Noise in flying just like an humble Bee.

When they fly in Sunshine, I think I never saw a more beautiful Sight, the Feathers being most delicately colour'd and transparent. They as *Marcgrave* says, make a Noise in flying, *Hur, hur, hur*, with their Wings beating against the Air as a Wheel turn'd round, and have no pleasant Note but what may be said to be as that of the Sparrow, cherping or *Screp, screp, screp*, as the same *Marcgrave* says.

They are I think all the Year long in *Jamaica*, but more plentifully and in greater Variety after the Rains when the Flowers are most frequent.

Piso's Account of their coming from a Caterpillar as a Butterfly, is altogether Fabulous.

This Bird, Feathers, Inwards, &c. put into the Ballance when just kill'd, weigh'd not over twenty Grains.

XXXIX. *Mellivora avis major*. Tab. 264. Fig. 2. *Raij. syn.* p. 187. *Guainumbi prima species*. *Marcgr.* p. 196. ed. 1648. *Willughb. Angl.* p. 231. Tab. 42. *Pis.* p. 318. ed. 1658.

The Larger Humming Bird.

This is the same in every thing with the former, only it is larger in every Respect, and hath the Back of a livelier and lighter colour'd Green.

It is to be found with the former, with which it agrees in Food, Way of Living, and the inward Structure of the Parts.

XL: *Mellivora avis maxima, Femina*. Tab. 264. Fig. 3. *Raij. syn.* p. 187. *Guainumbi 5a. species* *Marcgr.* p. 197. ed. 1648. *Willughb. Angl.* p. 232.

The Largest or Blackest Humming Bird.

This was Five Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and seven from the end of one Wing expanded to that of the other; the Bill was round, black, crooked, one Inch and a quarter long, the Head, Neck, and Back were of a very dark changeable Green and blue Colour, the Tail and Wings the same, only some Purple Feathers intermix'd, the two Sides of the Neck were Purple, the under
Part

Part of the Neck, Breast, and Belly of a very dark changeable green Colour, the Feet as in the other Sorts, as also the Inwards.

They live as the other humming Birds for Food, flying, &c.

XLI. *Mellivora avis maxima*, mas. Tab. 264. Fig. 4. Raij. syn. p. 187. *Guainumbi tertia species*. Marcgr. p. 197. ed. 1648. Willughb. Angl. p. 231. *An Guainumbi 2a. species*. Marcgr. ib. Willughb. ib?

The long Tail'd Humming Bird.

This is five Inches long, and six from Wing to Wing extended, its Bill is flat, reddish colour'd, almost streight, and an Inch long, its Head has a Tuft or Crown of black Feathers, the Tail is an Inch and an half long; the Neck and Back are cover'd with very fine green Feathers, the Wings are brown, the Tail black, having two Feathers four Inches long of the same Colour, taking their beginning from under the Tail by the Rump on each side. The Chaps, Neck and Breast, are of the most beautiful changeable green Colour I ever saw.

The Inwards are the same as those of the above describ'd, only it had two Testicles pretty large, this being the Male, the former the Female, which is without a forked Tail.

It lives as the former, and frequents the same Places, only it is not so often seen.

They all of them sometimes sit on the small Boughs of Trees, and rest themselves when wearied.

I suspect *Marcgrave's* second and third Sorts to differ only in Sex.

XLII. *Muscicapa e fusco & albo varia*. Tab. 265. Fig. 1. Raij. syn. p. 186.

The small black and white Bird.

This was four Inches long from the Bills End to that of the Tail, and seven from Wing to Wing opened, the Bill streight, round, black above white underneath, half an Inch long, and having two *Apertures* for the Nostrils. The Tail was an Inch and an half long. The Head, Back, Tail, and Wings, were of a dark brown or black Colour, with white in pretty long Lines; under the Chaps, Neck, Breast, and Belly white, with some Eye of black, the Legs and Feet were an Inch and an half long, cover'd with greenish brown Scales. It had four Toes, three before, and one behind, the one in the middle of those before, being two Inches long, it had small yellow crooked Claws.

Its Inwards were nothing differing from those of the same Kind.

XLIII. *Muscicapa e fusco & luteo varia*. Raij. syn. p. 186. *Japacani Brasiliensibus*. Marcgr. p. 212. Willughb. Angl. p. 240. Raij. syn. p. 84.

The small Yellow and Brown Bird.

This was about four Inches long from the end of the Bill to the end of the Tail, and seven from Wing to Wing extended. It had a small, round half Inch long, almost streight Bill, the Tail was an Inch and an half long, the Head and Back were of a light brown Colour, with some black Spots, Wings and Tail were brown, some white on the Tip of the Wings and yellow near the Rump over the Tail, under the Chaps on the side of the Neck,

Neck, and by the Eyes yellow, the Breast yellow with brown Spots, and the Belly white, the Feet and Legs an Inch and a quarter long, cover'd with brown Scales, the Toes four, three before and one behind, that in the middle before is half an Inch long, the Joints from without inward four, three, and two, within the Toes it was yellow.

There is another Sort, or Variety of this Bird, which is only not so yellow, in every thing else being the same.

The Stomach of this Bird is very muscular, having a thin, separable, and insensible Membrane, it was altogether empty, the Circumvolutions of the Guts were many.

They are found about the Town of St. Jago de la Vega, among the Bushes very often.

XLIV. *Muscicapa e caruleo, cinereo, fusco & luteo varia.* Raij. syn. p. 186.

This small Bird was four Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and eight from the Tip of one Wing to that of the other extended. The Bill was round, black, half an Inch long, having two Apertures for the Nostrils. The upper part of the Head, Neck, and Back was of a bluish and grey Colour and Downy, the Wings and Tail, which was two Inches long, brown and white intermixt, under the Chaps and Neck yellow, of each side of the Neck black and white, the Breast and Belly were white, with some black Spots towards their Sides. The Feet and Legs were an Inch and a quarter long, cover'd with brown Scales. It had four Toes, three before, that in the middle half an Inch long, and all had crooked small brown Claws.

They are found with the former.

XLV. *Muscicapa pallide fusca.* Tab. 265. Fig. 2. Raij. syn. p. 186.

The Worm-Eater.

This Bird was five Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and about twice as much from Wing to Wing extended, its Bill was more than half an Inch long, sharp, round and streight, of a light brown Colour, the Head, Back, Wings and Tail, were of a light brown Colour, above and below the Eyes it had two Streaks of a dark brown Colour; likewise under the Chaps, the Breast, and Belly, more of a mixt Colour, partly brown and partly Snuff-colour, or almost like the Breasts of the Larks in Europe. Its Feet and Legs were an Inch and an half long, its Toes four, three before and one behind, with small Claws to them, the middlemost of those before being the longest, was half an Inch long.

It was taken in a Gully near Captain Draxes's Plantation, intangled with the Seeds of *Fingrigo* under the Trees, so that it could not fly, and is found in the South-side of the Island of Jamaica likewise.

XLVI. *Oenanthe fusco lutea minor.* Raij. syn. p. 186.

This Bird was four Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and it was eight Inches long from the end of one Wing to the end of the other extended, its Bill was streight, brown, round, not very sharp, having two Nostrils towards the Head pretty large. The upper parts of the Head and Back were of a yellowish brown Colour, the Wings and Tail brown, with some white Streaks, the Tail an Inch
and

and an half long, under the Chaps, Breast and Belly it was yellow, the Legs were an Inch long, the Toes four, one behind and three before, where- of the middlemost was half an Inch long, being the longest. Its Stomach was very muscular, and contain'd several small Cimices, Caterpillars, and other things of that Kind, there was nothing very extraordinary in any other Part.

It feeds on Cimices, small Beetles, &c.

XLVII. *Passer Caruleo fuscus*. Tab. 257. Fig. 3. Raij. syn. p. 187.

The Bonano Bird.

This is about five Inches long from the Point of the Bill to the End of the Tail, the Tail an Inch and an half long, the Bill about three quarters of an Inch long, being short and round in both Chaps, the Head big in proportion to other small Birds. From the Tip of one Wing to that of the other extended is nine Inches. The Legs were three quarters of an Inch long and black, it had three Toes before and one behind, arm'd with sharp Claws all black. The Feathers were on the Back from the Head to the Tail downy, and of a darkish blue Colour, the Breast of a more whitish or light blue, and in the Belly the ends of the Feathers were yellow. The Tail and Wing Feathers were of a darkish blue, inclining to a green Colour.

The Heart was Oval, and it had several Circumvolutions in the Guts.

It frequents Bonano Trees, whence its Name.

There is another Bird exactly the same as to every thing, only the Head is less, which with the Back and Tail are of a yellowish brown Colour, the Belly is more whitish, the Bill, Legs, and Toes are the same, only of a light brown Colour.

XLVIII. *Passer niger, punctis croceis notatus*. Raij. syn. p. 187.

The Black-Sparrow.

This was five Inches long from the Bills end to that of the Tail, and eight from the end of one Wing to that of the other extended, the Bill was very short, not over three quarters of an Inch long, black, thick, and pointed, with two round Apertures for the Nostrils. The Tail was two Inches long, all over it was of a black Colour, inclining to blue, only over the Eyes, under the Chaps and Tail were Orange colour'd Spots, the Legs and Feet were an Inch long, cover'd with black Scales. It had three Toes before and one behind, with short crooked Claws.

XLIX. *Serino affinis avis, e cinereo luteo & fusco varia*. Raij. syn. p. 188.

This Bird was eight Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and twelve from Wing to Wing extended, the Bill was three quarters of an Inch long, short and thick, the upper part of the Chap of a bluish brown Colour, and the under lighter, the upper having two round Holes to take the Air by, the Head was cover'd with light brown or grey Feathers, the Back with yellow, inclining to brown; The Wings and Tail were of a dark brown, with white Streaks on them, under the Chaps it was grey, the Breast and Belly yellow, under the

Tail

Tail white, the Feet and Legs were an Inch and a Quarter long, it had four Toes, three before and one behind, cover'd with bluish colour'd Scales, the Toes had brown Claws, crooked, and not very long, the Tail was an Inch long.

L. Serino affinis avicula, e croceo & nigro varia. Raij. syn. p. 188.

The small Black and Orange-colour'd Bird.

It was four Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, and six from Wing to Wing extended, the Bill was a Quarter of an Inch long, broad at the beginning, where were two *Apertures* for the Nostrils, and Hairs. The Tail was an Inch and a Quarter long, the Head and Neck were black, the Back of the same Colour, with an Eye of Orange, the Tail and Wings brown, with some Orange colour'd Streaks on the Wings, the Breast and above the Wings was the same Orange Colour, the Belly white, the Legs an Inch long, cover'd with black Scales, the Toes four, three before, all which had small brown Claws.

Its Stomach was not very thick, it had a distinctly separable Membrane, and was full of Ants, the Colour of the Fat was yellow.

It feeds on Ants.

LI. Hirundo Americana Brasiliensibus Tapera dicta. Raij. syn. p. 72. Vencejos de Oviedo lib. 14. cap. 2. Tapera Brasiliensibus. Marcgr.p. 205. Raij. syn. p. 72. & 185. Willughb. p. 214. An hirundo apus. Willughb. p. 214? Tab. 38? Raij. syn. p. 72? Herondelles de Du Tertre. 259.

The Swallow.

This seem'd to me to be the same with our common Swallow or the black Martin and Swift, only somewhat lighter colour'd, they are frequent in the *Savannas* or Plains, and fly after the manner of ours, lighting now and then on the Tops of Bushes.

Du Tertre tells us that they are Passage Birds in the Caribes, and only seen there during the six Months of their being in *France*, and at other times not observ'd.

Oviedo reckons this among those common to *Spain* and the *West-Indies*.

LII. Cuculus major, Tab. 258. Fig. 1. Picus major leucophaeus seu canescens, Pluvie avis & senex dictus. Raij. syn. p. 182.

An Old-Man, or, a Raine-Bird.

This Bird (which with the two following ought to have been placed before) from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail was eighteen Inches long, and as much from Wing to Wing extended. The Bill was more than an Inch long, a little crooked, roundish, black above, white underneath, and pointed. The Tail was nine Inches long, the Head above was cover'd with very dark brown downy Feathers, the Back and Wings of the same, but more light Colour, the Tail was black, only the Ends white, under the Chaps and on the Neck were white downy Feathers, the Belly and under the Tail sorrel or redish *Fueille Morte* the Legs and Feet were two Inches long, cover'd with bluish

bluish black Scales. The Toes were four, two before and two behind, whereof that on the outside had four Joints, the inside of the Foot was yellow, the outwardmost of the two Toes before had three Joints, that within two, and the other behind one.

Its Stomach was large, and the Belly fill'd with very much yellow Fat. The Stomach had a very thick inward Tunicle, the Guts were quoil'd up as a Cable in a Ship.

They feed on Worms and Seeds, or Grains.

It makes a Noise generally before Rain, whence it had its Name of Rain Bird.

It is to be found at all times of the Year in all the Hedges or Woods of this Island.

LIII. *Cuculus major, rostro longiore & magis recto.* Tab. 258. Fig. 12. *Picus seu Pluvia avis alia canescens, senex dicta, rostro longiore & rectiore.* Raij. syn. p. 182.

Another Sort of Raine-Bird, or Old-Man.

This is the same in every thing with the former, only the Bill is streight, longer by half an Inch, smaller and whiter.

They are call'd Raine-Birds, because usually before Raine they make a Noise in the Hedges.

They are call'd Old-Men from the light brown, or grey Colour their downy Feathers are of.

They are every where in the Hedges and Woods, where one may come very near them before they stir or offer to fly away.

LIV. *Ispida ex atro & albo varia.* Tab. 255. Fig. 3. Raij. syn. p. 49. & 182. *An Pescheur de Du Tertre.* p. 253? *Jaguacati guacu Brasiliensis.* Marcgr. p. 194. ed. 1640. *Willughb. Angl.* p. 147. Tab. 24.

The Crab-Catcher.

This Bird is about one Foot from Bills end to that of the Tail, about twenty two Inches from the end of one Wing to that of the other both being extended, the Head is large in proportion to the Body, its Bill is full two Inches long, and tapering, it is black except at its Origine, where it is somewhat whitish, the Tail is two Inches and an half long, and pretty large, the Neck two Inches long, it has on its Crown a Tuft of blackish blue Feathers, then a Ring of white on its Neck, the Back and short Feathers of the Wings are of a bluish black Colour, the Tail and Wing Feathers are black and white mixt, the Chaps and under part of the Neck are white, the Breast bluish, the Belly and most of the under part of the Wings are white. The Legs and Feet are about an Inch and an half long, cover'd with black small Scales, the Toes are four, three before, and one behind, the two outermost for a considerable Length are join'd together, then they part, and have small black crooked Claws, the longest Toe of the three before is an Inch long, and the Leg scarce half Inch in Length.

In his Mouth was a very short triangular Tongue, his Jaws, or both sides of his Bill were bony to bruise the Testacea it feeds on. The Stomach was not very muscular, but the Circumvolutions of the Intestines very regular, and just like a Quoil of Cable, and withall very small.

It haunts watery Places towards the Sea, and is usually perch'd on the Trees, and makes a Noise or Chattering very loud.
It is not eatable, or at least good palatable Food.

C H A P. II.

Of Birds which wade, or frequent watery Places.

I. **G**RUS Balearica. Aldrov. Willughb. p. 275. Raij. syn. p. 95. Pavo marinus. Clus. exotic. lib. 5. cap. 11. Struthio ex China Vischer.

This was brought to Jamaica, where it liv'd abroad many Years, and was fed as Turkies.

II. Ardea alba maxima. Tab. 266. An Ardea alba major. Willughb. Angl. p. 279. Tab. 49? Guiratinga Brasiliensibus Marcg. p. 210. ed. 1648. Willughb. Angl. p. 285. Raij. syn. p. 189.

The largest white Gaulding.

It was three Foot and an half long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, four Foot from Wing to Wing extended, the Bill was long, angular, yellow, and had two long Slits for the Nostrils. The Neck was crooked as a Roman S. and eleven Inches long, the Tail four Inches long, and all over its whole Body the Feathers were of a Milk white Colour, exceeding beautiful, the Thighs, Legs and Toes were ten Inches long, cover'd with large Scales of a bluish black Colour, the Toes were four, one behind and three before, whereof that in the middle was three Inches long, all of them had small black Claws, there was also a small Web between the two most outward Toes, the Toe behind was on the Inside of the Leg.

The Stomach of this was Oblong or Sack-fashion, tho' not very muscular, it was fill'd with small Fish and Fry, the Guts were quail'd up under it, the Liver was large, and the Gall Bladder big, the Heart large, and the Down on the Breast very thick.

It haunts the Sea Marshes, as about the Salt Ponds, &c.

It feeds on small Fishes, and Fish Fry.

III. Ardea cerulea. Tab. 264. Fig. 5. Raij. syn. p. 189. An Ardeola. Marcgr. p. 210. ed. 1648? Willughb. Angl. p. 285? Tab. 51? Cocoli. 3. Pis. p. 90? ed. 1658?

The Heron.

This Heron was twenty Inches long, and about thirty from Wing to Wing extended, the Head was little, and had an Inch long Tuft, the Bill was four Inches long, roundish, the upper Mandible black, the under yellow, there were two large Slits for Nostrils, its Neck was crooked like a Roman S. and eight Inches long, the Tail three, the Head, upper part of the Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, were of a bluish Colour. Under the Chaps was white, the under part of the Neck yellowish white, the Breast and Belly of a Milk white, the Thighs, Legs,

Legs, and Feet were eight Inches long, cover'd with yellowish and black Scales mixt, the Toes four, one behind, and three before, that in the middle being two Inches long, having brown Claws, there was likewise a small Web between the two most outward Toes.

Its Stomach was Oblong, or Sack-fashion, and was fill'd with the remainder of small Fish Fry, it was extreamly fat, and the Fat yellow, and had a yellow Down covering the Breast, as the other Herons before describ'd.

It feeds on small Fish, Fish Fry, &c.

It frequents Marshes near the Sea side, as at the Salt Ponds. &c.

IV. *Ardea caruleo nigra*. Tab. 263. Fig. 3. Raij. syn. p. 189.

The Black Gaulding, or blue Gaulding.

This is from its Bills end to the end of the Tail, one Foot and an half, twice as much from the end of one Wing to the other being extended, the Bill is bluish upwards, blackish towards the end, where it is sharp, it is two Inches and an half long, and at its Original has a greenish Skin about the Eye, it has a Tuft of small, thin, longish Feathers on its Head, its Neck is six Inches long, cover'd with a few thin Feathers of a bluish black Colour, as are the Feathers of this Bird every where, except on his Breast, Belly, and under the Wings, where 'tis of a more light Colour, the Legs are seven Inches long, cover'd with greenish Scales, the Toes are four, one behind and three before, the middlemost of which is longest, being more than two Inches in length, the Claws are black, crooked, and a little sharp.

I observ'd on the out Part of his Breast, just under the Neck, there was a Spot of white downy small Feathers, and under them a yellowish Skin, in which they were rooted, below which lay a conglomerated Gland, of a pretty large Size. The Oesophagus was wide, the Stomach hanging like a Sack, and very well fill'd with Shrimps, young Crabs, Spiders, Field Crickets, &c. The Circumvolutions of the Guts were few, under the Heart was the *Aspera Arteria* divided, and there were two round Holes opposite to one another, for giving Passage, I suppose, to the Air into the Cavity of the *Abdomen*, the Liver was large, and consisted of two Lobes filling both right and left *Hypochondres*.

It loves Ponds and watery Places.

V. *Ardea stellaris minor*. Tab. 263. Fig. 2. Raij. syn. p. 189.

The small Bittern.

This Bird is fourteen Inches long from the point of its Bill to the end of the Tail, about twenty Inches broad taken from the Ends of its extended Wings, the Head is proportionable to its Body, the Eyes are round, encircled with a yellow Membrane, stretching its self towards the Nostrils at the beginning of the Bill, the Bill is upwards of two Inches in Length pointed and corner'd, black in the upper Chap and yellow underneath, the Neck is five Inches long, and winds its self always like a Roman S and is immoveable, or very stiff, the Tail is little over an Inch in Length, the Feathers on the Crown of the Head are dark brown, and Tuft Fashion, as likewise on the upper Part of the Neck, Back, and Tail, the Wings likewise, only some whitish and tawny Spots here and there, the under part of the Neck, Chaps,

Chaps, Breast, and Belly, are of a lighter brown intermixt, with a white and *Fueille Morte* Colour; the Legs and Feet are four Inches long, on the fore part they are of a dark brown, and behind of a yellow Colour, cover'd with small Scales. They have four Toes, one behind and three before, the middlemost of which is somewhat more than one Inch long, the Toes for Number of Joints, is as the *Coot*, and has likewise a little Web between the two outwardmost Toes.

It had on the outward Skin, under the great Feathers on the Breast two Spots, one of each side as big as one's Thumb, cover'd with a yellow Down, under each of which was a conglomerated Gland. The *Trachea Arteria* was first before, or forwards, and afterwards past behind the S, or Turn the Vertebtes of the Neck made, and took as it were a strait Course, till under the Base of the Heart it was divided into two Branches, the Stomach was far in the *Abdomen*, under a long *Gullet*, it was Sack-fashion, and the Guts were very small, and had many Windings.

It feeds on *Libellas*, Cray Fish, Shrimps, and other Insects haunting watery Places.

It loves watery Places.

I know not but that some part of the odd Position of the Neck may be owing to the carrying of it, after it was kill'd.

VI. *Himantopus*. Tab. 267. Willughb. Angl. p. 297. Tab. 54. Raij. syn. p. 106. & 190.

The Long-Legs.

This was thirteen Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, about twenty two Inches from the Tip of the one Wing to that of the other extended, the Bill was round, straight, blackish, more than two Inches long, and having two large *Apertures* for the Nostrils, the Head was large in proportion to the rest of the Body, the Neck was three Inches long, and the Tail two and an half, all the upper Part of the Head was blackish, except two white Spots over the Eyes, the upper part of the Neck was also blackish, the Back of a brown Colour, and the Wings blackish, the Base of the Bill under the Chaps, fore part of the Neck, Breast, Belly, and Tail were white, the Feet, Legs, and Thighs were eight Inches long cover'd with redish or Flesh colour'd Scales, the Toes were three, all before, or standing forwards, that in the middle being an Inch and an half long, all of them having small black Claws.

Its Stomach was very muscular, had no inward separable Tunicle, and was fill'd with the Seeds of Grass, the Liver was red, and the Circumvolutions of the Guts many, it had a great many conglomerated Glands at the Entrance into the Stomach.

They haunt and frequent the Sea Marshes,

They feed on the Tops of Grass, &c.

They are accounted good Food.

VII. *Platea incarnata*. Raij. syn. p. 189. *Tlahquechul Fernandez*. p. 49. Willughb. Angl. p. 289. *Aiaia Brasiliensibus*, Colherado Lusitanis, Belgis Lepelaer. Marcgr. p. 204. ed. 1648. Willughb. p. 289: Angl.

The American Scarlet-Pelecan, or, Spoon-Bill.

This Bird was twenty nine Inches from the end of the Bill to the end of the Tail, and four Foot from the Tip of one Wing to that of the other extended, the Bill was eight Inches long, the under Chap was larger towards its Head, tho' shorter than the upper, it was below the Eyes two Inches and a half broad, where it had two Nostrils, and from thence narrowed by Degrees, till it came to be three quarters of an Inch broad, and then ended in a round Spoon of two Inches Diameter, it had only a triangular Point for its Tongue, had little or no Tail, a long Neck, its Legs from the Knees were eight Inches long, it had four Toes one behind and three before, with very short Claws and a very little Web joining some part of the Toes, the Feet had white Scales with black edges. It was every where cover'd with white and scarlet Feathers, excepting the two first Feathers in the Wings, which were blackish, or of a dark brown Colour.

They are accounted good Meat.

It was kill'd at the Salt Ponds, this kind of Bird frequenting those marshy Places.

VIII. *Guara Brasiliensis*. Marcgr. p. 203. ed. 1648. Willughb. p. 296. Tab. 53. *Numenius Indicus* Clus. exot. Raij. syn. p. 104.

This I never saw in Jamaica, but have been told that it was frequently to be met with in the Watery and Fenny Places of this Island.

IX. *Glottis seu pluvialis major* Aldrov. The Greater Plover of Aldrovand. lib. 20. cap. 66. Willughb. p. 298. Tab. 55. Tab. 268. *Limosa* Gesn. Raij. syn. p. 106. & 190.

The Curlew.

The was fourteen Inches long from the Point of the Bill to the End of the Tail, and twice as much from the Tip of one Wing to that of the other both being extended, the Bill was round, strait, two Inches and an half long, having two large Apertures for the Nostrils, the end blackish, but lighter colour'd towards its Base or Beginning; the Neck was three Inches long, the Head small, the Tail two Inches and an half long, the upper Part of the Head, Neck, Back and Tail were of a light brown, ash, or grey Colour, and so was the most part of the Wings, the rest of them were white and black intermix'd. Over the Eye down to the Bill was a white Line, it was also white under the Chaps, the under part of the Neck was light brown and white mix'd, the Breast and Belly were all white, the Thighs, Legs and Feet were four Inches and an half long, cover'd with small light brown or grey Scales. The Toes were four, one behind very short, and three before, that in the middle was an Inch and an half long, between the two outward Toes was a Webb as in others of this Kind.

The Stomach was not very muscular, but full of small Fish and Fry, the Guts were very many or long, and the rest of the inwards were like those of the same Kind.

It is accounted very good Meat.

It frequents the Sea Marshes, and feeds on small Fish and Fry. This seems to agree exactly with Mr. Willughby's.

X. *Pluvialis viridis*. Tab. 269. Fig. 12. Raij. syn. p. 111. & 190. Willughb. p. 308. Tab. 57. Pluviers de Rochef. p. 165. de Du Tertre. p. 277. An Gorriões o pardales de Oviedo?

The Grey-Plover. So call'd in Jamaica by the Inhabitants.

'Tis about eight Inches from the Bills Point to the End of the Tail, almost twice as much from the Tip of one Wing to the Tip of the other. The Head is in proportion to the Body, the Bill one Inch long, blackish, having two large Slits for the Nostrils, the Tail is about half an Inch long, the Wings and Tail are of a dark brown Colour, the Breast and Belly are whitish, and the Back and Neck are colour'd with dark brown Feathers, having on their Ends several yellow Streaks, their Legs are three Inches long cover'd with bluish Scales, the Toes are three, standing all forward, without one backwards, the middle one the longest, being one Inch in Length, and having a very small Claw.

They feed on Worms, Beetles, and other Insects they pick up in the Savannas.

They have a great muscular Stomach, or Gizzard, wherein by the help of small Sand their Meat is ground. The Guts have various Circumvolutions, and their Liver is very ruddy.

They frequent the Savannas in the rainy Months, go in Flocks, and whistle as those in Europe.

They are for Meat the same with our English green Plover.

It seems to differ from that of Europe only in Bigness, which perhaps might vary from the Age, &c. or might come from a gross way of measuring by the Gues.

XI. *Pluvialis viridis ex fusco & albo varia cauda longiore*. Tab. 265. Fig. 3. Raij. syn. p. 190. An Sanderling Willughb. p. 303? *Arenaria nostra*, id est Sanderling, alijs Curwillet. Raij. syn. p. 109?

The greatest Snipe.

This Bird is about eight Inches from the end of his Bill to the end of his Tail, double as much when the Wings are stretch'd out, from the end of one to that of the other, the Head very large in proportion to the Body, the Eye round, the edges of the Eyelids are of an Orange Colour, the Bill almost one Inch long, roundish, black, having two large Apertures for the Nostrils, the Tail is large, and three Inches and an half long, the Feathers of which are whitish, Orange colour'd and blackish mix'd, the Wing Feathers are of a dark brown, under the Chaps and on the upper part of the Neck is a white Circle, the rest of the Neck, and all the Back are dark brown, the Breast black and white mix'd, the Belly all white, the Feet and Legs two Inches and an half long, small, and cover'd with exceeding small white Scales. The Toes are only three before, having small Claws, the Joints being blackish, there is likewise between the outward two Toes on each Leg, a very small Web.

They haunt the sandy Places of the River, and are three or four usually together.

Its Stomach, Victuals, &c. were the same with those of the Plover.

The

The want of a back Toe, half Web to the Toes, &c. distinguish it sufficiently from our Snipes, and make me refer it to the green Plovers.

XII. *Totanus dorso fusco albis maculis notato.* Tab. 270. Raij. syn. p. 190. An *Tringa Aldrovand.* Tom. 3. p. 481? Willughb. Angl. p. 300. Tab. 55? Raij. syn. p. 108?

The Sea Plover.

It was a Foot long, about twice as long from the end of one Wing to the end of the other extended, the Head was large, the Bill was above two Inches long, straight, round, blackish, having two large Apertures for Nostrils, the Neck was two Inches long, the Tail two and an half, the Head, Neck, Back, Wings, and Tail, were of a dark brown Colour, with white Spots here and there all along, the Feathers under the Chaps were white, the under part of the Neck white and brown mix'd, the Belly and under part of the Tail white, the Legs and Feet and part of the Thighs not cover'd with Feathers, were five Inches long, having yellowish small Scales, there were four Toes, three before, and one behind, which was very short, the one in the middle of those before is longest and is an Inch and an half in Length, all of them have very small black Claws, and the two outward Toes are join'd by a Webb.

The Stomach was very muscular, with Fat about it, and an inward separable Tunicle to defend it against any Injury from within, &c. the Guts had various Circumvolutions.

It frequents the Sea Marshes, where it feeds on Sea Snails, &c.

It was taken at the Salt Ponds.

It is accounted very good Meat.

XIII. *Charadrius fove hiaticula.* Tab. 269. Fig. 2. Raij. syn. p. 112. & 190. Willughb. Angl. p. 310. Tab. 57. *Matuitui Brasiliensibus.* Marcgr. p. 199. ed. 1648. Raij. syn. p. 113 165. & 190.

The Sea-Lark.

This is about eight Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Tail, twice as much between the ends of the extended Wings, the Head round, as are the Eyes, the Eyelids having an Orange colour'd Ledge about them. The Bill is round, three Inches long, black, and hath pretty large Slits for the Nostrils. The Tail is three Inches long, the Neck scarce one Inch, at the beginning of the Bill towards the Head, is a Spot of white reaches to the Eyes, then a Spot of black, the rest of the Head is brown, the Neck has on its upper Part one Circle of white, and another of black, the Back all brown, the beginning of the Tail is of a dirty Orange Colour, the Tail its self brown, the Wings white and brown mix'd, under the Chaps 'tis white, the under part of the Neck has two black Circles inclosing a white, the Belly, under part of the Wings and Tail are whitish, the Legs are three Inches long, cover'd with whitish small Scales, the Toes are three, standing forwards, the one in the middle the longest, being almost an Inch long, with small black Claws, it has also between the two outwardmost Toes a little Webb.

Its Meat and Bowels are the same with the Plovers and Snipes, &c. of this Tribe.

It

It uses more the low Sandy inland Parts, than the Plovers, Snipes, &c.

XIV. *Gallinago minima ex fusco & albo varia.* Tab. 265. Fig. 4. Raij. syn. p. 190. An *Cinclus* prior. Aldrovand. *Schoeniclor.* seu *Junco* Bellon, the Stint. Raij. syn. p. 110.

The least Snipe.

This is about five or six Inches from the Bills end to the end of the Tail, twelve from one Wings end to the other extended, the Head is big in proportion to the Body, the Eye round, large, and black, the Bill roundish, more than an Inch long, of a light brown Colour, and having long and large Slits for its Nostrils, the Neck is an Inch and an half long, and the Tail of the same Length. The Colour of the Head and upper part of the Neck is brown, the Chaps, under part of the Neck, Breast and Belly, is whitish, and the Wing and Tail Feathers are for the most part brown, with some white Streaks intermix'd, the Legs are an Inch and an half long, cover'd with very small thin yellow Scales, the Toes are four, one behind which is very small, the middlemost of the three before is three quarters of an Inch long, with very small black Claws, the two outward Toes of this Bird have a little Webb joining them.

Its Feeding, Stomach and Inwards are the same with the Plover.

They frequent the sandy Places of the River.

The half Web to the Toes, Magnitude, &c. distinguish it sufficiently from others of this Kind.

XV. *Gallinula chloropus major* Aldrovand. Willughb. p. 313. Raij. syn. p. 113. & 190.

The Coot.

It is about fourteen Inches long from the end of its Bill to the end of its Tail, about twenty from the one end of an extended Wing to the end of the other, the Head is small in proportion to its Body, on the upper Part of the Head, and even the Bill almost to the end, is an Excreffence cover'd with a very fine Scarlet colour'd shining, bald, smooth Membrane, the which runs an Inch above the Bill, and has there two Corners, the Bill is an Inch long, yellow at the Point and roundish, the Eyes are round, the Neck is three Inches and an half long, the Tail about two and an half, having three or four white Feathers of each side of it, all the rest of the Bird is dark brown, except the Wings Tips, which are white, and some few white Streaks on the Belly, the Legs and Feet are six Inches long, cover'd with Scales of a yellow Colour, and near the Thigh of a Scarlet. They have four Toes, one behind and three before, the middlemost of which is three Inches long, and has but three Joints, the outwardmost has four Joints, and the innermost two, that behind one, and all of them pretty large streight Claws, and a streight little narrow lateral Webbs, or Membranes, distinguish'd by a small Line all along the Toes to help it to swim withal.

The *Trachea Arteria* of this Bird was branch'd into two, just under the Base of the Heart, and was compress'd as that of the *Ardea carulea nigra*, the Stomach, or Gizzard was large, and like a Hens, it contain'd several remainders of I guess small Shrimps and Beetles, mix'd with a great deal

deal of little small shining corner'd Pebbles, the Liver was of a very blackish red Colour in two Lobes, under the right of which lay the Gall Bladder.

It is frequently seen on all the Rivers in this Island, feeds on small Fishes, Beetles, &c.

XVI. *Rallus aquaticus* Aldrov. tom. 3. p. 455. Willughb. Tab. 58. p. 314. *Ortygometra* Bellon. *Gallinula chloropus altera* Aldrov. Raij. syn. p. 113. & 190.

The Water-Rail.

This was a Foot long from the Bills End to that of the Tail, and about one Foot and an half from the Tip of one Wing to that of the other extended, the Bill was large, angular, or corner'd, the upper Chap blackish, and the under redish, the Head very little, the Neck four Inches long, the Tail an Inch and an half long, the Head, upper part of the Neck, Back and Tail, were of a darkish and lighter Brown mix'd Colour, the middle of the Feathers being blackish. Under the Chaps it was white, the under part of the Neck was Greyish or light Brown, the Breast and Belly of a light Grey, the Thighs were cover'd with Feathers part brown and part white in Streaks, the Legs and Feet were four Inches long, cover'd with greyish Scales, the Toes were four, three before, whereof that in the middle was an Inch and an half long, and one behind, they had small black Claws.

It had the most muscular Stomach I ever saw, but before the *Oesophagus* enter'd it, there was a *Protuberance* in it, and a great many conglomerated Glands, spewing out upon pressure a viscid yellowish Substance; the Stomach was lin'd with a separable yellow Tunicle, and had some Remainers of Crabs Claws, &c. in it, the Guts had divers Circumvolutions, and the Liver was large, &c.

It feeds on Crabs, &c.

It haunts the Sea Marshes about the Salt Ponds.

It tastes very Fishy, and is not good Meat.

XVII. *Phenicopterus*. Willughb. p. 320. Tab. 60. Raij. syn. p. 117 & 190. *Flambant on Flamande Du Tertre*. p. 267. The best and greatest Bird of St. Christophers is a *Passer Flaminga*, which walking at her Length is as tall as a Man. *Smiths Obs.* p. 54.

The Flamingo.

These are very common in the Marshy and Fenny Places, and likewise shallow Bayes of Jamaica.

Du Tertre reprehends *Rochefort* for giving this a *Spoon-bill*.

I never saw this Bird, nor the *Guaia* in Jamaica, but I had an Account from several of the Inhabitants, whom I thought very understanding and honest Men, that they were both found in this Island.

C H A P. III.

Of Water-Fowl, or such as are Web-footed and Swim.

- I. **O** *Nocratalus sive Pelecanus fuscus*. Raij. syn. p. 191. *Alcatrazes grandes de la Isla Espanola*. de Oviedo lib. 14. cap. 6. *Grand Gosier de Rochef.* p. 165. de Du Tertre. 271. *Alcatraz*. Col. f. 32. & 43.

The Pelecan.

This seem'd to be the same with the white Pelecan, only of a dark Colour.

They are frequent in all the Seas of the hot *West-Indies*, they fish after the same manner as Men of War Birds, and come into the shelter'd Bayes in stormy Weather, where they very often perch on Trees. They fly over the Sea as Gulls, and take the Fish when they spy them, by falling down upon them, and they then rise again and do the like, and are not reckon'd good Food.

When they are seen at Sea, it is a Sign of being near Land. Col.

- II. *Anseri Bassano congener fusca avis*. Tab. 271. Fig. 2: *An Fauves de Rochef.* p. 164? *An Fous de Du Tertre.* p. 275? *Rabi horcados qui tienen la color de un negro que tira a pardo ruvio, y el pecho & la cabeza blanca y el papo abutardo de leonado*. Oviedo. lib. 14. cap. 1?

This is very near the same with the Bird call'd a Booby, is taken very often with them, and is darker Coloured.

- III. *Larus cinereus maximus*, the Herring Gull. Raij. syn. p. 127. *Mauves de Du Tertre.* p. 274. *Gaviotas de Oviedo*. lib. 14. cap. 2. *Guacaguacu*. Marcgr. p. 205. ed. 1648. Willughb. p. 352.

The Common-Gull.

These are very common about the Bayes of this Island, which by what I observ'd at Distance by their flying, &c. differ not from the Gull, call'd in *England* the Herring Gull.

The Indians in the Caribes take them, and throw them with their Entrails and Feathers into the Fire, where a Crust is gather'd about them, by the burnt Feathers, and in it the Fowl is roasted, which they eat after taking out the Guts. Du Tertre.

- IV. *Colymbus sive podiceps minor*. Willughb. Angl. p. 340. Tab. 61. Tab. 271. Fig. 1. Raij. syn. p. 125. & 190.

The Di-dapper:

This was about eight Inches long from the end of the Bill to that of the Body, it having no Tail, and about fourteen from the end of one Wing to the end of the other extended, the Feathers of the Wings

Wings were very short, not being over two Inches long, it never flying above an Inch from the Water, but fluttering on its Top. The Bill was strait, almost round, pointed, black, and having two round Holes for Nostrils, the upper part of the Head, Neck and Back were of a dark brown Colour, the under part of the Neck of a lighter Brown, and that of the Breast and Belly brown with white Spots intermix'd, the under part of the Wings all white, the Legs and Feet two Inches long, both cover'd with blackish brown large Scales. The Toes were four, three before and one behind, that in the middle forward was an Inch long, there was a Web that join'd their Toes more than half of their Length, the two outwardmost Toes being furthest joined, where they were not join'd there was a broad lateral Membrane instead of the Web all cover'd with black Scales, the Claws were brown and black, the Legs were flat, compress'd and broad not round, sharp edged forwards, the Leg behind being blunter and rough by two Rows of sharp Scales.

The Heart had two very large Auricles, bigger in proportion than in other Water Fowl, the Blood was somewhat blacker than in others of the same Kind, the Stomach was thick, and fill'd with the Bones and other Relicts of small Fish and Fry, and the Intestines had some few Turns.

It is very common in all Ponds and watery Places, where they can shelter themselves amongst growing watery Plants, and have Water enough in which they often dive, their Feathers are very thick and downy, they dive so soon as their Eye discovers the Fire in the Pan of a Gun fir'd at them, and are very often under Water before the Shot reach them, and therefore hardly to be kill'd, nor of any great Value when shot.

They feed on small Fish, Fry, &c.

V. *Anser domesticus*. Willughb. p. 358. Tab. 75. Raij. syn. p. 136. & 191.

The Tame Goose.

This is common in the Island of Jamaica, but they thrive not, perhaps for want of Water, the Plains of this Country being burnt up for some Months of the Year. Ovied. lib. 14. cap. 3. says the same of the European Geese in *Espanola*.

VI. *Anser Canadensis*. Willughb. p. 361. Tab. 70. Raij. syn. p. 139. & 191.

I saw some of these at Barbadoes, they come from the North Parts of America, and I think are better Meat than the tame ones.

VII. *Anas domestica vulgaris*. Willughb. p. 380. Tab. 75. Raij. syn. p. 150. 191.

The Common Tame-Duck.

These are very ordinary here, but thrive not for the same Reason, viz. as Geese do not prosper, for their want of Water. It is not so in *Espanola*, as Oviedo. lib. 14. cap. 3. relates.

VIII. *Anas moschata* an *Cairina* Aldrov? Willughb. p. 381. Tab. 75. Raij. syn. p. 150. & 191. *Anas Libyca* Aldrov. Bellon. Willughb. 16.

The Muscovy Duck.

They are very common here, and multiply wonderfully, agreeing better with the Droughts of this Place, than any other Water Fowl whatsoever.

IX. *Anas fistularis arboribus insidens*. Raij. syn. p. 192. Tab. 272.

The Whistling-Duck.

It was about twenty Inches long from the Bills end to that of the Tail, and of the Magnitude of the Figure which is as big as the Life, it made a whistling Noise, from whence it had its Name, and very usually perch'd on Trees.

It is common in the Island.

X. *Querquedula* 2a. Aldrovand. p. 209. Willughb. Angl. 377. Tab. 74. An *Anas circia* Gesn. Willughb. p. 378. Tab. 76. Raij. syn. p. 147 & 192.

The Teal.

This was eleven Inches long, and twice as much from Wing to Wing extended, the Bill was broad, an Inch and a quarter long, black, having two round Nostril Holes, and Teeth pectinated as the others of its Kind, the Tail was an Inch and an half long, the Head was cover'd with dark brown Feathers mix'd with *Fueille Morte*, the upper part of the Neck and Back with the same, only more green. Under the Chaps and Neck it was white, with round black Spots, the Breast and Belly of a Colour between a *Fueille Morte* and Orange with black Spots, the Wings and Tail brown, only the Pinions for a great way bluish, white underneath and green, the Feet and Legs were two Inches long, cover'd with *Fueille Morte* Scales, and Web Footed.

The Stomach was very muscular and red, it had a distinct separable insensible Membrane, and was fill'd with a small black Seed, roundish like Gun Powder, on which it feeds. The Guts had a great many Windings the *Pancreas* was long and stuck to the Guts, the Gall Bladder, was spherical, the Heart large, and the Guts very small.

They are very plentiful here, extremely fat, and very delicate Food.

XI. *Anas fera ventre candido*. Raij. syn. p. 192.

The White Belly'd Duck.

This was twenty Inches long, and thirty from Wing to Wing extended, the Bill was black, flat, two Inches long, having round Apertures for the Nostrils, pectinated, or having Teeth on the Edges of

of the Mandibles as those of other Ducks. The Tail was three Inches long, the Head cover'd with dark and light brown Feathers mix'd, under the Chaps it had the same Colours. The upper part of the Neck had brown Feathers mix'd equally with white in transverse Lines, under the Wings and Belly the Colours were the same, the Back more brown and less white, the Tail and Wings were of a light brown Colour, only some of the shorter Wing Feathers had a green Colour, and between a green and white, the Breast and most of the Belly were white, the other part of the Neck *Fueille Morte*, brown, and most white intermix'd. The Legs and Feet were three Inches long, cover'd with brownish green Scales, the Foot had a full Web, the Claws were brownish, the Neck was six Inches long.

They are taken in several Places of this Island.



THE
Natural History
OF
JAMAICA.

BOOK VII. PART II.

OF THE
Quadrupeds and Serpents of JAMAICA.

CHAP. I.

Of the larger Quadrupeds, that are whole and cloven footed.

I. *Equus*. The Horse. *Raij. syn. an quad. p. 62.*

These of the Spanish Kind are very commonly bred here, and are small, swift, and well turn'd. They are so wild as to be often taken in Toils.

I have several Stones taken out of dead Horses Bodies in Jamaica, which are very ponderous and of different Shapes, and the like are taken Notice of by *Brackenhofer, viz.*

Hyppolitus, lapis ab equo, pondus 90 Lothorum Coloniensium adequans & alius 25 & $\frac{3}{8}$ lothones ex unius equi visceribus. Mus. Brack. p. 13.

II. *Asinus*. The Ass. *Raij. syn. p. 63.*

They are in Jamaica.

III. *Mulus*. The Mule. *Raij. syn. p. 64.* From an Ass and Mare, are generally bred by the Spaniards, and brought hither by them in Traffick.

IV. *Taurus*. A Bull. *Raij. syn. a. q. p. 70. Vacca, A Cow. ib. Vitulus, A Calf. ib.* They

They are frequent and plentiful in *Jamaica*, as is also the

Tophus Bovinus.

This sort of *Ægagropila* is very common to be met withall in the Stomachs or Paunches of Oxen, 'tis made up of their Hairs lick'd down, and by the Peristaltick Motion of the Paunch made up together into a fine and comely Ball of the bigness almost of ones Fiit and sphaerical, after which it is incrusted by the glassy Pituita of that Place.

Some of this powder'd and given half a Drahm is said to be a powerful Astringent in any Case.

Ovinum Genus.

V. *Ovis domestica*, *cujus mas aries dicitur, fœtus agnus.* Raij. *syn. an. quadruped.* p. 73.

These are to be met with in *Jamaica*.

VI. *Ovis Africana pro vellere lanoso pilis brevibus hirtis vestita.* Raij. *syn. an.* p. 75.

I saw some *Guiney Goats* in *Jamaica*, they are like ours in every thing, only smaller, and *Guiney Sheep*, viz. two which were brought in by a Ship from that Country, being provided to eat at Sea, but when the Ship arriv'd they were presented to a Planter in *Liguance*, they are like Goats in every Respect for the most part black and white colour'd, having short Hair, like that of a six Weeks or Month old Calf, they are much less than Goats and multiply very fast, and are very sweet Meat.

VII. *Ovis Guineensis seu Angolensis Martgr. lib. 6. cap. 10.* Raij. *syn.* p. 75.

These I think to have seen in *Jamaica*.

VIII. *Capra domestica* the Goat, Raij. *syn. anim. quad.* p. 77.

These thrive well in *Jamaica*.

IX. *Cervus platyceros, vel platyceros simpliciter dictus Plinio, lib. 11. cap. 38. Dama vulgo. Dama vulgaris sive recentiorum Gesn.* Fallow Deer. Raij. *syn. an.* p. 85.

These are sometimes brought to this Island.

X. *Sus seu porcus domesticus.* Raij. *syn.* p. 92.

These are very frequent both tame about Houses, and wild in the Woods.

XI. *Simia simpliciter dicta canda carens.* Raij. *syn.* p. 149.

Some

Some of these as I was told are found wild in this Island, where in the Woods they live on the Fruits, and multiply their Kind. They are said to have come originally from some Ship wreck'd on the Coast.

XII. *Cercopithecus Indicus Bugee dictus*. Raij. syn. p. 158. *Simia-sciurus lanuginosus fuscus ex Joanna insula* Petiver. Gaz. Nat. Tab. 17. Fig. 5. A Bugee from Joanna. Cat. class. top. p. 5. N^o. 177.

These are frequently brought hither by Ships from the Island of Joanna, and other Parts.

XIII. *Felis domestica seu Catus*, the Cat. Raij. syn. p. 170.

These are as common and thrive as well in Jamaica as Europe.

XIV. *Canis the Dog* Raij. syn. quadrup. p. 175.

These of all kinds are here, being originally brought from Europe.

XV. *Vulpi affinis Americana; Coati Brasiliensibus* Marcgr. Rattoon seu Rackoon. Angl. Raij. synopsis. quadr. p. 179. *Coati Brasiliensibus* Marcgr. p. 228. Mem pour servir al'histoire des anim. p. 89.

The Racoons are commonly here in the Mountains, and live in hollow fiddlewood Trees, from whence they make Paths to go to seek Sugar Canes, which is their chief, if not only Sustenance.

XVI. *Manati seu vacca marina*, The Sea-Cow. Raij. syn. animal Quadruped. p. 193. *Manatus*. Rond. p. 490. *Manati de Oviedo* lib. 13. cap. 10. The Ox-Fish of an *Anonymus Portugal*. apud Purchas. p. 1312. lib. 7. cap. 1. *Lamantin de Rochef.* p. 194. *Lamantin on Manaty. de Duterre.* p. 199. *Lamentin de Labar.* tom. 2. p. 200.

The Manati.

This is sometimes taken in the quieter Bays of this Island, tho' rarely now a Days: They have formerly been frequent, but are, by the multitude of People and Hunters catching them, destroy'd. They are caught by the Indians who are reckon'd the best Hunters, knowing the Haunts and Customs of their Game, and being very dexterous at it, especially those of the *Musquitos*, or *Costa Ricca*. The *Manatis* are reckon'd extraordinary Food and are likewise salted as Beef, and eaten as Provision.

The powdered hard Stone, or rather Bone is reckoned an extraordinary Medicine in the Stone or Stoppage of Water.

They lye towards the Surface of the Water in Rivers and Bayes, have two Fins like Arms, are struck with Arrows having Cords fastened to them with a Buoy at their Ends. They are so large as to require a pair of Oxen in a Cart to carry them, the best Fish in the World, and appear like Beef or Veal. Their cur'd Flesh keeps long without Corruption, is brought from *Espanola* to *Spain*, and is like to English Beef at sight, and to Tunny Fish in Taste. *Manatis* feed on Grass growing under Water, they have Stones in their Heads, good for the Diseases of the Liver burnt and powder'd, taken in a Morning with white Wine, it takes away the Pain in the Kidnies, breaks the Stone, and brings away

away with Urine the Sand, which is also done with other Fish Stones. It is fourteen or fifteen Foot long, is call'd from its Fins *Manati*, the Skin makes Shoes. The Tail is cut into Pieces and put into the Sun for four or five Days, it appears to be nothing but a Nerve, but after the Moisture is dry'd away, they put it into a Pan, and frying it, it turns to Butter mostly, which is very proper never turning rancid though kept very long, and being very good to fry Eggs in, for Lamps and Medicines, it has two young ones and two Dugs. There was a Fishing of them in *Jamaica* and *Cuba*. What is said of the Fishing or taking them with the Remora or Reverse by the *Indians* by training them up to it, seems to be fabulous, tho' they will stick to such Fish as these are. *Oviedo*.

This Fish yields store of sweet Mantega or Lard, is a Thousand or Fifteen Hundred Weight, gives two Stones in the Head over the Eyes, near the Brains, which cures the Stone in an Hour, the Author seeing one voided as big as an Almond. It feeds on an Herb that groweth by the Borders and within the Rivers. *Purchas. Ib.*

XVII. *Mus domesticus major, five Rattus.* The Rat. *Raij. syn. p. 217.*

These are too common all over the Island, both in Houses and Lands where they destroy the Sugar Canes, by eating some and barking others. They are taken and swallow'd whole by the Snakes, for which good Service these last are not molested.

XVIII. *Mus domesticus vulgaris seu minor.* *Raij. syn. Quadr. p. 218.* The Mouse.

These are likewise in *Jamaica*.

XIX. *Vespertilio.* The Batt, or flutter Mouse. *Raij. syn. p. 243: Andira. Pisonis.*

I have seen this here, and it agrees in every thing with *Piso's* Description, and to the Marks of our common Batt.

XX. *Vespertilio, rostro, appendice auriculæ forma, donato.* An *Andira guacu Pisonis*?

A Batt with an Ear like Proceſſe over its Snout.

This is of the Magnitude of the former, in every thing agreeing to *Piso's* Description only it is much smaller.

They are both very frequent in the Caves among the Woods, in old Houses and Walls, &c.

They are said to feed on prickly Pears.

The Caves where they haunt much, are full of their Dung, and yield by the ordinary Methods much and good Nitre or Salt-Peter.

C H A P. II.

Of Quadrupeds which are oviparous, or lay Eggs.

I. *Rana arborea maxima.*

THESE Tree Frogs are very frequent in the Woods of Jamaica, where they make a great Noise in the Night. They are larger than ordinary Frogs, slenderer, and of a light brown or grey Colour.

II. *Jaboti Brasiliensibus* Marcgr. *Lusitanis* Cagado de terra. Raij. syn. p. 254.

The Land Tortoise.

'Tis common in the Woods between Guanaboa and Town every where

III. *Testudo marina vulgaris.* Raij. syn. quadr. p. 254. *Jurucua Brasiliensibus*, *Tarturuga Lusitanis* Ejusd. ib. p. 256. *Tortue Franche de Rochef.* p. 245. *de du Tertre.* p. 227. *de Labat.* p. 304.

The best or green Turtle or Tortoises come to the Caymanes once a Year to lay their Eggs in the Sand, to be hatch'd by the Sun, and at that time the Turtlers take them in great Numbers; at other times the Turtles go to the South Cayes of Cuba, there to feed on the Sea Grass growing under Water, wherefore the Turtlers go thither in quest of them, and it may be four Men in a Sloop may bring in Thirty, Forty, or Fifty Turtles, worth seventeen or eighteen Shillings a piece, more or less, according to their Goodness. The Female with Egg is reckon'd the best, they sometimes get their Loading in a Day, but are usually six Weeks in making the Voyage; they feed on Turtle, Bisquet, Bread, and Salt, they catch the Turtle with Nets of Yarn larger than Whipcord. When they come home they put them into the Sea in four square Penns or palisadoed Places, where they keep alive till there be occasion to kill them, which will be very long sometimes, tho' the sooner they are kill'd after taking, they are the fatter. The Callipee, or under Part of the Breast and Belly bak'd, is reckon'd the best Piece, the Liver and Fat are counted Delicacies, these who feed much upon them sweat or discharge at their Pores a yellow Serum, especially under the Arm Pits. The Fat is yellow, tastes like Marrow, and gives the Skin a yellow Hue.

IV. *Testudo marina Caouanna dicta*, *tortue caouanne.* Rochef. p. 248. *de Labat.* p. 308. Raij. syn. quadr. p. 257. *Kaouanne de du Tertre.* p. 228.

The Hawks-Bill Turtle.

This is a sort of Tortoise or Turtle, very little differing from the common Sea-sort, only in every part less, and the Breast yellowish white in Colour.

This is less, and not so good Viſuals as the former, tho' as common in these Seas.

V. *Testudo Caretta dicta. de Rochef. p. 248. Raij. syn. quad. p. 258. Caret de du Tertre. p. 229. de Labat. p. 315.*

These are chiefly valued for their Scales, commonly call'd Tortoise Shell, and are found with the others.

VI. *Lacertus omnium maximus, Crocodilus dictus, The Crocodile. Raij. quadrup. syn. p. 261. Alagartos of Hawkins. A strange Monster of Sierra-leona on the Coast of Guiney. Earl of Cumberland's Voyage, ap. Hakl. part 3. p. 770. Crocodile. de Rochef. p. 241.*

The Alligator.

They are very common on the Coasts and deep Rivers of Jamaica, one of nineteen Feet in Length, I was told was taken by a Dog, which was made use of as a Bait, with a piece of Wood ty'd to a Cord, the farther End of which was fastened to a Bed Post. The Crocodile coming round as usual every Night, seiz'd the Dog, was taken by the Piece of Wood made fast to the Cord, drew the Bed to the Window and wak'd the People, who kill'd the Alligator which had done them much Mischief. The Skin was stuffed and offer'd to me as a Rarity and Present, but I could not accept of it because of its Largeness, wanting Room to stow it.

In an Alligator of seven Foot long, there were four Glands, Musk Pods, or Scent Bags, two under the Jaws, and two near the *Anus*, the Windpipe was reflected, and had one or two Windings, and one Division before its entering the Lungs, which were nothing but Vesicles with Blood Vessels intermix'd, there were two great Lobes, one of each side the Spine, the Heart was little, had Auricles and a Pericardium, in which was a great Quantity of Water, the Diaphragma seem'd Membranaceous, or rather Tendinous or Nervous, the Liver on the right Side mostly, with one Lobe reaching to the left Side, it was long and triangular, and had a great Gall Bladder, full of yellow thin Bile, I observ'd no Spleen, the Kidnies were plac'd near the *Anus* lying broad and fix'd to the Spine, appearing in several Sections; It had no Tongue, one large Stomach, with a rugous Coat within, containing many round smooth Stones and Sand, such as is on the Sea Shore, and some Bones in it. There were many Circumvolutions of the Intestines, and the *Rectum* was divided as it were into Joints. The Eye was cover'd below with a strong Membrana nictitans and was Spherical, the Pupil was long like a Cats.

They are not to be pierc'd or thrust into but in the Belly, in one of nine Foot long there was a Pottle of Stones in his Belly. *Cumberland's Voyage.*

VII. *Lacertus Indicus senembi* & *Iguana dictus*. Raij. syn. quadruped. p. 265. Tab. 273. Fig. 1. Grand lezart, de du Tertre. p. 308. Gros Iguane Nomme Iguane de Rochef. p. 144. Gyouanna, a Snake seven Foot long, which is eatable. Col. 56. Gros lezard, de Labat. Tom. 1. p. 314.

Gwanas are very fat and good Meat, like Land Crabs, and in May come to the Sea to lay Eggs in the Sand, to be hatch'd by the Sun's Heat. Smith's Obs. p. 54. in St. Christophers. Where the Inhabitants feed on them. p. 51.

They are very common in Jamaica, and are eaten there, and were of great Use when the English first took this Island, being as I was assur'd by the first Settlers, commonly sold for Half a Crown a Piece in the publick Markets.

VIII. *Lacertus major e viridi cinereus, dorso crista breviori donato*. Tab. 273. Fig. 2.

This is found frequently in the Woods of Jamaica, it differs very little from the Guana, but in being greener, less, and having a shorter Crest or Comb along the Back. It lays Eggs less than a Pigeon's Egg.

IX. *Lacertus major cinereus maculatus*. Tab. 273. Fig. 3. Gobe-mouches. de du Tertre. p. 313. Rochef. p. 148. de Labat. p. 315.

The Greatest spotted Lizard.

This is about eight Inches long, of the Shape of other Lizards, redish under the Chaps, light brown on the Back and Tail, with one yellowish green Line along it, it is blue all under in the Abdomen, &c.

It is very common about old Walls.

X. *Lacertus cinereus minor*. Tab. 273. Fig. 4. An Roquets de du Tertre. p. 313. de Rochef. p. 147?

The least light Brown, or, Grey Lizard.

This is two Inches and an half long, of which the Body is in measure but an Inch, and not much bigger than a Goose-quill, it has four Legs, the hindmost pair is the longest, it is all over smooth, of a light brown or grey Colour, except the Tail, which has brown Marks on it, the Belly and under side of the Body is whitish, and the Tail is very small.

It loves moist Places and Stones, where it is to be found leaping from one to another, not only here but through all the Caribes.

XI. *Lacertus minor levis*. Tab. 273. Fig. 5.

This is bigger than the former smooth, having a great many brown Spots on it, otherwise much the same, laying a very small white hard shel'd Egg, figur'd Tab. 273. Fig. 6. and nestling in rotten holed Trees, leaping from one Bough to another.

'Tis very common among old Palisadoes, &c.

XII. *Salamandra minima, fusca, maculis albis notata*. Tab. 273. Fig. 7. 8. *Mabouya de du Tertre*. p. 315. *de Rochef.* p. 147.
The Wood Slave.

This is about an Inch long from the end of the Snout, to that of the Tail. It has two small Eyes, four Legs, each of which is three quarters of an Inch long, with two Joints and five Toes, an half Inch long, thick blunt Tail, of a reddish brown Colour. The Body is not near so thick as ones little Finger, 'tis all above of a brown Colour, with white little Spots like Stars, and white in the Belly, and is all over cover'd with scarce discernible Scales. The Figures are different, one being taken from the Lizard when dry'd, and the other from one preserv'd in Spirit of Wine.

It lodges it self in old rotten Timber, and peeps out frequently frisking up and down in hot Weather.

Before Rain it usually makes a Noise and comes out, the Reason may be, because it lodging in Wood, the moisture of the Air makes it swell, and so may force them out.

They are usually reputed venemous, but I could never find that there was any Argument making that plainly out.

I saw once a large Spider, which had caught one of these *Wood Slaves*, and had swallow'd one half of it, the other half hanging out of its Mouth.

XIII. *Scincus maximus fuscus*. Tab. 273. Fig. 9. *Mabouya ou Scinc de terre de Dutertre*. p. 314. *Brochets de terre de Rochef.* p. 149.

A Gallinasp.

This appear'd in all things to be a great *Scinc*, it was eleven Inches long from Head to Tail, and six Inches about the middle, where bigest, it was almost round every where from a sharp round Snout, increasing to the middle, and from thence decreasing to the Tail, which ended in a Point; the Back was hard and a little compress'd, and so was the Belly, it had two round *Spiracula* or Nostrils in the two Corners of the Snout. About half an Inch behind them were the Eyes, and near an Inch further two oblong Holes for the Ears; about three Inches from the beginning of the Snout towards the Tail were the fore Feet, which had two Joints, and were not over an Inch and an half long, with five Toes like those of a Lizard, the hinder Legs were of the same Length, &c. and beyond them the *Anus*, cover'd with a transverse Flap, the Back or upper Parts were all cover'd over with Rhomboidall small Rows of Scales of a brown Colour, with Spots of Orange Colour, and the Belly with the latter only.

It had a short Larinx, Lungs not altogether Membranaceous, the Heart as of other Animals, the Stomach not all muscular, but made not sack Fashion, but of several wide Circumvolutions, with Cells like those of the Colon in other Animals, and with all very thin and wide, containing the smallest Crabs, the Liver was great and very black, and there were two whitish colour'd Bodies of Likeness in Substance to the Lungs, made up of several Lobes plac'd long Ways on each side of the Pelvis, which I took for the Kidneys.

It is to be found in Marsh Grounds, in several Parts of the Island.

It is reckon'd very poisonous in the Bite, and I was told one had his Thigh bit by this Creature and dy'd the next Day. It is amphibious, and lives both in Water and on Land.

It flies from a Man, but loves to feed on the Remainder of his Victuals.

It feeds commonly on the smallest sort of Sea Crabs.

CHAP. III.

Of Serpents.

I. *Serpens major subflavus*. Tab. 274.

The yellow Snake.

THIS is in Length about seven or eight Feet; its Head is not very large, having Nostrils and Phangs tho' not long, the Neck is small, being near two Inches about, rather less than his Body, which grows bigger, till it be as big as ones Wrist, and continues so large to the Anus, whence it diminishes by Degrees to the Tail; its Head is of a dark brown Colour, and the Scales all over the Body are of a dark Brown, with some yellow Streaks here and there, the Belly is all yellow, and cover'd with larger and greater Scales than the Back.

In the inside I found a great deal of Fat in Place of the Omentum, the Aperture of the Mandibles were large, the Oesophagus pretty wide, the Stomach very full of large Folds, and like that of a carnivorous Creature, the Intestine was one strait Duct without Circumvolution down to the Anus, the Excrement soft and whitish like that of a Bird. There lay pretty low in the Abdomen, a long small Liver colour'd Body, made up of several small Lobes laid one on another, which I took to be the Reins or Kidneys, it lay on the right Side, and above it a much longer Mass of the same Colour, but of an undivided Substance which was the Liver, a pretty Way under which was the Gall Bladder, very great, round and full of a greenish Gall, the Heart was beating an Hour after the Head was off, and it would turn and twist its Body strangely in its Dissection, for a long time after the Bowels were out. The Lungs are very Membranaceous, being nothing but Blood Vessels and Air Bladders.

It is for the most part to be found in the Woody Mountains, quail'd up in the Paths as Ropes in a Ship.

They are not hurtful, unless irritated; they will not bite, except when they have their young near them for their Defence. The bitings very rarely prove mortal, although sometimes the Wounds are very much swell'd and inflam'd, prove tedious in curing, and are much worse than those of the black Snake.

They feed on Birds, Rats, &c. which they swallow whole, and therefore Nature has given them such a folded or rugous inward Tunicle of the Stomach, that it may extend and receive things of large Dimensions. Many of them have been kill'd with Thirteen or Fourteen Rats in their Bellies.

An Indian brought this figur'd here and several others to me, he us'd to take them behind by their Necks, so that they could not bite him;

him; then he would give them Leave to twist themselves about his Arm, as they pleas'd. He kill'd them by putting their Tails under his Foot, taking them behind their Necks and stretching their Back-bones, and twisting and pinching hard their Lungs and *Trachea Arteria*.

A Hunter told me, that once hearing his Companion groan, lying by him, he saw that by a Snake's twisting its self about him he could not speak, that by a Stick of Fire held to it, the Snake stretch'd out his Head and hiss'd, which he by a Bill cut off, and freed the Person, who related he could not long have subsisted without Help; it probably stops the Circulation of the Blood, by twisting its self round the Body of an Animal

Snakes nestle about old Cabbage-Tree hollow Stumps, if you cleave them with an Ax, so soon as the Snakes perceive the Light they thrust out their Head, and are kill'd.

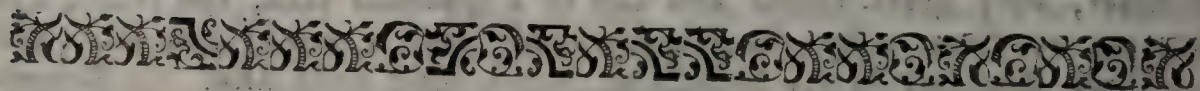
I had one of this Kind tam'd by an Indian for me. It would follow the Indian as a Dog would his Master.

II. *Serpens major nigricans.*

The black Snake is only smaller, else in every thing the same, although not venomous.

III. *Serpens major cinereus.*

There is a Sort likewise of a light grey Colour.



THE

THE
Natural History
OF
JAMAICA.

BOOK VIII. PART II.

OF THE

Stones, Earths, Sands, Minerals, &c.

CHAP. I.

I. *Marmor cinereum superficiei cavitatibus donata.*

Honey Comb Rock.

THE greatest part, of all the Rocks I have seen in this Island, are of this Stone, many Hills are mostly made up of it. It is whitish and soft like Alabaster, the Grain of it is very fine, so that it seems to be made of Clay, and has no appearing Pores in it, but is close and even. The natural Surface of it has many Holes in it, like those of a Honey-Comb, whence its Name, which are probably the Holes or Cavities wherein lay the Pholas describ'd above p. 263. Tab. 241. Fig. 22. 23. when these Rocks were under the Sea-Water.

II. *Lapides rotundi pellucidi minores Crystallini.*

Pebbles.

There are many white transparent Pebbles of several Magnitudes, to be found here, thrown up on the Sea Shore among other Kinds of Stones, in which I find no Difference from those of Europe, and which I believe come from Pieces of Crystal Ground in that Form, by being tumbled and rubb'd against one another by the Sea-Water, as I have seen Pieces of ordinary Glass by the River Thames.

III. *Cotricula cinerea.*

T H E

Whet-stone.

I found here a small whitish fine grained Whet-stone thrown on the Shore, which I believe was not naturally a Product of the Country, but came from some Ship which lost it in the Neighbouring Sea.

IV. *Glarea.*

O F

Gravel.

There is Plenty of Gravel here as in England, with which they Gravel Walks in Gardens after the English Manner.

V. *Arena.*

B O O K V I I I P A R T I I Sand.

There is to be found Sand of several Colours and Sizes here, as in England, one Sort blackish on the Banks of the Rio Cobre, was said to contain a little Silver.

VI. *Lapis Cruciger vel Staurolithos Aldrovand. Mus. metall. p. 880.*
Lapis Cruciger. Boet de Boodt.

Fever and Ague Stone.

These are frequent here, so call'd from a pretended Vertue, they are said to have, of curing Agues by the natural Cross which is in them. They are brought from Peru, and have no such Virtue which I can affirm by Tryals made of them in that Distemper.

Boetius de Boodt says 'tis dug twenty Miles from Compostella in Spain. By way of Amulet carried on the pain'd Part, it cures Nephritic and Iliac Passions, apply'd to the Skin it is said to cure Hemorrhages from all Places, to produce Plenty of Milk, and to cure Fevers. Last of all carried always hanging to the Neck, it is said, to keep away the Devil. Aldrov.

VII. *Jaspis e cinerea viridis.*

Greenish Jasper.

This was of a more pale Colour than the Spleen Stone, but green as it, having some paler Veins in it, and being capable of as good a Polish, but such a one as Jasper takes, whence it is that I range it here.

I found it amongst the Pebbles and Stones thrown up by the Sea.

It is found here, thrown up on the Sea Shore among other Kind of Stones, in which I find no Difference from those of Europe, and I believe come from pieces of Crystal Ground in the Form of being tumbled and rubb'd against one another by the Sea-Water. I have seen pieces of ordinary Glass by the River Thames.

VIII.

P P P O

VIII. *Jaspis viridis.*

Spleen-Stone.

This Stone which is very hard, is frequently found on the Shores of this Island, among the Stones or Pebbles common there. I have taken them up my self about *Port-Royal*, and have had them cut in *England*, and they prov'd to be the same with that Stone out of which the *Indians* made their Hatchets, wherewith they serv'd themselves in Place of Iron and Steel Tools, before the coming thither of *Europeans*. Of which Hatchets I have some I found in this Island.

This Stone is opaque of a green Colour, with some pale Veins running through it very hard, and capable of a very fine Polish.

They are cut into thin square Pieces, and Strings being ty'd to Holes made in their Corners, they are fastned about the Arm, and thought very much to help in the Stone and Hypochondriac Affections. This Opinion I take to be owing to a superstitious Custom, the Turks and Mahometans have of wearing Sentences out of the Alcoran in Arabick, &c. wrote upon Cornelians, &c. and lodg'd in these greasy Stones which are hung about their Necks or Arms, to keep them from the Power of the Devil, Diseases, &c.

This is the *Piedra Hijada* of the Spaniards, and *Pierre de Jade* of the French Authors, who magnify the Vertues of it so as to make them incredible, nay, Mr. *Labat*, a French late Author would make us believe it cures epiptic Fits. Sir *Walter Raleigh* first brought some of them to *England*, giving vast Encomiums of them.

IX. *Selenites.*

Chrystal, or Sparr.

This is here in great Lumps and Plenty, chrystalized on the upper Parts of the Rocks, being often small Pieces conglomerated together, some of which are larger than others, it breaks off in Laminae that are of Shape, as is usual with the *Selenites*.

X. *Sal marinus.*

Sea-Salt.

Salt, is here very common on the Sea Shores, where the Sea Water stagnates either among Rocks or otherwise, tho' the great Quantity us'd in this Island, is brought from an Island near *Sta. Martha*, call'd, *Salt tertudos*.

XI. *Nitrum.*

Nitre.

Is to be made here as in other Places, the best I ever saw was made after the ordinary Manner in other Countries, from the Earth of large Caves wherein Bats had their Habitations. What are commonly call'd here *Salt-Peter* Grounds, which are generally barren, are the

the Earth fill'd with a redish colour'd Salt like *Tincal*, *Borax* or *Natrum*.

XII. *Ambra grysea*,

Ambergrise.

Ambergrise of several Sorts is found frequently on the Shores of this Island.

XIII. *Anripigmentum e cinereo lutem.*

Orpiment.

I brought with me from *Jamaica* a Mineral Substance, which was Ash-colour'd like Clay, in which were many shining Particles, which lay in short Striæ of a gold Colour. It was very heavy and came nearest to this.

XIV. *Terra lutea ex cupreo & viridi variegata, as continens.*

Copper-Ore.

This was of almost a Copper-colour underneath, and was not much harder than stiff dry'd Clay, it was very heavy, had on its upper Surface many Holes in it, and some of them were of a green Colour.

XV. *Minera Plumbi.*

Lead.

I have seen Ore pretended to be found in *Jamaica*, it was as fine as any I have seen in *England*, and shot after the same Manner, and could not probably hold less than three quarters of pure Lead to one quarter of drossy Matter. It was like that Lead Ore call'd *Potters Ore*, from its being us'd for glazing Earthen-ware.

XVI. *Minera Ferri.*

Iron Ores.

I have seen Iron Ores here of several Kinds and Richness, one I took to be very good, being ponderous, compact, and holding a great Quantity of Iron.

Another holding Iron in a Stony Matter, being of a Liver-colour, and hard as Marble.

A third ponderous, blackish, friable, with some white Spots amongst it.

A
V O Y A G E
F R O M
Jamaica to England.

March 16. 1688-9.

WE embark'd in *Port-Royal* Harbour on Board the *Assistance-Frigatt*, and past the Easter-most Cayos by Night.

March 17. We had an easy Breeze, and towards Night a small drizzling Rain coming off the Shore with the Land Wind or Breeze.

March 18. We past along the Shore and *Point Pedro*, a Rocky Cliff jetting out into the Sea, and having a Cavern into which the Sea runs for some Length, beating against the Rocks, and making a hideous Noise. Boats may row some Way into this Cavern, where there is a very great Echo. From this Point to Windward, or to the East, are great *Savannas* or Meadows, Pastures and Sheep Walks, and to Leeward or to the West are Settlements of Sugar-works, Indico, and Cotton. About Ten in the Morning we Anchor'd in *Blewfields Bay*, where are Hills jetting out into the Sea, and several Reefs or Rocks, on which is shallow Water which is deeper within.

March 19. We lay at Anchor in *Blewfields Bay*, and had plentiful Provisions as Plantains, &c. brought on Board from the Shore. There are several Sugar-works to Leeward of this, in a Place call'd the *Cabaritos*. Last Month they had had at this Place plentiful Rains, contrary to Custom. It is from this Place a Hundred and Thirty Miles to *St. Jago de la Vega* or *Spanish Town* where the Governor resides, and Fifty Miles to the North Side of this Island whither there were formerly two Paths or Ways, but now one was block'd up. This Place is troubled with many Mosquitos or Gnats. We sail'd at Night from *Blewfields Bay* with the Land Wind, after some Drops of Rain.

March 20. We sail'd along the Coast as far as *Point Negrill*. There are two Points of Land, which goes by that Name. *Negrill* by South is the most Southerly Part of the Island, between which and *Negrill* by West, the other part most Westwardly of the Island, is a very large Bay, which lyes commodiously for Privateers and Pirates to Wood, Water, and shelter themselves in. We took our Departure

R r r r

(as

(as the Seamen call it) from this last Point, which bore off us at Eight of the Clock at Night, E. by N. half N. and is as was said before, the most Westward Part of the Island of *Jamaica*. We had that Night a very good Gale, and our Course was N. W. half N.

March 21. Having sail'd Sixty Three Miles from *Point Negrill*, we were now by Observation in $18^{\circ} 40 \text{ min. N. Latitude}$.

March 22. About One or Two in the Morning, after failing about Eleven Leagues N. W. half W. we came up to the small Island *Cayman Brack*, it is low, long and narrow. It had a Sandy-shore, some Huts for the Turtlers, or those who catch the Turtle, or Tortoises, which are but few, and some Shrubs, which I suppos'd were such as I have before describ'd, under the Name of Trumpet Trees. We tack'd all Night for fear of coming too near the Shore, and in the Morning sail'd between the larger and the lesser *Caymans*, where the Sea is very bold or deep. We went away at Noon, W. N. W. from the little *Caymans*, it being Four Leagues off, and bearing E. S. E. half S. the Wind at S. E. we sail'd W. N. W. till Eight at Night, then N. W. by W. till the 23d at Noon, in all W. N. W. half N. 28 Leagues.

These low Islands are very much frequented by Turtlers from *Jamaica*, who go thither to catch the Tortoises, that come to lay their Eggs in the Sand, and are taken by those who make it their Trade. 'Tis commonly thought, that a Voyage and staying on these Islands for some time, feeding only upon Turtle, cures the Pox, tho' never so inveterate, but tho' the Flesh and Fat of Tortoises doth infect the Juices of those feeding upon them, so as that their Sweat shall stain their Linen yellowish, yet I never saw that this Method, or any other boasted of by the *Indian*, or Negro Doctors of any Kind, was to be depended upon, but generally deceived those who trusted in them, who were oblig'd to come into the *European* Methods if they intended to be safe.

March 23. At Noon we were in $20^{\circ}, 26 \text{ min. Latitude N.}$ by Observation.

March 24. All Yesterday was fair, this Day and last Night brings us N. W. and by W. from Yesterday Noon, thirty Leagues Wind at S. by W. We came this Morning at Eight in sight of the Ile of *Pines*, or the low Land of *Cuba*. At Nine we had a violent Tornado, W. Wind with a very great Shower, which Wind continued till Eight at Night, when we went again our former Course.

March 25. Monday Morning we made all the Sail we could to see Land, and about Noon came in sight of high Land on *Cuba*, which was at first thought to be *Cape St. Antonio*. We steer'd N. W. the Wind being something Northerly, and found the high Land to be *Cape Corrientes*, from whence we steer'd W. by S. all Night.

March 26. Tuesday Morning we were within half a Mile of *Cape St. Antonio*, all Leeward Land. We saw much *Saragossa* a floating here, called by the Seamen *Gulf-weed*.

March

March 27. After having stood *N. N. W.* all Night, we were in sight of *Cape Florida* and its *Cayos*, we went a little nearer the Wind, which was to avoid them, being very dangerous Shoals.

March 28, 29, 30. We lay tacking the Wind as before, only the 30th lay *S. E.* till Night, when it became calm, and continued so till

March 31. In the Morning, when it blew a very hard Gale at *North*, with a little Rain, we lay as near it as we could, to avoid the *Lee Shore* and *Rocks of Cuba*, we tack'd all Day, and came to sail amongst great Quantities of *Sea Weeds* and *Sea Blubber*, or *Spawn of Fish*. This frightened some in the Fleet, who fired a Gun, concluding we were near, or upon *Rocks*, which are here very dangerous, but upon heaving the *Lead*, there being found no *Ground*, we stood towards the *Shore*, and on

April 1. In the Morning, we were near it, and from this Day *April 2, 3, 4,* to

April 5. We lay beating to and again off of *Cuba*, and at Four a Clock we took our Departure from the high Land off of the Bay of *Matansa*, which bore from us, *S. by W.* Twelve Leagues distant, the next Morning, we saw *Dolphins* take several flying Fish. The Seamen baited therefore their Hooks with any thing made in the Form of a flying Fish, letting them fall into the Water, which by the Motion of the Ship, imitates flying Fish, the Prey of the *Dolphins*.

One *Morris*, on Board of our Ship, knew the Land off of the Bay of *Matansa*, he told me he had been a Prisoner seven Years with the *Spaniards*, by whom he had been taken in the Bay of *Campeche*, cutting *Logwood*. He was carried first to the *Havana*. He told me he had coasted the North-side of the Island of *Cuba*, in a Channel which was deep, and twenty Leagues broad between the Island and the Shoals, near the *Bahama Islands*, that he had gone to *St. Jago*, on the South-side of *Cuba*, which he related to be a very fine Harbour. He said, that usually the *Spaniards*, after having made *Cape St. Antonio*, kept close by the Shore, that there was a great Current which came from the East Winds to Leeward of that Cape, driving the Water into the Bay of *Mexico*, and that the Waters forced in by the Winds, made the Current of the Gulf, and of that setting to Windward along the Channel of *Florida*, on the North-side of *Cuba*. He said he had at *Mexico* been a Slave to several Trades, as a Baker, Weaver, &c. and that he and another had made their Escapes, by beating down a Stone Wall and getting through it. He told me, that Bread was very cheap at *Mexico*, and dear at *Havana*.

April 7. We stood all Day sometimes *N.* and other times *S. E.* to Weather the Eastward-most of the *Cayos* off of *Cape Florida*, we had 25° , 50 min. *N.* Latitude.

April 8. In the Morning we had a Calm, and a Current which set us about a Mile *N. E.* in an Hour. We were in *N. Lat.* 26° , 23. min. We had here a great many small *Zoophytes* or *Blubber Fishes* of that Kind, which are call'd

call'd by Natural Historians *Urtica Marina*, floating about us, they resembled in their Shape small Sails, their Body was Gelly, they had some ferrugineous Spots and Streaks on them, their Motion was chiefly in their Circumference, and they had Eight redish Lines in their Insides. We had here likewise a small long Fish, like that called in the Voyage to *Jamaica*, *Barracuda*, or *Serpens Marinus*, &c. and great Plenty of Gulf-weed, as also a Sort of *Sea Swallow*, which was whitish, and flew low on the Water. Tho' the Ships were clean when we came from *Port-Royal*, yet now their Sides were very fowl, by pretty large *Bernacles*, and the *Conserua Marina* sticking to them.

April 9. We were in 28° , 25 *min.* *N.* Latitude, we had run from Yesterday when the Wind proved fair, 26 Leagues *N.N. E.* and took a Shark four or five Foot long, it had several Rows of moveable triangular Teeth, being jagged of each side like a Saw, a very wide *Oesophagus*, few Circumvolutions of the Guts, five Holes for the Gills, several yellowish Eggs in the Ovary fill'd with a Substance like Yolks of Eggs as big as small Wallnuts, the *Uterus* had a great many Veins in it. The Flesh seem'd actually hot, it had a great deal of Blood, the Brain was small and like the cortical Part of a human Brain. Behind the Head were two Holes, in which lay a white wet soft Substance, as thick as a mill'd Shilling, not round, but of an uncertain irregular Figure, when dry, mouldring to a white Powder. This is what is call'd, *Lapis Tiburonum*, and is said to be good to facilitate the Birth of Children and making Water. There were several Cavities, or Holes on the Skin outwardly, which spewed out a *Mucus* for lubricating the Fish, in order to make it the more swift, and were joined to Gelatinous or Cartilaginous Ducts, which I believe were excretory from some Glands.

April 17. The *James* and *Mary*, one of our Fleet, fired a Gun, which was a Signal of Distress, and came from a Plank being started on her Bend or the fore part of the Ship, where two or three others gave Way, and were like to be in the same Condition. The Ships in the whole Fleet lay bye, and sent their Carpenters to help to mend this Misfortune, and then we continued our Course for *England*. Her Grace the Dutches of *Albemarle* remov'd out of the *Assistance* Frigate, appointed to bring her into *England*, and carried her Plate and Jewels into the late Duke her Husband's Yacht, and afterwards into a Ship of better Defence against Enemies or those Seas, commanded by Sir *William Robinson*. The Commander of the *Assistance* had said, that he could not Fight any Ship, having King *James's* Commission, from whom he had receiv'd his; upon which her Grace was afraid she might be carried with her Plate and Jewels into *France*, apprehending from the Situation of publick Affairs, some Differences might be between the two Nations. Our Admiral then pretended he wanted Water, and must make the best of his Way for *England*, without staying to Convoy us Home, which accordingly he did.

April 22. 1689. We were in 35° , 40 *min.* *N.* Latitude, we lay at Try under a main Course and Mizen, the Wind at *East*, very bad Weather tho' fair. The Ships heel'd, as the Seamen call it, or lay so on one side, driving with the Wind, that the eldest Sailors, and those most accustom'd to the Sea, were Sea-sick and could not keep their Legs. I found afterwards, that this great Storm had been at the same time in most Parts of the *Atlantic Ocean*, between *America* and *England*.

April

April 25. We had a *N. W.* Wind, a pretty strong Gale and fair Weather, which is usual here with this Wind.

May 6. We had a Fair Wind, Course, *E. by N.* Wind *W. by S.* with hazy foggy Weather; the Wind was now warm, two Days before it had been excessive cold, when the Wind was at *North*. The exream Sharpness of the Cold in these Parts is thought to come from the Wind blowing not only over the Ice and Snow in *North America*, but mostly from the same blowing through the Trees and Branches loaded with Snow. The Colour of the Sea Water was now chang'd from a blue to greenish; we were by Computation near the Banks of *Newfoundland*, where there was, and I was told always is, a wetting Fogg. Here, near the Tail of the Bank we heaved the deep Sea Line to Ninety Fathoms, but found no bottom. Hither come a great many *English* and *French* to fish on the Bank great Cod, and near the Shore a smaller sort call'd poor Jack. Several Hundreds of Sail, some of great Burthen, come from *France* yearly. They lie driving on the Banks several Months a fishing, but must not come within sight, or make the Land otherwise, by Articles, as I was told, between both Nations, they are lawful Prizes to the *English*. They put up the first, call'd mud Fish, in Salt they bring from *France*, and in some Months return loaded. On the Banks are likewise found Mackarells, Herrings, Holibuts, &c. They make a Bait of the Tail of the first Cod they catch. On the Land they dry them on Stages, by turning them very often in the Sun. We saw a great many middling sized Gulls of a grey Colour like our *English* large Gulls grey above, and white underneath. They swim about, and attend to devour the Guts thrown away by the Fishers.

May 7. We had a fair Wind, which continued to the 16th, during which time we try'd all Ways we could, to speak with Ships, (which shun'd us all they could) that we might learn News, and at last discovering a Sail on the 14th, our Fleet spread at Distances one from another, that so we might be sure one or other to hinder her from escaping, which she attempted, but on firing Ball at her, the Commander came on board with his Papers or Documents. This Ship prov'd to be a small *French* Vessel of *Rochelle*, which was loaded partly with Wine which had been taken in at *Bordeaux*, and partly with other sorts of Provisions, bound for *Canada*, and thence to load Coals for the *Caribe-Islands*. He told us, that by his Reckoning we were Four Hundred Leagues from Land, that they were *des pauvres Gens*, and *des pauvres Negotians*, with Tears in his Eyes, which mov'd my Compassion for his Circumstances, as I do commiserate others in the like. This inclin'd me to make the most favourable Report for him, being the only Person in the Fleet who could understand his Papers. I have been told that such as he, using the Trade of fishing on their own Coasts for poor Jack, being ask'd such Questions and returning such Answers, is the Occasion of that Mistake and bad Translation of *pauvres Gens* for *pauvre Jean*, which in *English*, is *poor John*, or *Jack*, and from whence comes the common contemptible Expression of our Seamen calling the *French* or *Spaniards* of their own Trade, *Jack Frenchman*, or *Jack Spaniard*. I search'd his Papers, and read his Letters to the Governor of *Quebec*, whither he was bound, but without being able to discover by them, or his Crew, that there was War between the *English* and *French*, tho' by the Fears he shew'd of his being made Prize, we thought it might be so. However, we

bought of him a Hogshead of his Wine, and let him go, he pretended (to deceive us the more) to follow us for Damages by the Shot he had receiv'd between Wind and Water, in the side of his Ship, and kept after us till it grew dark, and then he steer'd away, we believ'd, his former Course. I saw floating in the Sea a large Piece of drift Wood, or Timber beset with Barnacles, and on which were sitting two white small Birds. This is common in these Seas, being Wood carried from uninhabited Countries by the Rivers into the Sea.

Though I foresaw the Difficulties, yet I had an Intention to try to bring with me from *Jamaica* some uncommon Creatures alive, such as a large yellow Snake, seven Foot long, a *Guana* or great Lizard, a Crocodile, &c. I had the Snake tam'd by an *Indian*, whom it would follow as a Dog would his Master, and after it was deliver'd to me, I kept it in a large earthen Jarr, such as are for keeping the best Water for the Commanders of Ships, during their Voyages, covering its Mouth with two Boards, and laying Weights upon them. I had it fed every Day by the Guts and Garbage of Fowl, &c. put into the Jarr from the Kitchen. Thus it liv'd for some time, when being weary of its Confinement, it shov'd asunder the two Boards on the Mouth of the Jarr, and got up to the Top of a large House, wherein lay Footmen and other Domesticks of her Grace the Dutchess of *Albemarle*, who being afraid to lie down in such Company, shot my Snake dead. It seem'd before this Disaster, to be very well pleas'd with its Situation, being in a part of the House which was fill'd with Rats, which are the most pleasing Food for these sort of Serpents. 'Tis upon this Account that the *European* Nations inhabiting the Countries producing Sugar, do not molest these Creatures, because they destroy the Rats (which came originally from Ships cast away on the Coast, &c.) multiply strangely there, and do infinite Mischief to the Sugar Canes, not only by eating them, but spoiling the Juice of those they gnaw.

The *Guana* us'd to feed on *Calabash-Pulp*, and liv'd very well aboard of the Yacht, till one Day when it was running along the Gunnel of the Vessel, a Seaman frighted it, and it leap'd over board and was drown'd.

The *Crocodile* or *Alligator*, I kept in a Tub of Salt-water towards the Forecastle, and fed it with the same sort of Food as the Snake, but it died on the 14th of *May*. It had Five Toes join'd with a Webb. The Armour he was defended with, or large thick Scales, were Quadrangular over the upper part of his Body and Sides. The Ribs were Cartilaginous, and towards the *Abdomen* were crooked, and made one with another the Figure of Lozenges. The Lungs were nothing but Vesicles and Blood Vessels. The Heart had two large Auricles. The Stomach was thick and large, the Guts had many Circumvolutions, one within another and several coagglomerated as well as sepearte Glands. These fine Circumvolutions were near the *Pylorus*, and into them was inserted the Duct of the Gall Bladder. I observ'd no Spleen, but two Lobes of a Liver triangular and large, one on the left Side; and the other on the right. The small Guts had a great many Circumvolutions. The Testicles were small, long and redish, and lay over the Kidnies which were long, and like a Bears, and in their Surface resembled the *Gyr* of the Brain. Thus I lost, by this time of the Voyage, all my live Creatures, and so it happens to most People,

ple, who lose their strange live Animals for want of proper Air, Food, or Shelter.

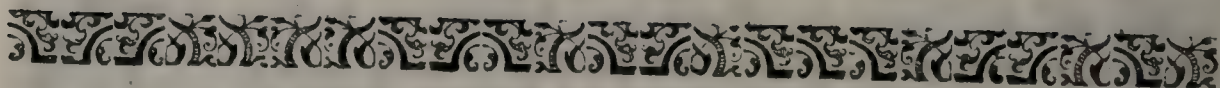
We had nothing remarkable happen'd to us till the 27th of *May*, when we met a *Pink* belonging to one *Slaters*. He had been Ten Weeks from the Bay of *Campeche*, where the Logwood is cut, and had come through the Gulf of *Florida* a Week after us, he had been on the Banks of *Newfoundland*, where he had taken some Cod-fish, but could tell us no News. Being by Computation about 90 Leagues *W.* of *Scilly*, we try'd several Days by sounding, but found no Bottom. Here we were becalm'd, and the Waves being very large, we were like to have fallen fowl one of another, had not Boats towed us off which together with a small Breeze help'd us to get to some Distance one from another. This Circumstance is worse in thick Fogs at Sea, when the Sailors in the several Ships are forc'd to discharge Muskets, and beat Drums to know how they lye one from another.

May 28. At Noon the Water was discolour'd, looking greenish, by which and our Reckonings we concluded we were in the Soundings, and accordingly upon Tryal, found 75 Fathom Water all round us for a Quarter of a Mile, with fineousy Sand, and a Scallop sticking to the Tallow on the End of the Lead. At Eight at Night, after running several Miles, we founded again, and had the same Depth, and 70 and 73 round us, with the same whiteousy Sand. We had 49° 50 *min.* *N.* Lat. and sail'd *East*, a little *S.* to come up with *Scilly*. We now put out Lines to catch Mackarell. I have been assur'd by many Commanders of Ships of War, and others, who have been, or had their Station, in these Soundings, that they have found here the Bottom of the Sea very uneven, with Rocks and Hills as at Land, making the Depth of the Water differ in Places very little distant one from another, and that on these Rocks grows the *Frutex marinus, flabelliformis, cortice verrucoso obductus* of Mr. Doody. *Raij. syn. p. 327.* I have had several of these Sea Shrubs of different Bigness, and Variety of Colours brought me from thence, and have seen one of such Dimensions and Beauty, that King *Charles the II.* kept it many Years, even to his Death, for the Ornament of his Closet.

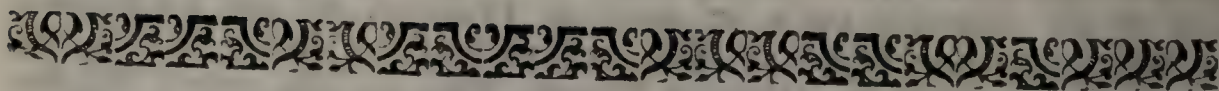
May 29. We had 55 Fathoms Water, and soon saw *Scilly*, the dangerous Rocks call'd, *The Bishop and his Clerks*, the Lands-End, Lizard, and in the Morning came in towards *Plymouth*, to get Intelligence whither there was Peace or War, and with whom, lest going up the Channel, we might be taken as Prizes. This we the rather did, because some Days before we had seen Boards, Chests, &c. floating in the Sea, which were guessed to have been thrown over board to clear Ships for a Fight, and which was concluded afterwards to have been really from that between the *English* and *French* in *Bantry Bay*.

When we came within some Leagues of *Plymouth*, I was sent in an arm'd long Boat, to get certain Knowledge of the Situation of Publick Affairs, and to give a speedy Account of it to the Fleet, who were to stand off of that Port,, till they were assured of their Safety or Danger. We had sight first of a Boat which was fishing some Leagues from the Land, whose Master did what he could to fly from us, but coming up with him, asking what News, and where the King was,
he

he ask'd what King we meant, for that King *William* was well at *Whitehall*, and King *James* in *France*, that there was War with *France*, and that the Channell was full of Privateers, who had taken many Prizes. He went again to his Fishing, and I gave Notice to the Ships to come into *Plymouth*, which we did that Day, and soon after her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Albemarle* Landed with moſt of us, her Plate, Jewels, &c. and came up thanks be to God, with Safety by Land to *London*.



The End of the Second and Laſt Volume.



ADDITIONS

TO THE

First Volume.

INTRODUCTION to the First VOLUME.

PAGE II. l. 31. After Europe add, F. Labat * says, the great Pox was not known in France before Lewis XII. went into Italy to conquer Milan and Naples. * r. IV. p. 358.

SP. XVIII. l. 31. read a Plate of Iron, instead of Grid Iron.

P. XXI. l. 15. After Pignuts add, to the several sorts of Food there mention'd, The Thyrsuli succulenti of the *Herba Gerardi*, and the Stalks of Burdock in the Spring Time in Prussia, Gottsched, the Seeds of the *Gramen Manna esculentum Prutenicum* Loefel, lb. p. 108: The Thracians fed on the Fruit of the *Tribulus Aquaticus* ib. p. 271. The Acorns of the *Ilex*, or *Esculus verus antiquorum*, call'd in Portugal and Betica, *En Zin Keira* are fed on there: Young Leaves of Bistort are eat as a boil'd Sallett in Staffordshire: The Leaves of the *Valeriana Sicula rubra* Castell. Hort. Mess. or *Indica rubra* Clus, are eat as Sallett about Messina, as also the Roots and Germina of *Scolymus Theophr.* & *Eryngium luteum* Monspel. Magnol Hort Monsp. p. 180. In the Mountains of Auvergne the Peasants eat the tender Roots and Artichokes of the *Carlina's* Pom. p. 77. *Diodorus Siculus* † tells us, the Ethiopians liv'd on Fish, and in want of them on their Bones, and others on the Roots of Reeds. The Kapisky Tartars feed on Venison and Fish, raw and boil'd with yellow Lilly Roots: *Lange State of Russia*. T. 2. p. 16. Others as Bulgarians live on Horses that die, and Brandy made of Mares-Milk, lb. p. 17; Others in Huts of Birch, Bark and Felt lb. Bratskoy Tartars live on the entrails of Sheep. ib. At Casaneburg in Finland they live on Bread of Fishes, and in Lapland on Barks of Trees. ib. P. l. P. 46, 47. Kalmuck Tartars live on steep'd Barley dry'd and husk'd, and Farranna, or yellow Lillies dry'd, stamp'd and mix'd with Milk. ib. p. 276 Scheffer saith, that in Norway and Lapland they live on the Stalks of the Angelica, and Chamamora, preserv'd under Ground during the Winter, and on Billberries; the inner rind of Pines, Bears Flesh, Lagopodes, &c. And according to Frezier, p. 61 the Inhabitants of Chile feed on *Pommes de Terre*, *Taupinambours*, qu'ils appellent *Papas*, or our Irish Patatos. † Lib. IV. c. 3.

LXXV. P. l. 38. After Tuberoses add *Hyacinthus Autumnalis maximus odoratissimus* Tuberos vulgo. Maur Hoffm. Hort. p. 31. *Hyacinthus Tuberosus Indicus* flore albo. Grisl. Virid, p. 72. *Hyacinthus Indicus Tuberosus* Castell. H. Mesi. p. 11. *Hyacinthus Indicus tuberosa radice*. De Bry. Floril. p. 10. *Hyacinthus Indicus tuberosa radice major autumnalis flore albo*. Bry. Ed. Merian.

P. CXXVI. l. 15. *After Ulcer, add* This is the *Dracunculus Perfarum* Kæmpf. *Nervus Medinensis Avicennæ, vel Vena Medeni*, from being about *Medina*. It is also about *Ormus* and the *Ganges*, and in sandy Countries, it is thought to come from the rainwater kept in Cisterns. They lye in the Muscles about the Nerves and Tendons. No Body is troubled with them, but such as drink that Water. It makes a small Tumor, e're it comes out, which being suppurated the Worm is drawn out. Care must be had not to pull out Nerves instead of it, or to use greasy Medicines, *Kæmpfer*.

VOYAGE to J A M A I C A.

P. 5. l. 29. *At the end add*, Grandpifs, or Herringhog, accounted a regal Fish. of *Josselyn*, p. 26.

l. 30. *After about us add*. Les Baleines, qu'on voit aux Isles Caribes. Labat. T. iv. p. 356.

l. 47. *Before Marsovin add* de Feuillee. p. 167.

l. 53. *After 69, add*, Soufleurs ou Dauphins Labat. T. vi. 423. Dolphin, of *Josselyn*, p. 85. Porpinse or Porpesse, Molebut Seahog, *Sus marinus*, Turfion. *Ej.* p. 29.

P. 7. l. 38, *After Historian add* except it be *Moucicou Brasil*. *Pisa* p. 44. The Remedy is *Acajou Oyl*, *ib.* Sea Nettle. of *Josselyn*. p. 28.

P. 11. l. 39, *After p. 9. add* of *Josselyn*, p. 23. *Thunnie Ej.* *ib.* p. 31. where he saith, that they cut the Fish in pieces, like Shingles, and powder it, and thus call it *Melandria*.

l. 29. *After 1673. put* *Petits Serins*, que nous appellons en France *Canaris*; de *Feuillee*, p. 126. which all dy'd in going to *Peru* about *Cape Horn*.

l. 43. *At the end add*, *Elæagnus Orientalis angustifolius fructu parvo Olivæ formi subdulci*. *Tour. Coroll.* p. 53. *Oleaster vulgaris*, *Azambuge. Grisl. virid.* p. 49.

P. 14. l. 54. *After 602 add*. *Arundo Hispanica sive Donax. Tradescant*, p. 86. *Arundo Sativa. Castell. Hort. Mess.* p. 25.

P. 15. l. 10. *After 279 add*, *Hypericum minimum supinum Septentrionalium*, *Lob. Grisl. Virid.* p. 35.

l. 42. *At the end add*, *Adiantum monophyllum folijs Afari rotundis crenatis subtus per limbum seminiferis*. *Bob. Hist. Ox.* p. 111. P. 592.

P. 16. l. 16. *At the end add*, *Gramen avenaceum Siculum multiplici panicula longa spicis ab eodem exortu geminis*. *Bob. Hist. Oxon. P. 111* p. 213. An. *Gramen polydistachyophoron lanuginosum. Cup. Horti Cath.* p. 90 and 92?

l. 35. *At the end add*, *Avena sylvestris Maderaspatensis seminibus aristis tribus donatis*. *Bob. Hist. Oxon. 111. P. 210. Gramen Avenaceum Maderaspatanum panicula sparsa aristis longioribus armata. Pluk. Phyt. T. 191. Fig. 3. Alm.* p. 174.

P. 17. l. 2. *At the end add*, An *Hydropiper, seu Persicaria pusilla repens* N. D. *Grisl. Virid.* p. 35?

l. 19. *At the end add*, An, *Blitum album sylvestre minus Tradescant* p. 91? *Amaranthus Græcus sylvestris angustifolius. Coroll. Inst.* which seems longer leav'd.

l. 26. *At the end add*, *Cat.* p. 96. An, *Convolvulus Orientalis argenteus Althææ folijs angulatis Tour. Coroll.* p. 1? *Convolvulus minor pentaphylleus Munt. Aard.* p. 504. *Phyt. cur.* p. 28. fig. 137. *Convolvulus minor folio Althææ, Tradescant*, p. 504. *Convolvulus argenteus Althææ folio floribus omnino purpurascens, folijs magis incis. & incanis. Herm. H. L. B. fl.* p. 76.

l. 29. *At the end add*, An *Mentha Maderensis* Insula minus odorata. Pluk. Alm. p. 248? Phyt. T. 308. fig. 1? *Salvia ferrata crispata* I. B. T. 111. 505. ut asserit Pluken. Mant. p. 165?

Line 38. *At the end add*, *Horminum glutinosum* seu *Colus Jovis Gallicrista*. Grisl. virid. p. 35.

L. 43. *At the end add*, *Calamintha humilior folio rotundiore*, Tour. Inst. p. 194. *Hedera terrestris*, seu *Chamæcistus Diosc.* Grisl. virid. p. 32.

l. 47. *At the end add*, *Trifolium bituminosum Rivini* ord. Plant. fl. irreg. tetrap. *Trifolium Asphaltites* seu *bituminosum Trevior.* Grisl. virid. p. 65. *Trifolium Asphaltites flore purpureo & albo* Castell. H. Mess. p. 46.

P. 18. l. 1. *Ad marginem add* Tab. 5. fig. 3.

l. 16. *After 372 add*, *Tithymalus annuus lunato flore Linariae folio longiore* Bob. Hist. Ox. p. 111. p. 329?

l. 9. *At the end add* *Plantago Alopecuroides*, Jungerman.

l. 17 *At the end add*, *Hypericum frutescens Canariense multiflorum* Cæsp. Commelin. H. Amst. p. 135.

l. 33. *At the end add*, The colour of the Flowers in Commelin's was yellow, perhaps mine being dried, seem'd so as here describ'd. This cannot be Dr. Plukenet's *Cistus Americanus Chamæmeli folijs lucentibus*. Phyt. T. 23. fig. 3. Alm. p. 105. as he suspects in his Mantissa, p. 49. but 'tis rather, *Apocyni* genus scandens ex India; or *Paule Codee*, Mal. an *Veneria patia*. H. M. p. 9, Tab. 13? Pluk. Mant. p. 172. Tab. 336?

l. 49. *At the end add*, *Oxys trifolia flore luteo corniculato*. Tradescanti p. 149. *Trifolium acetosum vulgare flore luteo*. Cast. H. Mess. p. 47.

P. 19. l. 4. *At the end add*, *Heliotropium majus*. Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 39. *Heliotropium majus vulgare* Grisl. virid. p. 33. *Tornasol*.

l. 9. *At the end add*, *Asparagus sativus*. Grisl. virid. p. 8. *Asparagus fativa major & mollior*. Castell. H. Mess. p. 25. *sylvestris minor* Ej. ib.

l. 8. *At the end add*, *Amomum Plinij*: *Pseudo Capsicum Dodonæi*, Winter Cherry Tree. Tradescant p. 78. *Solanum fruticosum bacciferum*, Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 22.

l. 12. *At the end add*, *Rhagadiolus alter Cæsalp* p. 511. *Intibus sive Endivia lutea stellato semine*. Bob. Hist. Plant. Ox. p. 111. p. 53. *Hieracium falcatum seu stellatum* Lob. Grisl. virid. p. 34.

l. 16. *At the end add*, An *Chondrilla marina*, folio aliquote *Coronopi* divisura, dentato, lunato *Cupan*. H. Cath. p. 48? An *Sonchus æstivus* pennato folio in angustissimas lacinias diviso, saxatilis, vel muralis. *Cupan* ib. p. 20. An *Sonchus lævis* in plurimas & tenuissimas lacinias divisus, qui 3 in Prodr?

P. 19. l. 27. *At the end add*, There is scarce any resemblance between this and *Jacobaea Æthiopica* folijs *Abrotani* trifidis summo caule capitulis parvis glomeratis, Pluk. Phyt. T. 302. f. 7. Alm. p. 194. Tho' Dr. Plukenet, p. 107. of his Mantissa thinks they may be the same.

l. 40. *At the end add*, This is perfectly different from the *Scabiosa Bisnagarica* seu *Globularia frutescens* rigidis folijs ad radicem rotundioribus, cordatis, ad caulem autem mucrone præditis. Pluken. T. 58. fig. 5. Al. p. 336. Tho' the Dr. in his Mantissa thinks they are the same.

l. 43. *At the end add*, *Gnaphalium Stoechadis citrinæ* angustissimo folio flore majori. Herm. Fl. Bat. fl. p. 36. *Elichrysium sylvestre latifolium flore parvo singulari*. Tour. El. p. Inst. p. 452.

l. 49. *At the end add*, An *Chrysanthemum Marianum* *bidens*, five *aquaticum*, folijs angustissimis tripartito divisus Pluk. Mant. p. 47? *Conyza palustris* folijs tripartito divisus Loefel. p. 16. Gottsch. p. 34 and 53. where 'tis said to be vulnerary. An *Eupatorium bidens Americanum* Munt. Aard. p. 296.

l. 51. *At the end add*, Cytiso-Genista vulgaris, scoparia, flore luteo. Tour Inst. p. 649. Genista Rivini. Ord. Pl. fl. irreg. tetrap. p. 15. Genista sylvestris vulgaris. Grill. virid. Lusit. p. 25.

P. 20 l. 1. *At the End add*, An Myrtus silvestris baccis albis & nigris. Grill. virid. p. 48? Myrtus Sylvestris fructu albo. Castell. Hort. Mess. Ind. simpl. 15.

l. 8 *After 171. add*, An Rhamnus Hispanicus Buxi folio ampliore. Tour. Inst. p. 593? An Rhamnus Creticus Buxi folio minori Ej. Coroll. p. 41? Lycium Siculum Buxi folio. Bocc. App. ad suum Museum. p. 10.

l. 13. *At the end add*, Arbor Draco. Arvore Dragon Grill. virid. Lusit. p. 7. Sang Dragon des Canaries. Pommet p. 260, Small pieces of Sticks, (I think Sarments of Vines) are put into it, melted, then dry'd and us'd to cleanse the Teeth, and are call'd Bois de la Palille.

l. 30. *At the end add*, Vel Opuntia maxima folio spinoso, latissimo & longissimo. Tour. Inst. p. 240.

P. 21. l. 50. *After p. 30. add*, Of Labat p. 40. 46. 47. 48. de Frezier. p. 8.

l. 54. *At the end add*, Dorade, or Dolphin of Kämpfer. Bonito, or Dorado, or Spanish Dolphin, of Josselyn. p. 24.

P. 22. l. 38. *After 276 add*, De Labat. T. 6. p. 398.

P. 24. l. ult. *At the end add*, Requien, de Labat. T. 1 p. 40. where he tells us, that the Sharks hinder'd the Sailors from bathing. p. 45. that they swallow'd every thing thrown out of the Ship for several days: Requin de Feuillée, p. 170, 171. 196. Dog Fish, or Tubarone of Josselyn. p. 25. Shark or Bunch. Ej. *ib.*

P. 26. l. 27. *At the end add*, An, Serpent marin de Labat. T. v, p. 395? T. 6. p. 408? Barracoutha, a Fish peculiar to the West Indies. of Josselyn. p. 23.

P. 27. l. 41. *After Descr add*, Labat. p. 48. de Frezier p. 7. de Feuillée. p. 192. Hog, or Flying Fish. Sea-kite or flying Swallow of Josselyn. p. 27.

P. 28. l. 14. *After 30. add*, de Feuillée. p. 118. de Labat T. vi. p. 402.

l. 51, *At the end add*, Remora or Suck-stone, or Stopfish, of Josselyn. p. 29.

P. 29. l. 25. *Ad marginem add*, Tab. 1. fig. 5.

P. 30. l. 26. *Before Ciseaux add*, Labat T. vi. p. 393.

P. 31. l. 17. *At the end add*, Oiseau appelle Fol de Labat. T. vi. p. 400.

P. 35. l. 11. *At the end add*, Filicula maxima argenteo pulvere conspersa. Tour Inst. p. 542. Filix albissimo pulvere conspersa. Plum. Fil Amer, p. 30. T. 40.

l. 24. *At the end add*, There is nothing better in Diseases of the Lungs, to open the Pipes, than this. Pifo.

L. 30. *At the End add*, 'Tis very plain by the Figure and Description of this, compar'd with Dr. Plukenet's Filicula maritima ex insulis Caribbeis, seu Adiantum maritimum segmentis longioribus angustis auriculatis & crenatis pediculo atronitente. Phyt. T. 286. fig. 1. & Alm. p. 152. 'Tis very plain I say, that they are two different Plants, tho' he doubts it in his Mantiss. p. 79.

L. 32. *At the End add*, An Cyperus longus maximus umbella Papyri. Cupan. Syllab. p. 19?

P. 36. l. 2. *At the end add*, I see no reason why Dr. Plukenet should think, as he does in his Mantissa, p. 62. That this may be the Cyperus elegans panicula sparsa Barbadosensis, in his Alm. p. 127. which is, what is commonly call'd Galangall there and hath Spikes like the ordinary Cyperi.

After

After l. 19. add, It is plain, that this is not the *Cyperus panicula crassior minus sparsa*. I. B. by comparing their extremely differing Descriptions and Figures with those of this, tho' Dr. *Plukenet* in his *Mantissa*, p. 62. questions, if they be not the same. This is the Plant call'd *Galangall* in *Barbadoes*.

After l. 30 add, This is not the *Gramen Cyperoides Maderaspatanum spicis plurimis apicibus obtusis &c.* *Pluk. Phyt. T. 192. fig. 4.* as Dr. *Plukenet* conjectures in his *Mantissa*. p. 96.

l. 35. At the end add, *Avellanæ purgatrices*, five Ben magnum. *Tradescant*, p. 26. *Ricinoïdes arbor Americana folio multifido*. *Tour. Inst.* p. 566. *Mediciner d'Espagne*. An *Ricinus Surinamensis folijs radiatis amplis ad centrum pene divisis fructu ficiformi*. *Bob. Hist. Ox.* p. 111. p. 348? *Ricino affinis tenuiter diviso folio*. *Ej. in Icon. Tab. aen. Sect. 10. Tab. 3.* an *Ricinus austriaca flore phoeniceo*. *Tradescant*. p. 16? *Jamahlen Ind.* *Ricinus perillustris coralloides pomo tricoccon folijs palmatis, subincanis & profunde laciniatis*. *Corylus & avellana purgatrix*, B. pin. *Surian*. *Ricinus fructu maximo gros pignons d'Inde* *Pommet*. p. 226. *Mediciner de la 2. espece*. *Labat. T. 3.* p. 101. *Lhuile de figuier d'enfer* is made of the Fruit of this *Ricinus*. *Pommet*.

l. 53. At the end add, *Quamoclit folijs tenuiter incisiss & pennatis*. *Tour. Inst.* p. 116. *Plum. pl. Amer.* p. 3. *Convolvulus Indicus pennatus*. *Munt. Aard.* p. 505. *Phyt. cur.* p. 29. fig. 139. *Quamoclit vel Convolvulus pennatis folijs Myriophylli aquatici exoticus*, *Fab. Col. Aman. hort. Bos.* p. 29. *Convolvulus exoticus annuus folijs pennatis flore purpureo* *Herm. Flor. L. B. fl. imperfect.* p. 110. *Convolvulus pennatus purpureus*. *CB. Merian. Fl. Tab.* 111.

P. 37. l. 27. At the end add, Dr. *Plukenet*. p. 164. of his *Mantissa* doubts, if this be not his *Suamounæ Brasiliensium floribus æmula*, &c. *Phyt. Tab.* 313. fig. 2. which it is plain it is not.

l. 32. At the end add, An *Phaseolus hirsutus virgatus pruriginæus*. *Plum. pl. amer.* p. 8? *Phaseolus Zurattensis siliqua hirsuta*. *Rivin. Ord. pl. fl. irreg. tetrapet.* p. 121. fig. No. 5. *Phaseolus Suratenfis villosus siliqua hirsuta pungente*. *Aman. Hort. Bos.* p. 27. *Mantiakeira*, *Phaseolus hirsutus & urens folio trifolio laticre, flore coronato aureo*, vulgo, pois a grater. *Surian*.

l. 43. At the end add, An *Onagra folijs angustioribus Persicariæ magno flore luteo*. *Plum. Tour. Inst.* p. 302? *Pl. amer.* p. 7?

P. 37. l. 48. At the end add, An *Althæa Ceylanica fructu hispido lapaceo*. *Aman. Hort. Bos.* p. 25? *Althæa Brasiliana fructu hispido pentacocco*. *Pluk. Alm.* p. 25? *Althæa altera Brasiliana Pito. n. Hist.* p. 222. *Trifolio affinis Indiæ Orientalis Xanthij facie*. *Breyn Cent. I.* p. 82?

P. 38. l. 6. At the end add, An *Solanum pomiferum Portoricense spinosum folijs integris aureis spinis armatum*. *Par. Bat. pr?*

l. 15. After inverso add, *Solanum Americanum molle foliorum*. *Nervis & aculeis flavescentibus fructu mammoso*, *Plum. Inst. Tour.* p. 149. *Pl. Amer.* p. 3. An *Fructus Indicus pyriformis granis intus nigris cucurbitini generis*. I. B. *Pormum Sodomæ*, *Mer. Inf. Sur.* p. 27.

l. 23. At the end add, The Fruit of this *Solanum* is poysonous. *Mer.*

l. 25. At the end add, *Moxa materia Cauteriorum apud Chineses Japonique usitata*. *Kempf. Jamogi Japonensium*.

l. 49. At the end add, The Leaves when prepar'd to make Moxa are, when young, dry'd and suspended in the Air a long time, beaten and bruis'd between the Fingers. They hang the Leaves up sometimes for seven Years, thinking it the better, the older; *Kæmpf.* They cut it in the Morning, e're the Dew is off, and hang it against the West Wall of the House. *Id.*

P. 39. l. 23. *At the end add*, An Viburnum Cisti fœminæ seu Salviæ foliis mucronatis Americanum odoratum minus floribus incarnatis. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 384? Idem Salviæ folijs obrutis floribus albis. Ej. ib? Viburnum Americanum minus Cisti fœminæ folijs crenatis flore carneo Breyn. p. 2.

l. 34. *At the end add*, The little difference of the Point of the Leaf being round, or a little sharp, being the only difference between this and those of Dr. Herman, I am apt to believe, they may be not specifically different, but the same.

l. 38. *At the end add*, Dr. Plukenet doubts in his Mantissa. p. 46. if I have not made two Plants of this one, viz. this here, and that p. 124 of this Book: Urtica iners racemosa sylvatica folio nervoso. Tab. 83. fig. 2. Any one may judge by comparing them, that they are vastly differing.

l. 40. *At the end add*, Acinodendrum Americanum Malabathri subrotundis folijs subtus lanugine ferruginea villosis. Pluk. Mant. p. 4.

P. 40. l. 22. *At the end add*, Dr. Plukenet. p. 166. of his Mantissa thinks this to be the same with the Precedent, how justly any Body may judge,

l. 31. *At the end add*, This appears perfectly differing from Lycium maximum cordatis folijs Maderaspatanum hamatis spinis flosculis ex uno pediculo racemosis. Pluk. Alm. p. 234. Phyt. T. 201. fig. 6. tho' Dr. Pluk. p. 122. Mant. thinks they may be the same.

l. 45. *At the end add*, This is call'd white Mastick Tree in Jamaica, and hath a Gumm come out of it in Drops like Mastick.

P. 41. l. 9. *At the end add*, Pomelmoes Steerbeck Citricult. p. 103. Mer. Met. Ins. Surinam p. 29. Tree of Good and Evil, according to Dr. Pluk. Mant. p. 125. Orangier de la Barbade, nomme Chedecq. Labat. T. 3. p. 55.

P. 42. l. 32. *At the end add*, An Filix arborescens pinnulis dentatis. Plum. Fil. T. 1. p. 1 and 2? Pl. Amer. p. 11. Tour. p. 577?

l. 32. *Ad marginem add*, T. 14. fig. 1.

After l. 43 add, The Description and Figure of this cannot agree to the Filix ramosa procerior of Dr. Plukenet Alm. p. 156. Phyt. T. 244. fig. 3. as he doubts in his Mantissa. p. 83.

l. 45 *At the end add*, Gramen dactylon plumosum Capuubeba Brasil. Marcgr. Pis. Bob. Hist. Ox. p. 111. p. 185.

P. 43. l. 4. *At the end add*, This is not the Gramen Ischæmon Virginianum, &c. Pluk. Alm. p. 175. as that Author conjectures in his Mant. p. 94. for it hath neither hairy, spotted, nor undulated Leaves.

l. 27. *At the end add*, An Urtica Brasiliensis Pino Indigenis dicta Raij. Hist. p. 159. Urtica major indica mitior floribus pediculis longioribus donata. Bob. Hist. Ox. p. 111. p. 435. An Urtica major Indica tricarpos folio mucronato, Schorigenam. H. M. Bob. Hist. Ox. p. 111. p. 435? Tab. aen 24?

l. 46. *At the end add*, Saururus folijs plantagineis cauda breviori. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 51.

l. 49. *At the end add*, An Amaranthoides Maderaspatanum folijs angustis ex adverso sitis floribus ad nodos verticillatis. Pluken. Phyt. T. 132. fig. 6?

P. 44. l. 6. *At the end add*, An Aparines minoris folio glabra Herba procumbens Africana. Pluk. Mant. p. 16?

l. 18. *At the end add*, Arum Americanum scandens amplissimo folio albo. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 159. Pl. Amer. p. 4.

l. 42. *At the end add*, An Phaseolus Canadensis minimus siliquam terra condens. H. R. Par: p. 140? Arachidna Phaseoloides Americana. P. B.

Pr.

Pr. Herm. p. 314? Phaseoloides Americanum Acaulon pediculis angulosis striatis ex radicibus varie intortis fursum rigentibus folliculum sub Terra condens. Pluk. Mant. p. 149?

After the last line add, This seems to me to be perfectly different from the Plants describ'd and figur'd by me hereafter. p. 218. and 219. Tab. 138 and 151. fig. 1. notwithstanding Dr. Plukenet's contrary Sentiment. p. 131. of his Mantissa as may appear to those, who will take the pains to inform themselves.

In the Natural History.

P. 50. l. 48. At the end add, Corallium album fragile polyschides ramusculis æqualibus contiguis dumosum. Bob. Hist. Ox. p. 111. p. 656. Corallium albidum digitatum ramis hinc inde contiguis ad latitudinem dispositis. Ej. ib. Madrepora cristata urens. Plum. Cat. p. 17. Fil. Amer. p. 146. T. 170. Lit. E. Gingembre ou Mourceaux de chaux de Labat. T. vi. p. 174, who found it on the Sea Shore of the Island *Aves* and believ'd it to be made of the Figure it bears by the Waves. Chau appellee Gingembre, Ej. T. 11. p. 562.

P. 51. l. 32. At the end add, An Lapis Alkalicus substantia saccharo perfimili. Cupan. Syll. p. 51?

l. 50. At the end add, A perfect white Coral call'd Harts-horn Coral of Hubbert. p. 44. Chau des Isles de Vent. Labat. T. 11 p. 553. This and the Brain and Star-stones, with other Corals, are what is made use of for making Lime by the Inhabitants of the hotter Parts of the *West Indies*.

P. 53. l. 7. At the end add, Porus albus erectior ramosus tuberculis crebris fursum spectantibus. Bob. Hist. Ox. p. 111. p. 656. Coral maximus truncatus. Bas. Bessler. fasc? An Porus albus Cupressiformis, sive Porus albus ramulis capreoli cornua quodammodo referentibus tuberculis fistulosis dense admodum refertus. Bob. p. 657? Coralloides Pomet. p. 164.

l. 24. At the end add, Corallium albidum latum & compressum ad extrema tantum ramosum, sive Corallium spurium ex varijs quasi tegumentis sibi invicem incumbentibus conflatum. Bob. Hist. Ox. p. 111. p. 656. Corallium foliatum D. Tour. 42? Corallina maxima compressa Courteniana Raij. Append?

l. 42. At the end add, Muscus marinus minimus scruposus capillaceus, Bob. Hist. Ox. p. 111. p. 651.

P. 54. l. 31. At the end add, Lapis stellatus albus fragilis vulgo Petra Stellaria Branca. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 246. Lapis stellatus fuscus Stellis paulo majoribus, vulgo Petra Stellaria nigra. Ej. ib. Lapis stellatus Jaspideus cinereo-rubescens, stellis multo majoribus, vulgo Petra Stellaria marmorea. Ej. ib. Lapis stellatus pariter jaspidea substantia Solari specie sigillatus, vulgo Petra Stellaria marmoria, ac stiddi grandi cornu lusuli. Ej. ib. I suspect this or the former to be the Pierre legere. of Labat T. V. p. 260. which thrown on the Coast of Hispaniola with South Winds, swim on the Water, and sustain great Weights, as 150 l. One was two Foot and a half long, eighteen Inches broad, one Foot thick. and weigh'd not five Pound.

P. 56. l. 26. At the end add, A deep yellow colour'd Sea-Fann grown to a great Peble Stone, and an Iron colour'd Sea-Fann, as stiff as Iron Wire. of Hubbert. p. 42. Panaches de Mer. de Labat. T. V. p. 260.

- l. 43. *At the end add*, Lithophytum Americanum album, Polypodij divisura Tourn. Inst. p. 574? Lithophyton Polypodij ramosi facie. Plum. Cat. Pl. Am. p. 17. Fil. Am. p. 145. T. 169. B. An Corallina fusca tenera callosa, ceranoides. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 240? vel Coralloides fruticosa forcellata exterius candida scabiosa seu stigmatea crusta obducta. Ej. ib. p. 241? A Plant, or little Tree of black Horn, for the Branches being burnt, they stink and wrinkle like Horn, and being put in warm Water become very soft, but the Root or lower Part is hard white Stone. Hubbert p. 42. Corail noir. Labat. T. 5. p. 261. The outward Crust being rubb'd off.
- P. 57. l. 8. *Before Sea Feather add*, Corallina marina piniformis Courteniana Raij. Hist. Corallina marina cornea palmæformis. Bob. Hist. Ox. Raij. 111. p. 652. Antipathes Pommer. p. 164. A very fair purple Sea-Feather, or large grey colour'd Sea-Feather, or fine Lemon colour'd Sea-Feather, of Hubbert. p. 42. This sort of Coralline being of all these Colours.
- P. 58. l. 44. *At the end add*, An Fucus vesicarius coronatus. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 17?
- P. 59. l. 7. *At the end add*, Lenticula marina ferratis folijs. Lob. Lugd. Grisl. Virid. p. 39. Fucus folliculaceus ferrato folio. C. B. Plum. Fil. Amer. p. 145. T. 170. Lit. C. Sorte de Gremon en petits grains comme des groseilles, de Frezier. p. 280. who says, it was found six hundred Leagues from the Gulf of Florida, whence it is said to come by Currents.
- P. 60. l. 8. *At the end add*, An Fucus racemosus, vel Racemus marinus 9. C. B. p. ? Acinaria marina prima. Imp?
- l. 22. *At the end add*, Fucus parvus aphyllus in Orbem expansus in tenuiora flagella ramulose divaricatus. Bob. Hist. Ox. P. 111. p. 648.
- P. 61. l. 3. *At the end add*, An Muscus marinus pennatus Plum. Cat. Pl. p. 16. Fil. Am. p. 145. Tab. 170. fig. B.
- l. 23. *At the end add*, Potamogeiton gramineum marinum imo caule geniculatum. Pluk. Mant. p. 155.
- After l. 31 add*, This which is call'd Uraje, is us'd in Jersey Island, where Firewood is scarce, for Fuel. Gottsched.
- l. 32. *At the end add*, An Potamogeiton gramineum marinum minus Pluken. Mant. p. 155. Fucus marinus seu Alga marina graminea minor Dalxi. Raij. Syn. p. 7?
- l. 41. *At the end add*, Potamogeiton marinum vitrariorum æmulum segmentis tubulosis. Ej. Mantiss. p. 155.
- P. 62. l. 2. *At the end add*, An Muscus saxatilis aliquibus Alcyonium 5. Diosc. Imperat?
- l. 10. *Before Oyfter Green add*, Lichen maritimus seu Lactuca maritima CB. Lobel. Grisl. virid. p. 40,
- P. 63. l. 48. 48. *At the end add*, Alcyonium cornua cervi referens Plum. Cat. Pl. p. 17. Fil. Amer. p. 145. Tab. 169. fig. C.
- P. 64. l. 7. *At the end add*, Favago australis Alcyonium, 2. Diosc. CB. P. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 241.
- l. 19. *At the end add*, Alcyonium vesicarium coronatum Buccinis minimis repletum. Plum. Fil. Amer. p. 145, Tab. 168. Lit. O.
- P. 65. l. 40. *At the end add*, Fungus non vescus 14us. Jo. Loesel. p. 26. Gottsched, p. 91.

l. 43. *At the end add*, 'Tis Adstringent, drying, and very useful in Tumours or Inflammations of the Throat or Eyes, Gottsched. who also says, that if it be steep'd in Water, it swells and grows soft.

P. 66. l. 14. *After 9 add*, Muscus ferulaceus, seu foeniculaceus. Jungerm. Cat.

l. 23. *After p. 9. add*, Lichen capillaceus minor ex Illice dependens Tour. Coroll. p. 40. Lichen capillaceus longissimus ex fago & abiete pendens. Ej. ib. An Muscus arboreus capillaceus cinereus, capillaris Pancov. Maur. Hoff. Cat? Muscus arboreus capillaceus Jungerm. Cat. Muscus quernus. Ej. ib. Muscus arboreus. Tradescant, p. 143. Muscus arboreus, Musgo. Grisl. Virid. p. 47. Usnee. Pommet. p. 261.

At the end of the last line add, The Powders de Chypre, or Cyprus, Franchipanne, & a la Marechalle, are all made of this with sweet scented Ingredients. Pommet.

P. 67. l. 3. *At the end add*, Lichenis genus, Cæsalpino Pulmonaria. Jungerm. Cat. Muscus pulmonarius. Grisl. virid. p. 47. Pulmonaria Muscus. Ej. ib. p. 55.

l. 18. *At the end add*, Muscus corniculatus fistulosus candidus Bocc. Ej. Icon. Tab. 107.

l. 29. *After p. 10 add*, Lenticula aquatica. Jungerm. Cat. Lens palustris. Matth. Lob. Cast. Lentilhas do Rio. Grisl. virid. p. 39.

l. 39. *At the end add*, Lens palustris quadrifolia. C B. seu Lens palustris. 2 Matth. Grisl. virid. p. 39.

P. 68. l. 2. *At the end add*, Muscus filicinus. Tradescant, p. 143.

P. 69. l. 31. *Before common add*, Lichen, Liverwort. Tradescant. p. 134. Hepatica seu Lichen. Grisl. virid. p. 33. An Lichen Anapodocarpus. Plum. Fil. Amer. p. 143. Tab. 142? Tourn. Inst. p. 550? Cat. Pl. p. 16?

P. 71. l. 10. *After 547 add*, Cat. Pl. p. 15. Fil. Amer. p. 135. Tab. 158.

l. 31. *At the end add*, An Osmunda molliter hirsuta & profunde laciniata. Plum. Tourn. Inst. p. 547? Fil. Amer. p. 139. Tab. 162?

P. 72. l. 7. *At the end add*, Cat. Pl. Am. p. 14. Fil. Amer. p. 114. Tab. 130.

l. 20. *At the end add*, Lingua cervina longo, lato, serratoque folio. Plum. p. 127. Tab. 139. Cat. Pl. p. 14. Fil. Amer. p. 108. Tab. 124.

l. 46. *At the end add*, Hemionitis aurea hirsuta. Plum. p. 23. fig. 33. Cat. Pl. p. 15. Fil. Am. p. 129. Tab. 151.

P. 73. l. 17. *At the end add*, Hemionitis profunde laciniata, & ad oras pulverulenta. Plum. p. 24. fig. 34. Cat. Pl. p. 15. Fil. Amer. p. 130. Tab. 152.

l. 43. *At the end add*, Cat. Pl. p. 14. Lingua cervina scandens cauliculis squammosis. Ej. Fil. Amer. p. 104. Tab. 119.

P. 74. *After l. 10. add*, Lingua cervina minima repens & hirsuta. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 545. Cat. Pl. p. 14. Fil. Amer. p. 103. Tab. 118. I found this with the former.

l. 13. *At the end add*, Adiantum muscosum Lichenis petræi facie. Plum. p. 34. fig. 20. Cat. pl. p. 13. Fil. Amer. p. 83. Tab. 101.

P. 75. l. 18. *At the end add*, Filix scanfilis ex insula Jamaicae Salicis folio ad costam Aurantiæ instar auriculis cavis donato, Pluk. Alm. p. 156,

l. 39. *At the end add*, Polypodium majus aureum. Plum. Fil. p. 59. Tab. 79. an Polypodium radice squamosa, vulgo Pillalbilaim. Feuillee p. 153? who says, that the Decoction is good in Obstructions and overloaded Stomachs.

P. 76. After l. 3 add, I doubt if this be the *Filix Africana maxima* Polypodij facie. Pluk. Alm. p. 153. and Phyt. Tab. 179. fig. 1. because of the Root and alated pedicles, as Plum. p. 59. Fil. Amer. observeth.

l. 6. At the end add, Cat. Pl. p. 15. *Lingua cervina aurea*. Plum. Fil. Amer. p. 87. Tab. 104.

l. 45. After fig. 7 add, Vel, *Filix Americana minor* Lonchitidis facie Herm. Par. Bat. Prodr. p. 335?

l. ult. At the end add, Plum. Cat. p. 13. Fil. Amer. p. 70. Tab. 91.

P. 77. l. 34, After fig. 28 add, Fil. Amer. p. 48. Tab. 63. Cat. p. 12.

l. 49. At the end add, An *Polypodium squammulis argenteis respersum* Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 541? Cat. Pl. p. 132. Fil. Amer. p. 61?

P. 78. l. 10. Dele, An *Lonchitis folijs superius inciso major*. Plum. Tournef. Inst. p. 539?

l. 11. At the end add, *Lonchitis glabra major*. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 18. fig. 27. Fil. Amer. p. 46. Tab. 60.

After l. 25 add, By the Description and Figure of *Lonchitis folijs superius incisus major*. Plum. p. 50. Fil. Amer. it appears that this is not the same with that, as I have thought by the Name he gave it. The same may be said of the Subsequent, which no ways agrees with his *Lonchitis folijs superius incisus minor*.

l. 28, and 29. Dele An *Lonchitis folijs superius incisus minor*. Tour. Inst. p. 539?

After l. 38. add, An *Filix dentata pinnularum cacumine bifido*. Plum. Cat. p. 12?

l. 44. At the end add, An *Lonchitis dentata pinnularum cacumine bis secto*. Plum. Fil. p. 36. Tab. 46?

P. 79. l. 24, At the end add, *Polypodium radice tenui & repente*. Plum. p. 25. fig. 36. Cat. Pl. p. 13. Fil. Amer. p. 60. Tab. 77.

After l. 37 add, This Plant is twice figur'd by Dr. Plukenet, viz. Tab. 89. fig. 9. and 289. fig. 1. as is taken Notice of in my Catalogue. p. 16, and here.

l. 40. At the end add, *Polypodium nigrum tenuius sectum*. Plum. p. 26. fig. 37. Cat. Pl. p. 13. Fil. Amer. p. 64. Tab. 83.

P. 80. l. 7. At the end add, *Phyllanthos Americana planta flores a singulis foliorum crenis proferens*. Herm. P. Bat. Pr. p. 365, Commel. Hort. Amst. p. 399. *Laurotaxa epiphyllocarpos angustifolia minor* ramosa baccis e crenis foliorum prodeuntibus Jamaicana. Pluk. Mant. p. 115, An *Laurotaxa epiphyllocarpos Americana major* crenatis latioribus folijs non ramosa ad crenaturas fructum promens. Ej. ib. p. 114? *Laurotaxa epiphyllocarpos crenatis folijs maxima* e singulis foliorum crenis baccifera. Ej. ib?

After 32 add, It was brought into Holland from the Island Portorico. Commel.

l. 36. At the end add, Cat. p. 13, Fil. Am. p. 57. T. 75. and in the same line dele An and the?

P. 81. l. 46. At the end add, *Lonchitis ferrata & retusa*. Plum. Fil. p. 40. Tab. 52.

P. 82. l. 30. At the end add, *Trichomanes latifolium dentatum*. Plum. Fil. p. 58. Tab. 101. fig. C.

l. 46, At the end add, *Osmunda Linguae cervinae folio*. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 547. Cat. Pl. p. 15. Fil. Amer. p. 132. Tab. 154.

P. 83. l. 34. After 545. add, Cat. Pl. p. 14. Fil. Amer. p. 102. Tab. 117.

P. 84. l. 8. *At the end add*, An *Lingua cervina scandens & ramosa Citrij folijs major*. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 546? Cat. pl. p. 15? *Lingua cervina scandens Citrei folijs major*. Ej. Fil. Amer. p. 100. Tab. 115?

P. 85. l. 10. *After 42 add*, An *Hemionitis maxima trifolia*. Plum. p. 22. Tab. 32? Cat. pl. p. 15? Fil. Amer. p. 127. Tab. 148?

P. 86. l. 2. *At the end add*, Plum. Cat. p. 14. *Lingua cervina rotundius crenata*. Ej. Fil. Amer. p. 93. Tab. 111.

l. 15. *At the end add*, I have several Varieties of this Plant, as to breadth of Leaves and incisures, which I take to be only accidental Differences, which hath made me reduce the synonymous names of Authors mentioned in my Cat. p. 18, and here, to this Plant, but if others will have them really different, as F. Plumier. Fil. Amer. p. 93. I am satisfied.

l. 28. *At the end add*, An *Filix latifolia pinnulis fere acuminatis dentata*. Plum. Fil. 113. T. 16?

P. 87. l. 2. *At the end add*, *Lonchitis juxta nervum pulverulenta*. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 20. Fig. 29. B. Fil. Amer. p. 48. Tab. 62. Cat. Pl. p. 12.

l. 31. *At the end add*, An *Hemionitis maxima Linguae Cervinae affinis*. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 547? Cat. pl. p. 15? Fil. Amer. p. 124? Tab. 145.

P. 88. l. 2. *At the end add*, *Lingua Cervina triphylla angusta & leviter serrata*. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 546. Cat. p. 15. Fil. Amer. p. 123. Tab. 144.

l. 40. *At the End add*, An *Ruta muraria Clematidis altissimo folio vario*. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 541? Cat. pl. p. 13? Fil. Amer. p. 72. Tab. 102?

P. 89 l. 5. *At the end add*, An *Filix arborescens ramosa & aculeata*. Plum. Tab. 5 and 11 Fil. Amer. 6? *Plantes de l'amerique*. p. 3. Tab. 3? pl. Amer. gen?

P. 90. l. 4. *At the end add*, *Filix non ramosa latius dentata minor*. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 11. fig. 17.

l. 40. *At the end add*, An *Lonchitis acuminata auriculisque rotundis incisa*. Plum. Fil. Amer. p. 52? Cat. Pl. p. 12? Tour. Inst. p. 539?

P. 92. l. 39. *At the end add*, Fil. Am. p. 34.

P. 94. l. 19. *At the end add*, An *Lonchitis ramosa pediculis nigris pulverulenta*, Plum. Fil. Am. p. 40. Tab. 55? *Lonchitis ramosa rotunda crenata*. Ej. ib. p. 41. Tab. 53?

P. 95 l. 2. *At the end add*, *Adiantum ramosum folijs trapezijs dentatis*. Plum. p. 31. fig. 46 Cat. pl. p. 14 Fil. Am. p. 80. Tab. 97.

l. 25. *At the end add*, Plum. Fil. Am. p. 55. Tab. C. Cat. pl. p. 12.

l. 46. *At the end add*, Fil. p. 4. Tab. 3. pl. Amer. p. 11.

P. 96. l. 12. *At the end add*, *Filix altissima globuligera minor*. Plum. Cat. p. 11. *Lonchitis altissima globuligera*. Plum. Fil. Amer. p. 39.

l. 48. *At the end add*, *Adiantum scandens folijs tenuissime sectis & retusis*. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 543. Cat. Pl. p. 14. Fil. Amer. p. 76. Tab. 93.

P. 97. *After l. 13 add*, *Trichomanes pendulum Serici villosi instar molle*. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 540. Cat. pl. p. 13. Fil. Am. p. 56. Tab. 73. I found it with the former.

l. 17. *At the end add*, An *Osmunda Asphodeli radice*. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 547. Cat. pl. p. 15? Fil. Am. p. 136. Tab. 159.

P. 98. l. 13. *At the end add*, *Adiantum album, seu Capillus veneris Avenca*. Griff. virid. p. 2. *Adiantum nigrum, Capillus veneris foliorum pediculis nigris*. Castell. H. Mess. p. 1.

l. 22 *At the end add*, *Adiantum vulgari simile & ramosissimum* Plum. Cat. pl. p. 14. *Adiantum ramosius pediculis lucidis & nigris*. Ej. Fil. Am. p. 78. Tab. 95.

l. 45. *At the end add*, *Filix scandens pinnulis eleganter ferratis*. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 537. Fil. Amer. p. 25. Tab. 32. Cat. p. 11.

P. 99. *After l. 14. add*, The pinnulæ of these on the lower Branches are not serrated, on the upper they are, tho' not taken Notice of in the Figure.

l. 18. *At the end add*, An *Adiantum frutescens spinosum & repens*. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 543? Cat. pl. p. 14? Fil. Amer. p. 77. Tab. 94?

P. 100. l. 13. *At the end add*, *Filix pinnulis Lonchitidis obtusis non dentatis ad oras pulverulentis*. Plum. Fil. Am. p. 13. Pl. Amer. p. 11.

After l. 44 add, This seems to me not to be the *Filix ramosa villosa major crenis rotundis dentata* of Plum. pl. Am. p. 15. fig. 23. Fil. Amer. p. 21. Tab. 27. as I once conjectur'd p. 24 of my Catalogue, but *Filix villosa pinnulis quercinis*. Plum. Fil. p. 16. Tab. 20. Pl. Amer. p. 11. Tour. Inst. p. 537.

P. 101. l. 18. *At the end add*, *Filix Orubica ramosa*. Par. Bat. add. An *Filix saxatilis ramosa maritima nostras*. Raij. Hist. Pl. p. 151. Pluken. Alm. p. 155?

l. 33. *At the end add*, *Filix ramosa pinnulis longiusculis partim auriculatis*. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 14. fig. 22. Cat. p. 12. Fil. Am. p. 23. Tab. 29.

P. 103. l. 23. *At the end add*, *Oriza Italica*. Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 17. Riz. Pommet. p. 18.

P. 104. *After l. 15 add*, That of *Piedmont* being large is better than that of *Spain*, which is reddish and saltish. Pommet.

P. 104. l. 21. *At the end add*, *Magnol. Hort. Monsp. p. 136*, Guinea Corn: An Ear of a strange Corn in a Country in *Africa*, whereof one Grain produceth more than a thousand, of Hubert. p. 37, Mil. de Labat Tom, 2. p. 287. Petit. mil. Ej. p. 329, and 338. where he says 'tis good Horse-meat.

l. 46 *At the end add*, An *Gramen alopecuroides spica maxima*. Pluk?

P. 105. l. 15. *At the end add*, *Frumentum Indicum Mays dictum granis luteis, rufescentibus, nigricantibus, crocantibus & coerulescentibus mixtum, ex rubro & luteo variegatis* Volck. p. 174. *Triticum Turcicum*, Milho Saburro. Grisl. virid. p. 67. *Milium Indicum*. Ej. p. 47. *Frumentum Indicum subalbum & rubrum*. Castell. H. Mess. Ind. simpl. p. 9. *Mays Acoftæ granis rubris*, Magnol. Hort. Monsp. p. 132. Ear of Corn, or Mace of *Virginia*, where one Grain produceth an hundred, of Hubert, p. 36. Mil, qu'on appelle en France, Bled de Turqueje, en Espagne Mahis, & en Italie, grand Turc. Labat. T. 1. p. 322. T. 2. p. 329. where he saith, that 'tis fed on by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and that it is boiled or roasted, made into Meal on a Stone, and steep'd in Water as Barley for a Drink. Mays Frez. p. 62.

P. 106. l. 43. *After 115 add*, *Herbe d'Ecosse*, Labat. T. 2. p. 339.

P. 107. l. 31. *At the end add*, An *Gramen paniceum simplici spica* Grisl. virid. p. 30?

l. ult. *At the end add*, I take this to be different from the *Gramen Zeylanicum folio eleganter maculato*. Herm. & *Serpentaria Breyn*; For by a Sample of it, I had from Dr. Richardson, this last is much larger,

P. 108. l. 3. *At the end add*, An Gramen spicatum echinatum. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 89?

After l. 27. add, Mr. Barham in a Manuscript of the Plants of *Jamaica* saith that this which is call'd Burrgrafs, green, or dry, is hearty Food for Horses.

l. 44. *At the end add*, Munt. Aard. p. 368. Phyt. Cur. p. 22. fig. 109

l. 46. *At the end add*, Arundo 8a. vel Saccharata. Dod. Gall. Saccharata Dalech. Arundo Saccharina. Canna d'Assuccar. Griss. virid. p. 7. Arundo Saccharifera Castell. H. Messan. p. 4. Canes a sucre, ou Canamelles. Pommet. p. 93. Roseaux, ou Canes de Sucre. de Labat. T. 3. p. 131. Sugar Cane of Hubert. p. 36.

P. 109. *After l. 14. add*, Mr. Barham tells me, that a Gallon of Cane Juice makes one Pound of Sugar, and as much Molasses. 100 l. Sugar makes 33 l. single refin'd, and 14 double refin'd.

P. 112. l. 23. *At the end add*, An Gramen paniceum distachyophoron, seu spica gemella binis granorum ordinibus uno versu constante. Ind. Or. Ponnevora Gupille Malabarorum. Pluk. Mant. p. 94. Tab. 350?

l. 38. *At the end add*, An Gramen dactylon Americanum spicis infra digitatam divisionem paniculis sparsis. Bob. Hist. Ox. Part 3. p. 185? Gramen dactylum Americanum. Herm. Par. Bat. pr?

P. 113. l. 38. *At the end add*, Gramen dactylon Americanum. Par. Bat. pr. p. 338.

P. 114. l. 16. *At the end add*, An Gramen paniculatum Indicum paniculis fusce purpureis. Bob. Hist. Pl. Ox. Part 3. p. 201?

l. 32. *At the end add*, An Lachryma Job Americana altissima arundinis folio & facie. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 532? Pl. Am. p. 11? An Gramen arundinaceum Indicum latifolium ramosum longe serpens panicula purpurea, semine Lithospermi. Surian?

P. 116. l. 28. *At the end add*, An Acorus verus five calamus aromaticus Asiaticus radice tenuiore. Herm. Cat. p. 9? Calamus Aromaticus. G. arc. ab. Horto. p. 200? Varabu & Vazumbo Zeylan; Va---embu. Mal. Bemb. Bram. 11 -- 99? H. M.

P. 117. l. 17. *At the end add*, Pl. Amer. p. 11?

P. 118. l. 27. *At the end add*, An Lithospermum gramineum Montis glabri folio latiore arundinaceo panicula speciali atropurpurea Surian? Miliun Cyperoides Lithospermi. Semine. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 11?

P. 119. l. 26. *At the end add*, An Gramen junceum minus Indicum spicis ternis tumidioribus sessilibus. Bob. Hist. Ox. P. 3. p. 227? vel Cyperus fibratus spicis subrotundis magnis singularibus, folijs sessilibus Ej. ib. p. 238? An Gramen cyperoides minimum Curassavicum. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 338. Kiggelaer. Hort. Beaum?

P. 121. l. 2. *At the end add*, An Cyperus Americanus caulibus articulatis. Bob. Hist. Ox. P. 111. p. 236? Cyperus inodorus ex Florida C. B. Radix. S. Helena. Mon? Clus?

l. 19. *At the end add*, Adrue of Mr. Barham in his Manuscript Observations of *Jamaica* Plants, whose Roots strung, and worn by the Negroes take off the rammish Smell which some of them have. It hath the same Colour, Taste, Smell and Virtues of the Contrayerva.

P. 122. l. 20. *At the end add*, Juncus maximus seu scirpus major. Mariscus. Plin. Griss. virid. p. 37?

After l. 23. add, They bottom Chairs, and make Matts of this in *Jamaica*. Mr. Barham in his Ms. notes abovementioned.

l. 46. *At the end add*, Typha major. Grisl. Virid. p. 66.

P. 123. *After l. 13. add*, The flours cure burns. Gottsched.

l. 38. *At the end add*, Tragia alia scandens urticæ folio. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 14.

P. 124. *After l. 28. add*, It is plain by the Figures and Descriptions of these two last, and the Description of the Urtica caule lignoso, &c. p. 16. of this Book, that Dr. Plukenet hath not made a right Conjecture of these Plants in his Mantissa. p. 163.

After the last line add, The Juice or strong Decoction of this Plant, purges by Urine, and brings away Water by Stool, and cures the Dropsy. Mr. Barham in his MSS. before mention'd, who says that he had his Information from a Colonel, who had liv'd in Jamaica, where this is call'd, Dwarf Elder.

P. 125 l. 44. *At the end add*, An Ambrosia (forfan) e China Anguriæ folijs accedens. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 10. fig. 16, Alm. p. 27?

P. 126. l. 20. *After Munt add*, Aard. p. 851. Phyt. cur. p. 45. Tab. 234. Cataputia major & Ricinus of Dale. Pharm. p. 136. Ricinus major & Kerva Arabum in America fruticosus folijs palmatis amplissimis. Surian Ambaigtinga Arbor. Laet. L. 15 c. 8. Palma Christi. Pommet. p. 225. Palma Christi. Carabat. Labat. T. 111. p. 78. Palma Christi, ou Ricinus Americanus. de Frezier. p. 12.

After l. 15 add, The Leaves boil'd with Ginger and Ground Ivy, and then fermented with a little Sugar and Molossus, will purge very strongly, cure the Dropsy, Yaws & gummous Nodes. A Cataplasme made of the green Leaves, Cassada-flower, and a little Oil of the Nuts applied to sore Breasts discusses and softens the coagulated Milk and hardness, and also ripens and brings it to Digestion: If apply'd with a green Leaf to the part, where Negro-worms lye, it softens and brings the Worm out. Mr. Barham in MSS. who also says that the Oil will keep long without turning fetid. I have known says he 3j or 3jss given with Success to purge in the Belly-ach, and that the Leaves applyed to Nurses Breasts bring their Milk, and to their Loins draw, it away from them.

P. 127. l. 47. *At the end add*, Ricinus Americanus & Nuces de Barbados. Dale. Pharm. p. 136. Ricinus major seu vulgaris. Cam. Honuphr. p. 16. Ricinus arboreus folio majori. Cupan. H. Cath. p. 190. Ricinus vulgaris, Figuiera de Inferno. Grisl. virid. p. 56. An Ricinus e Guinea. Ej. ib? Ricinus Americanus niger Aman. Hort. Bos. p. 31? Ricinus major. Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 19. Ricinus vulgaris. Ej. ib. Mundubiguacu. Nux purgatrix. Tradescant. p. 29. Palma Christi. Olyboom, Belgis. Merian. Insect. Sur. p. 30. Larani flore albo, Ricinus Americanus major semine nigro C. B. Pin. vulgo Pignones de los Infernos. Surian. Medicinier de la premiere espece, ou pignons d'Inde. de Labat. T. 3. p. 37. Pignons de Barbarie. Pommet. p. 226.

P. 128. *After l. 32. add*, The Fruit torried, the outward and inward Coats being taken off, then pounded and steep'd in Madera Wine, is the best preparation of it to purge, &c. as Mr. Barham says in his Observations.

P. 129. l. 14. *After 566 add*, Ricinoides Americana Staphidis Agriæ folijs flore purpureo. Casp. Commelin. Prælud. Bor. p. 28. An Ricinus Mexicanus trifolius glaber folijs non dentatis. Bob. Hist. Ox. Par. 3. p. 347? An Caravicu, Ricinus, pusillum genus semine exiguo, fructu nono. Clus. Frutex Cathartica Americana. Surian? vel An Ricinus Americanus minor racemosus folio palmato Coralloides. Ej? Planta descripta,

scripta. p. 38. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. Medicinier de la 3. espece, de Labat. T. 3. p. 102.

After the last line add, An oval excrescence about the bigness of a Nutmeg consisting of several Rings, (which I believe to be from an Insect) is found in the Stalk of this Plant, and us'd for purging in Drop-sies, as Dr. Houston hath inform'd me. This Tumor, is us'd as a sneezing Powder, as Mr. Barham says in his MSS. The Fruit of this Plant added to Coloquintida & Scammony, make Pil. de duobus a better Medicine. Id.

P. 130. l. 21. At the end add, Cassado of Hubert. p. 39. Manihot & Manyot. Sib. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 4, 5, and 6. Manioc de Labat. T. 1. p. 379. Cazavi ex Herba Yucca. Tradescant. p. 127.

After the last line add, The Caribes press the Juice out by a Colieure made of Reeds, or the Leaves or Ribs of the Latanier, one end of which is fasten'd to the Branch of a Tree, the other hath a Weight or Stone put to it.

P. 133, After l. 2. add, I have seen several bad Accidents, says Mr. Barham, happen to Negro's, that newly come to Jamaica, were Strangers to the Root, and eat it roasted with the Juice, which gave a Pain and Sicknes in the Stomach, swelling in the whole Abdomen, Vomiting, Purgings, Giddiness of the Head, then a Coldness and Shaking, Dimness of Sight, Swooning and Death, all in few Hours. He says also, that the Powder of the Maggots bred from the Corruption of the Juice of this Root, put under the Nail, given to drink, poisons the Person taking it, therefore on such Accidents they suspect Negroes with long Nails. The same tells me in his MS. that a Poultisse is made of this Bread and Milk with Oil, as of wheaten Bread, for ripening of Tumours.

After l. 31. add, The Powder of the dried Leaves is a Specifick in the Colick, and in all cold, watery, undigested Humours; comforts and fortifies the Stomach, and hath all the Virtues of Rosemary. Mr. Barham. MS.

At the end of the last line add, This is vastly differing from the Teucrij facie Bisnagarica tetracocos rostrata pilis scatens, folijs profunde venosis. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 86. Fig. 6. Alm. p. 363. whatever Dr. Plukenet may think. p. 178 of his Mantissa.

l. 24. After Banister add, Saururus botryites major folijs plantagineis. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 51.

P. 38. l. 6. After l. 17. add, This with the following, and that I observ'd in the Caribes describ'd before. p. 43. are all made one by Dr. Plukenet. p. 151 and 152 of his Mantissa, how justly, any Body may see by comparing the Descriptions and Figures of them here, and in Plumier. p. 57. fig. 75, and p. 58. fig. 76.

l. 26. After 31. add, Saururus cauda adunca. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 51.

After l. 51. add, Both Julius and Root are a counter-poison, from a Dram to two Drams, in Powder or Madera Wine, it cures the Colick. A Gentleman gave it to one of his clapt Negroes, from whom it brought away a great Quantity of Urine and Slime, and cur'd him, as Mr. Barham says in his MS. Observations.

P. 136. l. 12. At the end add, Saururus folijs amplis cordatis non umbilicatis. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 51.

l. 47. At the end add, Saururus alius humilis folio carnosio subrotundo. Plum. Pl. Am. p. 51. Poivre long de l'Amerique. Pommet. p.

196. Mecaxuichtl, Piperis oblongi instar miscetur cocco. Tradescant. p. 29.

P. 137, l. 20. *At the end add*, Saururus repens folio orbiculari Nummulariæ facie. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 51.

l. 39. *At the end add*, An Saururus racemosus seu botryites major. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 51?

P. 138. *At the beginning add*, The Bark of this Tree is very tough, and makes as good Ropes as those of Hemp. The Ashes of this Tree are heavier, make more fix'd Salt and a stronger Lixivium than any Woodashes, and are therefore proper for Dropsical Persons, of whom many were cur'd by them by a Physician of his Acquaintance, as Mr. Barham says in his MS. Observations.

P. 139, l. 7. *At the end add*, An Okeepenauk Hariot. C. B. 91? Igniname de Labat. T. 1. p. 133. T. 2. p. 339. Yams.

P. 140. l. 2. *After 46. add*, An Ricophora sive Inhame Malabarica folio rotundo in cuctum apicem abeunte. Herm. P. Bat. Pr. p. 371.

P. 141. l. 17. *At the end add*, p. 310.

l. 18. *At the end add*, An Amaranthoides marina repens Polygoni folio capitulis argenteis. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 564? Pl. Am. p. 20?

l. 31 *After Prodr. add*, p. 310.

P. 142. l. 2. *At the end add*, An Amaranthus Helxinæ folijs pallide virentibus ex parte rubentibus, angustissimis spicis rubellis, perpetuus. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 9.

At the end of the last line add, Pl. Amer. p. 6?

P. 144, *After l. 5 add*, Slaves will feed on it for many Weeks together season'd with Salt, for without Salt 'tis apt to purge them, as Mr. Barham in his MS. Observations tells me.

l. 25. *After p. 29, add*, Atriplex sylvestris latifolia. Castell. H. Mess. p. 33. Blitum seu Atriplex Pes Anserinus dicta, latifolium majus spicatum laceris lacinijs. Pluk. Mant. p. 32. Atriplex chenopodia latifolia. Magnol. Hort. Monsp. p. 28.

Afterl. 32 add, It is eat in the East-Indies. Pluk. Hogs Lard and this make a Poultesse good against Inflammations and Swellings, as Mr. Barham tells me in his MS. Observations.

l. 34. *At the end add*, An Parietaria ramosa major. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 10?

P. 145. *After l. 14 add*, Dr. Plukenet, p. 154 of his Mantissa suspects this to be the Polygonum maritimum longius radicatum nostras Serpilli folio circinato crasso nitente. Raij, phyt. Tab. 53. fig. 3. alm. p. 302, but they are extreemly differing.

l. 18. *At the end add*, An Corchorus folio Ulmi major vel minor. Plum. pl. Am. p. 7?

P. 146. l. 29. *At the end add*, Tabacum mas. Jungerm. Tabacum. Tradesc. p. 170. Tabacum rotundifolium. Griff. virid. p. 63. Nicotiana major latifolia. Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 16. Le grand petun verd, Labat. T. 4. p. 496.

After the last line add, Travellers through Tartary ought to be provided with Tobacco. Lange State of Russia. p. I, p. 17.

Spanish Tobacco is scented by the Leaves of a Plant call'd Tribole, having a balsamick Smell, or like Melilot; a Sample of it retain'd its sweet Smell for several Years together in my Pocket Book. The Leaves of Tobacco juic'd, kill Maggots in Sores, and makes an excellent Balsam or Salve, the distill'd Oil cures foul Bones, and the white Ashes cleanse the Teeth, as Mr. Barham tells me in his Observations.

Tobacco hath its Name, in the Opinion of some, from *Tobasco* in *Jucatan*, found in 1520. It was prohibited to be taken in Churches by *Urban VIII.* but moderated to *St. Peter's Church* by *Clemens XI.* *Labat.*

P. 149. l. 17, *At the end add*, Benzo.

P. 150. l. 21, *After p. 116 add*, An *Convolvulus Virginianus*. *Morison. Hort. Bles? Batatas. Grisl. virid. p. 9. Patates de Labat. Tom. II. p. 341.*

P. 151. *After l. 7 add*, and Hogs. *Patatas* baked are excellent Food. and call'd *Pone* Mr. *Barham* in his Observations.

l. 27. *At the end add*, *Battates*. *Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 41.*

l. 41. *At the end add*, *Battates albicantes*. *Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 51.*

P. 152 *After l. 28 add*, The root is as large as English *Bryony*, and milky, as is the whole Plant. It purgeth strongly watery Humours. I question not, a sort of *Scammony* may be made of it, saith Mr. *Barham* in his Observations.

l. 41. *At the end add*, *Pl. Am. p. 1?*

P. 154. l. 1. *At the end add*, *Cariarou prima, Convolvulus lanceolatus Umbella aurea polyanthus, femine piloso. Surian. Convolvulus luteus polyanthos. Plum. Cat. pl. p. 1.*

l. 24. *At the end add*, An *Convolvulus Americanus maritimus amplissimo folio cordiformi flore maximo purpurascence. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 1. Tour. Inst. 83?*

P. 155. l. 25. *After 56 add*, *Convolvulus azureus folio hederaceo. Tradescant. p. 104. Nil Avicennæ Convolvulus folijs hederæ flore cæruleo. Aman. p. 24. Campanula coerulea alias Nil Arabum. Camerari. Merian. Tab. 121.*

l. 43, *At the end add*, *Convolvulus Virginianus cordato folio flore obsoleto. Tradescant. p. 104. Convolvulus maritimus Zeylanicus folio crasso bifido seu cordato. Herm. H. L. B. fl. p. 75? Campanula coerulea hederaceo anguloso folio. Castell. H. Mess. p. 5. Curiaron tertius Convolvulus maritimus folijs carnosus & amplis flore purpureo. Surian. Convolvulus marinus catharticus folio rotundo flore purpureo. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 83. pl. Amer. p. 1. Guascum Avicennæ. Guiland.*

P. 156. l. 24 *At the end add*, *Brassica marina seu soldanella. Grisl. virid. p. 11. Soldanella Castell. H. Mess. p. 45. Soldanelle Pommet. p. 150.*

After l. 33 add, The Seed of this, when fresh and green, is sown, when dry it will not grow. *Cast.*

P. 157. *After l. 26 add*, Dr. *Plukenet*, p. ult. of his *Mantissa* doubts if this be not *Convolvulus Canariensis minimus, flore ochroleuco femine nigro Hartelavena Indigenis dictus. Alm. p. 400. Phyt. Tab. 324. fig. 4. which 'tis plain 'tis not.*

P. 158. l. 12 *At the end add*, An *Cichorio affinis Americana floribus villosis albis. P. B. P. ex Insula Jamaicensi. Pluk. Alm. p. 399?*

l. 29. *At the end add*, *Pl. Amer. p. 5?*

l. 41. *At the end add*, This is not the *Rapunculus galeatus Æthiopicus flore coeruleo glaber oblongis foliolis crenatis. Pluk. Alm. p. 316. As Dr. Plukenet fancies it may be. p. 163. of his Mantiss.*

P. 159. *After l. 43 add*, Whether this, or the precedent Plant be, what Dr. *Plukenet* doubts viz: *Cichorio affinis Americana floris Cardinalis folio floribus villosis rubris. P. B. p. 123. Cat. Jam. p. 58. I cannot determine, there being no such Plant in my Catalogue, neither in that Page nor any where else, and this I think comes the nearest to his own Cichorio affinis Americana floris Cardinalis folio floribus villosis rubris. P. B. Alm. p. 399.*

l. 47. After p. 607. add, *Stramonium* flore albo & purpureo. Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 22. *Datura Malabarica* Humatu dicta Ia. species Rajj. Hist. p. 749. *Stramonia* fructu spinoso rotundo semine nigricante. Tour. El. p. 98. *Stramonia* flore purpureo. Tradescant. p. 170. *Strambonia* sive *Datura* pomo spinoso oblongo caule & flore violaceo. Herm. fl. L. B. fl. p. 118. *Stramonium* vulgare. Grill. virid. p. 62. *Datura Solanum manieum* fruticosum pomo spinoso rotundo flore magno purpureo. Surian.

P. 160. After l. 3 add, The Leaves applied to a Gouty Part, ease the Pain, and to the Head when in Pain, gives ease and procures Rest, as Mr. Barham says in his Manuscript Observations.

After the last line add, The Juice or distill'd Water of this plant, is good for sore Eyes, as Mr. Barham abovemention'd says.

P. 161. l. 2. After 165 add, *Sesamum* verum. Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 21. *Sesamum*, *Cirgilim*. Grill. Virid. p. 60. *Sesamum* semine fuscis Herm. Cat. p. 559. An *Sesamum Persicum trilobatum scetidum*. Mundt. Aard. p. 878? *Phyt. cur.* p. 46? fig. 239. *Sesamum Ceylanicum*. Aman. Hort. Bos. p. 32? *Sesamum* & *Sensum*, olerana Herba, cujus oleum famosum *Sesaminum* extrahitur apud Indos. Surian. An *Digitalis Sesamum* dicta rubello flore. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 6?

l. 2. At the end add, Or oily Pulse.

P. 161. l. 48. After Oil add, And *Sesamum* is call'd commonly in Sicily, *Giurgjalena*. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 200.

P. 162. l. 3? After 163, add, *Radice repente*. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 5? *Aristolochia Mexicana* folio acutiore. Bob. Hist. Ox. P. 3. p. 509. An *Aristolochia Clematitis Indica* flore albicante fructu majore. Carlovengo. Hort. Mal. Ej. ib.

After l. 20. add, The Roots are very good for the Colic, Gripes and Dropsy, and is a great Help to Indigestion, half an Ounce is boil'd in a Quart of Water, of which the Patient is to drink half a Pint, as warm as he can drink it. It hath cur'd several People, in the Opinion of many Practisers in Jamaica going into Dropsies. It cures as Mr. Barham likewise says, the Dropsy, works by Urine, and exceeds all Bitters, and is Alexipharmac.

l. 31. At the end add, *Gesnera amplo digitalis folio tomentoso*. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 27.

After l. 41. add, By the Description of this Dr. Plukenet cannot be in the right, who suspects this to be the *Cynorhynchium Nov-Anglicanum digitali accedens herba quadricapsularis floribus albis rictum caninum referentibus*, Dogs Snout, and Dogs Mouth, vulgo vocatum in his Mantiss. p. 62.

P. 163. After l. 7 add, Dr. Plukenet. p. 174 of his *Almagest* doubts if this be not the *Solanum verticillatum*. I. B. which it is plain 'tis not.

l. 13. After 60 add, de Labat. T. 2. p. 463.

l. 14. After 307 add, *Arundo humilis clavata radice acri*. Pommeti p. 61.

P. 165. After l. 4. add, Preserv'd and other Ginger is us'd by the Northern Nations on Sea, to warm and prevent the Scurvy.

l. 21. After 1 add, *Arundo Indica latifolia Brasiliensis squammato capite*. Bob. Hist. Ox. p. 111. P. 251. An *Zinziberi affinis radice asphodelina*. Ej. ib. p. 252.

l. 48. At the end add, *Canna Indica latifolia inferius racemosa*. Bob. Hist. Ox. P. 111. p. 251. *Cardamomum minus Indianum fructu in pediculo ad radicem racematim prodeunte*. Pluk. Mant. p. 37.

P. 166. l. 29. After 51 add, Arum Aegyptium seu Colocassia. In-
hame. Grill. virid. p. 70. Arum Aegyptium Castell. H. Mess. p. 2.
Colocassia. Ej. ib. p. 7. Colocassia cum flore C. B. Merian. Floril. Tab.
110 Chou Caraibe sauvage de Labat. T. 1. p. 133. where he tells
us, that run away Negroes feed on its Root.

l. 29. At the End add, Tayas or Eddos, are eaten in Jamaica, and cause
a Heat in the Throat, call'd commonly there scratching the Throat, and
this when well boil'd. They are therefore tho' eat only by Negroes, and
commonly given to Swine, as Mr. Barham tells me in his Observations.

P. 167. l. 46. At the end add, An Melenschen. H. M. P. II. p. 39.

P. 168. l. 8. At the end add, Pl. Amer. p. 4.

l. 22. After 63 add, Arum caulescens Cannæ Indicæ folijs Plum. Pl.
Amer. p. 4.

l. 24. After 79 add, Cannes d'Inde ou Segune batarde. Labat. T.
3. p. 202?

After l. 31. add, An Ointment is made of this with Hogs Lard,
and Tortoise Fat, or Snake's Fat, which being applied as a Cataplasm,
on the Scrotum, or other parts, voids the Water in Hydropick Peo-
ple, as Mr. Barham in his Observations tells me.

P. 169. l. 4. At the end add, Pl. Amer. p. 5.

l. 22. At the end add, Pl. Amer. p. 5.

P. 170. l. 4. At the end add, Arum scandens folijs cordiformibus, mi-
nus. Plum. pl. Am. p. 4.

P. 171. l. 5. After f. 6. add, Eleimon Ind. Galeopsis odorata & hir-
suta Herba Nephritica virtutibus. insignibus Surian. An Melissa spicata
Lavendulam spirans major. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 6?

After l. 24 add, If one squeezes the Top of this Plant, a clammy
odoriferous Substance sticks to the Hand. The oily Spirit mixt with
Lemon Juice, Water, and a little Spirit of Vitriol, and drank as Be-
veridge plentifully, brings away Gravel and Sand. 'Tis a great Diu-
retic, and relieves those with a total Stoppage. Mr. Barham in his
Observations of the Herbs of this Island, who tells me also that the
Powder expels Wind, cures the Colic and opens Obstructions.

l. 26. At the end add, An Teucrij folijs Frutex Curassavicus. Pluk.
Phyt. p. 228. fig. 4? Verbena spicata Jamaicana Teucrij pratensis fo-
lio dispermos. Ej. Tab. 321. fig. 1. and 327 fig. 7. An Verbena Oru-
bica Teucrij folio Primulæ veris flore siliquis & seminibus longissimis, cauda
Muris vulgo. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 83? Verbena Americana Veroni-
cæ folijs. flore coccineo spicato Breyn. Com. Hort. Amst. P. 11. p. 223.
Verbena dispermos Americana lignescens Veronicæ folijs. Bob. Hist.
Ox. P. 111. p. 419. Verbena Americana latifolia spica simplici lon-
gissima nigro purpurea. Magnol. Hort. Monsp. p. 203.

P. 172. l. 8. At the end add, An Veronica procumbens Verbenæ fo-
lijs Prom. bonæ Spei. Pluk. Mant. p. 188?

P. 172. After the last line add, This Dr. Plukenet in his Mantissa.
p. 45 thinks may be his Chamædrifolia tomentosa Mascatenlis. Phyt.
T. 275. fig. 6. which it cannot be, neither can it be the Scordium
hereafter mention'd, as he there suspects, as may be seen by those
who compare their Figures.

P. 174. l. 6. At the end add, This is call'd Pickerings Herb, from
a Cure upon an Eye of Captain Pickering, bruis'd and turn'd out by a
Stick with fire at its end. This Cure was effected by a mash, or the
Herb bruis'd and applied to the Part. Mr. Barham in his MS. Observations.

After l. 22 add, This seems perfectly different from the Clinopo-
dium angustifolium non ramosum flore coeruleo, labio trifido, atro-
purpureis

purpureis maculis notato. Ex Virginia. Pluk. phyt T. 164 fig. 3. Alm. p. 109. tho' Dr. Plukenet Mant. p. 51. doubts if they be not the same. But the same Author. Phyt. Tab. 122. fig. 7. hath, I believe, figur'd this Herbs Head affix'd to Scabiosæ affinis Chrysanthemi facie Lamij folijs Americana Archangel Barhadensibus dicta Almag. p. 335; so that the Plant here mention'd seems to me to be made up of the Heads of this Plant, and the Leaves of that call'd by me hereafter Conyza fruticosa folio hastato flore dilute purpureo, and by himself figur'd before in his Phyt. Tab. 177. Fig. 3. under the Title of Eupatoria conyzoides folio molli & incano capitulis magnis Americana. This is also Mentha Melissoides Americana prope summitatem caulis, floribus ex alis longo pediculo Lupuli adinstar glomeratis. Ej. Mantiss. p. 229. An Melissa altissima globularia. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 6?

P. 175l. 32. After 51 add? Phaseolus Indicus flore minimo ex viridi flavescente, fructu magno albo compresso iu extremitate Literis quasi nigris insperso. Sherard. Volck. p. 329. Phaseolus seminibus majoribus. Riv. ord. Plant. fl. irreg tetrap p. 12. Fig. N^o 1. Tapire Phaseoli magni late albi dorso purpureo colore radiato vulgo grand Gorgane. Indigenæ optime comedunt. Surian. Pois blanc, de Labat. T. 1. p. 361.

P. 176. l. 19. After 291 add, An Phaseolus amplissimus filiqua maxima fructu cocineo duro. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 8? Fabæ rubræ. Brasil. Tradescant. p. 28.

l. 42. After Aldt add, p. 48.

P. 177. l. 29. After 271 add, Phaseolus vulgo Lablab. Rivin. Ord. Pl. fl. irreg tetrap. p. 12. fig. N^o 4. Phaseolus niger Ægypt. Lablab. Alp. Hoffm. Hort. p. 48. Phaseolus Ægyptiacus seu Lablab semine spadiceo flore albo. Ej. Hort. App. Mibipi. Phaseolus Americanus niger umbilico candido labrato vulgo Pois de bonavie. Surian. Phaseolus Ægyptiacus rubro semine. Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 18.

P. 178. l. 23. At the end add, Fabæ purgatrices. Tradescant. p. 28. An Phaseolis accedens frutex Indica lobis & fabis cordiformibus maximis. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 365? sive Cor S. Thomæ maximum, Clus? Lens Phaseolodes maxima indica Cassiæ folijs semine maximo cordiformi. Breyn. pr. 2. p. 63. An Phaseolus novi orbis sive faba purgatrix latissima cordis figura. I. B. Tom. 2. Lib. 17. p. 276? Faba purgatrix latissima ex Insula Divi Thomæ C. B. Pin. p. 338. Lobus crassus ex Insula S. Thomæ. Clus. p. 65. An, a Fruit, or great Bean like the Heart of a Sheep of Hubert. p. 40? This Bean is bitter, as Mr. Barham tells me in his Observations.

l. 38 After fasc add, Stinging long Bean of Brasil. of Hubbert. p. 40. Pois a grater. de Labat. T. 2. p. 414.

P. 179, l. 41. After Florileg add, Anovagou prima Phaseolus maritimus spicatus purpureus fructu lapideo, non edulis, colore fusco maculis albis striato Surian. Phaseolus maritimus fructu duro semine variegato. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 8.

P. 180. l. 26. At the end add, Vanilla. flore viridi & albo, fructu nigrescente. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 25. Vanilles. Pommet. p. 270. Vanilla. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 25. La vanille de Labat. Tom. 6. p. 76.

After l. 36 add, Mr. Barham says, that when Vanillas are just ripe, they are cur'd thus, they are ty'd up by one end in the Shade, and kept press'd often with the Finger to flat them, and sli'd over with Oil, or they are scalded or parboil'd in a Brine of Water and Salt, a fourth part of Urine, and some quick Lime boil'd so strong as to bear up an Egg, and that they are cultivated by Poles set by them as for Hops.

l. 38. *At the end add*, *Piso affinis*, *Pisum minus coccineum*. C. B. Magnol. Hort. Monsp. p. 160. *Orobis Americanus fructu coccineo nigra macula notato*. Tour. Inst. p. 666. *An Glycyrrhiza Brasiliensis*. Tradescant. p. 118? *Pisum Indicum coccineum hilo nigro notatum*. Amman. Hort. Bos. p. 28. *An Phaseolus Americanus spica florum pyramidata semine coccineo nigra macula notato*. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 415? Plant. Amer. p. 8? *Pois rouges d'Amerique*. Pommet. p. 109. *Radicem Glycyrrhizæ loco usurpant Antillani*, says Mr. Jussieu Epist. and in *Jamaica* the Leaves are us'd as a Pectorall. Sheep feed greedily on this Plant. A Tea made of its Leaves is healthy, and keeps from the Colic, as Mr. Barham says in his Observations.

l. 41. *At the end add*, *An Lathyrus angustifolius Indicus flore coeruleo amplo Volvulus pulcherrimus*. Surian.

P. 182. l. 7. *At the end add*, *Phaseolus Indicus hirsutus flore luteo filiqua angusta parva hispida*. Breyn. Pr. 2. p. 82.

l. 43. *At the end add*, Pl. Am. p. 8?

P. 183, l. 44. *After 72. add*, *An Phaseolus Indicus minimus flore coeruleo filiquis erectis*. Hoffm. Cat. Aldt. App? *An Phaseolus surrectus fructu minimo parvo*. Triumphetti. MS. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 167?

P. 184. l. 20. *After 11? add*, *Phaseolus erectus*. Park? *Phaseolus parvus Italicus*, C. B. P? *An Phaseolus veneris oviformis, punctatus*. Hoffm. Cat. Hort. Aldt. App? *An Pisum hortense semine albo hilo nigro notato*. Herm. Fl. Lugd. Bat. Fl. p. 103.

l. 37. *At the end add*, *Mandubi. Quadrifolium Americanum fructus subterraneus flore luteo Amenduinas Lusitanorum*. Surian. *An Junta Linchot. Cap. 8. Ind. or Cap. 6?* C. B. Pin. 346? *Arachidna quadrifolia villosa flore luteo*. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 49. *Pistaches des Isles*, autrement Manobi. Labat. T. 4. p. 49.

Mr. Barham says in his Observations, that they are eaten raw, roasted, or boil'd, and never occasion any Headach.

l. 51. *add*, Fig 2. *At the end add*, *An Hedyсарum triphyllum majus*. Plum. Pl. Am. p. 8? *vel An Hedyсарum triphyllum minus*. Ej. ib? *vel. An Hedyсарum Americanum humifusum, hispidum*. Ej. ib? *Trifolium Americanum*. Hort. Pat. *Hedyсарum triphyllum Canadense* Cornut? Park? *Hedyсарum trifoliatum*. Rivin. Ord. pl. fl. irreg. tetrap. *Onobrychis major Canadensis perennis triphylla filiculis articulatis asperis triangularibus*. Moris? *vel Trifolium spicatum Americanum*. Munt. Aard. p. 769. Phyt. cur. p. 42? fig. 220. *Trifolium Americanum spicatum, sive Hedyсарum triphyllum Canadense filiqua articulata*. Hoffm. Hort. Aldt. p. 60? *Trifolium Americanum spicatum*. Grisl. virid. p. 65?

P. 186. l. 11. *At the end add*, *An Herba viva Brasiliana vel Onobrychis folio Mimosæ*. Aman. Hort. Bos. p. 16? *vel Onobrychis annua Zeylanica folijs Mimosæ filiquis articulatis asperis major*. Ej. ib. p. 25? *vel Mimosa non spinosa major Ceylanica*. Breyn. Cent. 1. p. 51? *Hedyсарum arborescens folijs Mimosæ*. Plum. Pl. Am. p. 8?

After l. 33 add, Dr. Plukenet doubts p. 170 of his Mantissa, if this be the same with the *Arachidna Indiæ utriusque tetraphylla*. P. B. p. abovemention'd. p. 184; how judiciously any Person may see.

P. 187. l. 25. *At the end add*, As also that Tribe of Plants call'd Renalmier by Plumier. p. 37. of his Pl. Amer. seems to be of this sort.

l. 32. *At the end add*, Plum. pl. Amer. p. 38. *Commelina latifolia graminea flore coeruleo.* Ej. ib. p. 48. *An Phalangium Africanum persoliatum.* Breyn. Cent. p. 180?

l. 36. *At the add*, *Plantago aquatica major.* Tradescant. p. 154.

After the last line add, The Root incorporated with Hogs Lard, and applied to the Hemorrhoids, cures them. Bocc. Mus. p. 213.

P. 188. l. 2. *At the end add*, *Sagittaria major.* Tradescant. p. 164.

P. 191. *After l. 24. add*, Dry'd and beaten very well, it makes good stuffing for Saddles, as Mr. Barham says in his MS. Observations.

l. 34. *After 77 add*, Sibyll. Merian. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 1. 2. *Commelin.* Hort. Amst. p. 27. Munt. Aard. p. 493. Phyt. Cur. fig. 134. p. 28. *Ananas aculeatus fructu ovato carne albida.* Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 563. *Carduo affinis sive Pinea Brasiliiana Ananas dicta.* Bob. Hist. Ox. P. III. p. 171. *Ananas.* Pommer. p. 235. *Ananas fructus Indicus orientalis.* De Bry. Flor. Tab. 79. *Ananas de Labat.* p. 87 and 401. *Ananas malo citrio minor.* Tradescant. p. 26. *An Ananas aculeatus fructu pyramidato carne aurea.* Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 563. Pl. Amer. p. 20?

P. 193. l. 33. *At the end add*, *Nasturtium spurium seu Pseudonasturtium supinum aquaticum.* Volck. p. 300. *Nasturtium aquaticum.* Agrioes. Grisl. virid. p. 48.

P. 194. l. 5. *At the end add*, *An Sinapistrum Indicum majus quinquefolium flore e carne rubente asperum quasique spinosum.* Herm. fl. L. B. fl. p. 92?

After l. 21 add, It is vulnerary and cures Wounds, as Mr. Barham says in his MS.

l. 45. *At the end add*, *Sinapistrum.* Rivin. Ord. pl. fl. irreg. tetrap. p. 16. *Nasturtium siliquosum pentaphyllum, Sinapistrum pentaphyllum.* Herm. Hoffm. Cat. pl. Aldt. *An Trifolium siliquosum corniculatum flore albo tetrapetalo ephemero cristæ pavonis æmulo.* Crass. Aman. Charact. Plant. p. 375? *An Lupinus Indicus.* Tradescant. p. 136?

After l. 36 add, The Seeds in Taste and Virtue resemble Mustard Seeds, and are put in their Place by the Portuguese. Riv.

P. 195. *After l. 22. add*, Mr. Barham says in his Observations, that this Plant cures the Dropsy, Scurvy, and Hipp Gout, working by Urine, and that the Juice mixt with Oil of Wax, cures all cutaneous Diseases.

l. 30. *At the end add*, *Cakile maritima angustiore folio.* Ej. Coroll. p. 49. *An Cakile maritima ampliore folio.* Ej. ib? *An Cakile Serapionis Eruca folio.* Lob. seu *Eruca marina.* Grisl. virid. p. 11? *Eruca marina seu Cakile Serapionis.* Ej. ib. p. 22? *Eruca maritima latifolia.* Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 37. *Cakile Serapionis sive Eruca marina latifolia.* Bellucc. p. 14.

P. 196. l. 28. *At the end add*, *Papaver spinosum album Achanti folio flore luteo cujus succus aureus purgat hydropicos.* Surian. *Carduus spinosus in agris Surinamensibus sponte proveniens.* Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 24.

After l. 41. add, The Seed smok'd with Tobacco intoxicates and causes Sleep, so that a Thief in Jamaica by smoking a Pipe, wherein this Seed was mixed on purpose, was cast into a Sleep, ty'd, and taken by one who durst not attack him before. A Steer dy'd before Mr. Barham of the Staggers, foming at Mouth. Upon opening him, in his Stomach were found several Handfulls of this Seed.

l. 42. *At the end add*, An Onaiboubou Ind. *Chelidonium fruticosum* incanum achanti facie, flore colore ex coeruleo albicante, cujus succus aureus purgat, ut & Pini pinichi. Monard Surian?

P. 197. l. 23. *After 88 add*, Pl. Amer. p. 2.

l. 24. *At the end add*, *Coatia scoparia dulcis millegrana Chamædryos folio*, qua pro glycyrrhiza indigenæ utuntur, vulgo Herba dos Covros. Surian. Caoucia Ind. *Peplis Thymionides & verrucosa major Helzi-* ne folio in nemoribus & campestribus. Herba dos Covros, quod Colubrorum morfibz felicissime medeatur, nec ulli antidotalium herbarum dignitate cedat. Ej. ib.

P. 197. *After l. 35 add*, A dram given in Powder, every three or four Hours, till the Symptoms abate, cures the Belly-ach. The Syrup, or Decoction in Clysters is also good. Mr. Barham in his Observations, who also says, that with a Plaister of Hog Gum, and Frictions, it is us'd to restore the use of the Limbs.

At the end of the last line add, Pl. Am. p. 2?

P. 198. l. 2. *At the end add*, *Tithymalus Americanus flosculis albis. Commelin prelud. fig. 10. Caacica. Marcgr. p. 15. An Tithymalus Indicus Salicis folijs minoribus. Breyn. pr. 2?*

l. 19. *At the end add*, *Tithymalus maritimus sive paralius minor Americanus ramossissimus Milkwood Barbadiensibus & Bermudiensibus vulgo. Bob. Hist. Ox. p. 3. p. 337.*

l. 34. *At the end add*, *Esula minima Chamefyce dicta. Volck. p. 155. Tithymalus exiguus procumbens Chamæfyce dictus. Herm. Hort. Acad. L. B. Chamefyce. Grisl. virid. p. 15.*

After l. 46. add, The Juice drop'd into the Eyes takes off Spots after the Small-Pox, it is in great use in *Jamaica* for that, and call'd Eye-Bright. Mr. Barham in his MS.

l. 51. *At the end add*, *Plantago vulgaris. Tradesc. p. 154. Plantago latifolia vulgaris, Tanchagem. Grisl. virid. p. 53. Plantago major. Castell. H. Mess. p. 42.*

P. 199. *After l. 10. add*, It opens and cures Obstructions of the Liver. Gottsched. p. 198.

l. 22. *At the end add*, An *Begonia nivea maxima folio aurito. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 660. Pl. Amer. p. 21?*

l. 33. *At the end add*, An *Clematitis Crética folijs pyri incisiss nunc singularibus, nunc ternis. Tour. Inst. p. 20? An Atragene Clus. Viorna vulgi. Grisl. virid. p. 8? Clematis seu Viorna atragene. Ej. ib. p. 17. Vitis alba. Castell. H. Mess. p. 47. Clematitis exotica repens minor folijs fere orbiculatis, uno pediculo ternis floribus candidissimis ternis. Pluk. Alm. p. 109. An Flammula seu Atragene Ceylanica sylvestri latifoliæ similis. Breyn. Prodr. 2. p. 46? Lianne brûlante. Labat. T. 3. p. 282. An Cartagenas purging Roots. Park. p. 169. Quimbaya Petri Ciesæ. It is call'd in *Jamaica* Puddenwith, and is us'd to rye Rails. Mr. Barham's MS.*

P. 200. l. 2. *After 374? add*, *Amaranthus sive Solanum bacciferum Mexicanum. Bellucc. p. 7. Blitum Americanum. Munt. Aard. p. 380. Phyt. cur. p. 23. fig. 112. Solanum spurium racemosum folijs Amaranthi Volck. p. 363.*

After l. 13 add, I have known this Root taken for wild Yams by Negroes, and eat by them, which purg'd them very much. Mr. Barham MS.

l. 16. *After Prod? add*, An? for that in the hort. Amst. grows very high.

l. 28. *At the end add*, Nhandiroba scandens folijs hederaceis angulosis. Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 20.

After l. 23. add, Captain Dampier gave me some of this Fruit, which was taken on Board of a Spanish Ship in the South-Sea, call'd by the Spaniards Avilla, who prais'd them extreamly for being a Counterpoyson. Frezier. p. 219. tells us that this Fruit is worn as an Amulet in Peru, with Chouta and Nutmeg, to keep them from Witches and bad Air. The Ladies there wear images of Hands made of Jett, the Fingers clos'd, the Thumbs standing up, and Medals without any Image, to keep them from the Mal des Yeux, or those admiring their Beauty. The Fruit seems to be a kind of Nux Vomica.

The Negroes call them Sabo. Mr. Barham in MS.

l. 44. *After 393? add*, Vel an Convolvulo similis villosa folijs crassis subrotundis e Madraspatan. Ej Phyt. T. 25? fig. 4. Alm. p. 113? Hedera monophyllos Virginiana umbilicatis folijs baccata, officulo compresso lunato singulari. Ej. Mant. p. 99. Caapeba folio umbilicato orbiculari tomentoso. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 33. An eadem non umbilicato folio. Ej. ib?

P. 201, *After l. 8 add*, A Physitian in Jamaica did great Cures in consumptive Cafes, by a Syrup made of the Leaves and Roots of this Plant. Mr. Barham in MS.

l. 10. *At the end add*, An Onagra frutescens & hirsuta Nerij folio magno flore luteo. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 302? Pl. Am. p. 7? An Planta anonyma. Merian. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 39?

l. 30. *At the end add*, An Lysimachia Indica non papposa repens flore pentepatalo fructu cariophylloide, Raij. Hist. Pl. p. 1510. seu Nir-carambu. H. M. P. 2. p. 99?

At the end add, This is call'd by some Hellweed, or Devils Guts. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 202. l. 25. *At the end add*, The Flowers of this open wide, just at Eleven in the Forenoon. Mr. Barham, MS.

l. 29. *At the end add*, An Helianthemum Betonicæ folio caule hirsuto. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 7?

P. 203. l. 25. *At the end add*, An Alsine glabra rotundifolia repens. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 7?

P. 204. l. 3. *At the end add*, Portulaca sativa, Tradescant. p. 156. Portulaca hortensis Baldroegas. Grisl. virid. p. 54. Pourpier Labat. T. 1. p. 370? Portulaca aurea Gallorum Belluc. p. 44. This is reckon'd the first Plant, which rises in any new Plantation.

l. 24. *At the end add*, Portulaca Sylvestris. Commel. Not. in H. M.

l. 32. *Dele An?*

l. 34. *After 9, add*, Par. Bat. Pr. p. 367. Species quædam Nasturtij. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 59.

After the last line add, By a Specimen of the Portulaca Curassavica lanuginosa Kali folio humilior & supina flore saturatius & elegantius rubente capsulis in summo nonnihil acuminatis & concavis. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 367. I find this to be none of those Plants, as I suspected, but the Portulaca Curassavica angusto longo, &c. as above.

l. 23. *After Erecta add*, latifolia.

P. 205. l. 25. *At the end add*, Plum: pl. Amer. p. 6? Vel Portulaca alia marina rotundifolia amarissima. Ej. Portulacæ affinis Americana tricapularis erecta flore albo pediculis angulosis. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 105. fig. 6. An Vitis Idea five (forsan.) Myrtillus maritima folijs & fructu grandioribus.

Pluken

Pluken. Alm. p. 189? *Chamæcissus Americana* *Portulacæ folio flore albo.*
Par. Bat. Pr. p. 121. *Telephium Americanum* *Portulacæ folio.* *Tour.*
Inst. p. 248.

l. 39. *After* 213 *add*, *Portulaca Curassavica* procumbens folio subro-
tundo. *Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. App.* *Portulaca Indica* *Capparidis folio.*
Volck. p. 340? *Portulaca subrotundis folijs minor Americana.* *Pluken.*
Alm. p. 303?

P. 207. l. 42. *At the end add*, *An Nerion scandens Americanum* ra-
dice *Bryoniæ tuberosa.* *Plum. Tour. Inst.* p. 605? *An Apocynum*
maximum folijs amplis rotundis flore candido siliquis longis. *Belutta-*
Kaka --- Kodi. H. M. Bob. Hist. Ox. P. 3. p. 609?

P. 208. l. 28. *At the end add*, *Pl. Amer.* p. 5.

After l. 37. *add*, *Apocyno affine Gelseminum Indicum hederaceum*
fruticosum minus. *Cæt.* p. 216.

P. 209. l. 4. *At the end add*, *Tribulus terrestris fructu aculeato am-*
plis Cisti floribus luteis. *Plum. pl. Amer.* p. 7.

l. 32. *At the end add*, which may serve to clear the Doubt of Dr.
Plukenet in his *Mantissa.* p. 184. about it. Dr. *Richardson* gather'd in
Holland a Plant of this kind, and gave it this Name: *Tribulus terre-*
stris folijs subrotundis latis Americanus flore parvo ex Horto Dni
de Flines, Harlem.

l. 45. *After* 90 *add*, *Commel. Hort. Amst.* p. 79.

l. 47. *At the end add*, *Capraria Peruviana Agerati folijs absque pe-*
diculis. *Feuillee.* p. 104. telling us that 'tis us'd for *East-India Tea*
all over *Peru.* The des Isles. *Labat. T. 3.* p. 466.

P. 210. *After* l. 9 *add*, In a French Ship was taken a Box of the
Leaves of this prepar'd like Tea, and, as I believe, to be sold for Tea,
coming from *America.* *Commelin.* This I have known drank for Tea
in *Jamaica.* Mr. *Barham* MS.

l. 17. *After* 91 *add*, *An Thaliætro affinis Indica Alni folio semine*
friato aspero. *Breyn. Pr. 2.* p. 99? *Tala Dama. H. M. P. 7.*
p. 105?

After l. 31. *add*, This is not the *Valerianella Curassavica* semine
aspero viscoso of Dr. *Herman's*, as I had reason to believe by its
Title, but the subsequent, as I find by a Specimen sent me by Dr.
Richardson, which is according to him, *Tamudaba. H. M.*

P. 210. l. 33. *Dele* An?

l. 34. *After* Bat, *add*, p. 137.

P. 211. l. 10. *At the end add*, *An Lychnis Indica spicata Ocymastri*
folijs fructibus lappaceis oblongis radice urente. *Casp. Commelin. Hort.*
Amst. p. 169?

l. 26. *After* l. 29 *add*, *Fructu rugoso.* *Plum. pl. Amer.* p. 3. *Admi-*
rabilis Peruana sive *Gelseminum rubrum* & *Mandragora Theophr.*
Ces. vulgo Maraviglia di Spagna. *Honuphr.* p. 1. *An Jalappa minor*
purpurea. *Munt. Aard.* p. 268. *Phyt. cur.* p. 15. *Mirabilis* from *Bar-*
badoes. *Tradescant.* p. 142. *Admirabilis Peruana minor flore rubro pur-*
purascente. *Griff. virid.* p. 2. *Jasminum Peruvianum flore rubro.* *Ca-*
stell. H. Mess. Ind. Simpl. p. 11 and 12. *Solanum Mexicanum flore*
rubro & variegato. *Eyst. Mirabilis Peruviana.* *Clus. cujus radice pro*
Jalapa Indigenæ utuntur. *Surian.*

After l. 39 *add*, The Root if cut as Jalap and cur'd, is scarce to
be distinguish'd from it, and the same Quantity of Powder purges as
much as Jalap. A Pound of this yields but half an Ounce of resin
of Jalap, but the true yields one Ounce and a half or two Ounces. Mr.
Barham in MS.

P. 212. l. 14. *At the end add*, An *Hydrocotyle maxima folio umbilicato floribus in umbellam nascentibus*. Plum. Tour. Inst. p. 328? Pl. Amer. p. 7? *Ranunculoides Cotyledonis folio*. Magnol. Hort. Monsp. p. 171.

P. 213. l. 25. *After 432? add*, *Heliotropium Americanum procumbens glaucophyllum*. Herm. fl. p. 61.

P. 214. l. 15. *At the end add*, Herm. Hort. Lugd. Bat.

l. 23. *At the end add*, An *Lithospermum annuum teracarpon luteum hirsutum*. Bob. Hist. Ox. Part 3. p. 447? An *Lithospermum scorpioides floribus rostratis pallide luteis Virginianum*. Banist. Cat. Stirp. Virgin. Pluk. Mant. p. 119?

P. 215. l. 14. *After 3 add*, Mahot a grandes feuilles. Labat. T. 2. p. 412. Mahot de Frezier, p. 25. which he found on *Sr. Catherine's Island on the Coast of Brasile*.

l. 48. *After 41 add*, An *Kacouacouboua*. *Alcea Indica arborea folio argenteo splendente*. Surian. *Malva arborea Indica Abutili folijs argentea sub externa cortice tenediophoros & summis ramis radicata*. Pluk. Mant. p. 75. where he acknowledges his Error in this Place as to the Fruit, but why doth he say, 'tis *Summis ramis radicata*? *Mangle Blanc, ou Mahot*. Labat. T. 2. p. 145.

P. 216. *After l. 40 add*, The Description, and Figure of this, shew it to be extreemly different from the *Althæa Brasiliana frutescens incarnato flore segopyri semine*. P. B. P. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 131. fig. 3. Alm. p. 125. Notwithstanding what is said by Dr. *Plukenet* in his *Mantissa* p. 10.

P. 217. l. 2. *At the end add*, *Malva frutescens hirsuta floribus luteis in capitulum congestis*. Plum.

After l. 20 add, Of this I have made an excellent mucilage for Ung. de *Althea*. Mr. *Barham*. MS.

After l. 43. add, Dr. *Plukenet* in the last Page of his *Mantissa* doubts, if this be not *Malva Africana procumbens Betonicæ folijs margine lacinijs minutioribus eleganter fimbriato*. Phyt. Tab. 327. fig. 4. Alm. p. 401. It is very plain, it is not.

l. 46, *At the end add*, *Malva Virginiana Carpinifolia seminis involucri duplici rostro donato*. Volck. p. 273. An *Alcea utriusque Indiæ Carpinifolia semine duplici arista donato*. Herm. Fl. L. B. flores. p. 12?

P. 218. l. 10, *At the end add*, *Malva Pernambucana Carpinifolia flosculis minimis luteis seminis involucri simplici rostro donato*. Volck. p. 273. *Alcea utriusque Indiæ Carpinifolia semine simplici arista donato*. Herm. Fl. Lugd. B. fl. p. 12. An *Althæa ulmi folio longo pediculo insidente*. Triumph. Syllab. p. 8? *Althæa Virginiana bidens Pimpinellæ majoris acutiore folio flosculis minimis luteis*. Pluk. Phyt.

After the last line add, This is perfectly differing from the *Betonica arborescens folijs amplioribus ex Insula Barbadenfi flore luteo minimo*. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 150. fig. 6. Alm. p. 67. as may be easily seen by any who compareth this figur'd here, and that by that Author, tho' in his *Mantissa* he thinks they may be the same,

l. 23. *At the end add*, *Althæa Americana incana frutescens flore coccineo*. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 3. (quoad Iconem.)

l. 42. *At the End add*, Pl. Amer. p. 2. An *Malva Americana Carpinifolia floribus aureis fasciculatis parvis*. Herm. Par. Bat. pr. 351? *Althæa Indica flosculis parvis folliculatim forte fasciculatim ramulis adfixis*. Breyn. pr.

P. 220. l. 31. *At the end add*, *Ifora Altheæ folijs fructu breviori & crassiori. Plum. pl. Amer. p. 24.*

P. 221. *After l. 21. add*, The Bark of this is as good as any European Hemp, and the Negroes and Indians make very good Ropes of it. *Mr. Barham in MS*

P. 222. l. 35. *After 16 add*, *Ketmia Americana annua flore albo fructu non sulcato longissimo. Casp. Commel. Hort. Amst. p. 151.*

l. 37. *After 520? add*, *Guinguambo. 2de. Espece. de Labat. T. 1. p. 375.*

P. 223. l. 15. *At the end add*, *Quigumbo Ind. Alcea fruticosa Viticis folio fructu pineato & sinuato in edulijs. Surian. Okkerum, alias Althæa. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 37. Guinguambo premiere espece. Labat. T. 1. p. 374.*

After l. 31. add, This Fruit, green and dry'd in Slices is sent into Europe, and sold for Ten Shillings a Pound, for making of rich Soops. I cur'd a very great Hectic-fever by the Seeds powder'd to a fine Meal, and mix'd with all the Persons Soops and Broaths to thicken them. *Mr. Barham in MS.*

l. 43. *At the end add*, *MuscusBloem. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 42. An Ketmia Aegyptiaca semine moschato. Tour. El. Bot. p. 83. Inf. Bamia moschata officin. Dale. Pharm. p. 342. Belmosch. Herm. Cat. Abelmosch Aegyptiorum seu Alcea; the yellow Marshmallow. Tradescant. p. 73? Abelmosch Indicum, vel Alcea Indica magno flore viloso moschato semine filiqua pentagona. Aman. Hort. Bos. p. 3. An Abelmosch Aegypt. Ej. ib. Bamia Alpini Alcea hirsuta flore flavo semine moschato. C. B. Surian. Bamia Aegyptiaca Alpini & Moschata Indica. Bellucc. p. 12. Abelmosch Aegyptiorum seu alcea flore luteo; The yellow Marshmallow. Tradescant. p. 73. Ambrette ou Grein de Musc. Pommet. p. 39.*

P. 224. l. 12. *After 100 add*, *Plum. Pl. Am. p. 2. An Althæa Indica Acetosa sapore. Aman. Hort. Bos. p. 2? Sair Indorum Oxalis Cannabina fruticosa fructu coccineo coronato. Ozeille de Guisnee. Surian. Ozeille de Guisnee. de Labat. T. 1. p. 348 and 366.*

l. 30 *After Leaves add*, which are call'd Flowers by Labat.

After l. 32 add, The Capsular Leaves, with three times their Weight of double refin'd Sugar, put into a Baln. Mar. makes a delicate cooling Syrup, us'd with Purslane Water in Fevers. *Mr. Barham in MS.*

After l. 40. add, There is a Variety of this white, call'd white Sorrell, of the same use as the red. *Ser.*

P. 225. l. 4. *After 13 add*, *Cucurbita maxima conditura, Abobora de Conserva. Grisl. virid. p. 19. Cucurbita alba longa flore albo. Cast. Hort. Mess. p. 27. Calebasses douces. de Labat. T. 3. p. 63.*

l. 32. *After 100 add*, *An Cucurbita in orbem tumescens. Grisl. virid. p. 19.*

After l. 42. add, Some of these Gourds hold nine Gallons. *Mr. Barham in MS.*

l. 44. *At the end add*, *Cucubita lagenaria major & minor. Grisl. Cabaya. Grisl. virid. p. 19. Cucurbita lagenaria rotunda & minor. Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 8. A great Gourd in the Form of a Pear. of Hubert. p. 38?*

P. 226. l. 7. *At the end add*, *An Cucurbita lagenaria oblonga piscatoria. Grisl. virid. p. 19?*

l. 11. *At the end add*, *An Cucurbita longa citrina flore luteo. Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 27?*

l. 30. *After 313 add*, Anguria carne flavescente femine nigro. Tour. Coroll. p. 3. An Anguria carne rubente femine nigro majori. Ej. ib. An Anguria carne rubente femine nigro minori. Ej. ib? Anguria Citrullus dicta fructu oblongo vel rotundo exterius viridi candide vermiculato, intus rutilo femine rufo & nigro. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 17. Anguria Aetij Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 25. Melo aquaticus. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 15. Melons d'eau d'Espagne rouges & vertes. de Labat. T. 1. p. 87. and 372. Water-melons of Josselyn. p. 57. who tells us that they are good in Fevers.

P. 228. l. 28. *At the end add*, The Fruit is like the wild Cucumber, but much less. Its use was first made known in *Jamaica*, by Papau-Negros, and thence call'd Papau-weed. Mr. Barham in MS.

l. 40. *At the end add*, Balsamina Cucumerina sive Mas. Bellucc. p. 12. Balsamina Cucumerina Indica folio integro fructu variegato Commel. Not. in Hort. Malab? Balamuccapiri. H. M. P. 8. p. 21. Comm. Balsamina Cucumerina. Tradescant. p. 89. Cucumeri affinis Balsamina Cucumerina. I. B. Magnol. Hort. Monsp. p. 25?

P. 229. l. 4. *At the end add*, An Granadilla pentaphylla flore clavato latioribus folijs. Volck. p. 199? An Clematis passiflora pentaphylla angustifolia. Munt. Aard. p. 587. Phyt. cur. p. 33. fig. 165? Flos passionis pentaphyllus major angustifolius sempervirens. Kiggelaer. ib. Clematis passionalis latifolia sive pentaphyllos flore roseo clavato. Aman. Hort. Bos. p. 9. Merucuya pomiformis aurea flore amplo & purpureo clavato folio viticis profunde lacinjato. Surian. An Granadilla pentaphyllos flore coeruleo punctato. Magnol. Hort. Monsp. p. 93? Amaracock sive Clematis Virginiana. Tradescant. p. 78?

l. 30. *At the end add*, Flos passionis Althææ folio lanuginoso longiore foetidus flore decapetalo & filamentis niveis fructu vesicario, & idem filamentis ex albo & purpureo colore variegatis. Br. pr. 2. Granadilla folio anguloso hederaceo foetido flore albo. Volck. p. 200. Granadilla foetida folio tricuspidi, villosa, flore albo & purpureo variegato. Tour. Inst. p. 240. and 241. Pommes de Liannes. de Labat. T. 1. p. 348. 358.

After l. 43 add, The Fruit which is call'd vulgarly Pops in *Jamaica*, because the Fruit if you squeeze it, pops off, is eaten in that Island. Mr. Barham in MS.

l. 46. *After 241 add*, Pl. Amer. p. 6.

l. 48. *At the end add*, An Lianne de Concombre. de Labat. T. 2. p. 35?

P. 230. l. 37. *At the end add*, An Clematis flore clavato pentaphyllo flore & fructu minore. Triumphett. MS. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 52? Granadilla folio tricuspidi obtuso & oculato. Feuillée. p. 718?

P. 231, l. 14. *At the end add*, Granadilla folio hederaceo flore luteo minore. Volck. p. 200. Clematis passiflora hederacea flore luteo. Munt. Aard. p. 585. Phyt. cur. p. 32. fig. 161.

l. 22. *At the end add*, Squines des Antilles. Pommet. p. 87. An Squine. Ej. ib?

After l. 50 add, A Dram of the root powder'd with a good deal of the Decoction of this root taken at Night, was us'd by Dr. Trapham in Venereal Cases, taking every third Day Purges of Tamarinds, Cassia fistula, Juice of Sempervive, and a small quantity of Capsicum Pods, (which I very much doubt) if it would prove effectual. It is best cur'd by Lime. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 232. l. 39. *After* fig. 97 *add*, Pl. Amer. p. 3. *At the end add*, An Bryonia Africana folijs Lupuli scabris. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 51. fig. 5. Alm. p. 71?

P. 233. *After* l. 20. *add*, I have observ'd a great matted bunch like Dodder, as large as a Man's Head, which when wither'd at one time of the Year, and squeez'd, there will come out a light black Substance like Lamp-black sticking close to the Skin, which might perhaps be us'd in Dying, Mr. Barham in MS.

After l. 26. *add*, By a dry'd Sample of the Trifoliata Portoricensis Planta capreolata folijs crassiusculis ferratis. Hort. Beaumont. p. 41. gather'd in Holland, and sent to me by Dr. Richardson, I find this to be the same, as I suspected it. p. 106 of my Catalogue.

P. 235. l. 13. *At the end add*, Solanum glabrum Indicum baccis aurantiacis, Nelentunda. Hort. Malab. P. 2. Bob. Hist. Ox. p. 520. Solanum vulgaris fructu, folijs Capfici Aguaraquya. Pis. Ej. ib. Solanum hortense. Tradescant. p. 168. Solanum hortense Erva Moura. Griss. virid. p. 61. Solanum hortense nigrum, luteum, rubrum. Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 45. An Solanum bacciferum vulgari simile Africanum folijs frequentius & profundius crenatis. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 377? Solanum chenopoides acinis albescentibus. Feuillee. p. 721. who says that the Juice of this Herb cures sore Eyes, and with Allom-water and the Yolks of Eggs, cures the Inflammation of the Anus with a Fever.

A handful of this Herb put into a Cradle with a Child, quiets and puts it asleep. Bocc. Mus. p. 149.

P. 236. *After* l. 4. *add*, I doubted in my Catalogue, whether this was not the Solanum bacciferum vulgari simile maximum Sirinamense. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 276. which by a dry'd Sample of it, sent me by Dr. Richardson, I find is broader leav'd, not sinuated, or notch'd, and different from it.

l. 9. *At the end add*, Pl. Am. p. 4. An Solanum pomiferum Indicum spinosum tomentosum latissimo folio. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 377? Anachunda. Hort. Mal. Solanum spinosum maxime tomentosum. Boccon. Carduus Maccai vocatus. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 6.

l. 47. *At the end add*, Pl. Amer. p. 4?

P. 237. l. 13. *After* 74? *add*, Malum insanum fructu purpureo. Tradescant. p. 139. Mala insana. Bringellas. Griss. virid. Lusit. p. 43.

After l. 50 *add*, This is call'd Valanghanna in Jamaica by the vulgar; The Angola Negroes call them Tongue, and the Congo Negroes Macumba. The best way of dressing them is to parboil them, then to take off their bitterish Skin, and fry them in Oil or Butter. I planted half an Acre for my Slaves in Jamaica, who fed on them; they eat like a squash, but are better than any of the Pompion kind. Mr. Barham in MS.

l. 53. *At the end add*, An Lycopersicon majus & minus fructu rubro. Castell. Hort. Mess. Ind. simpl. p. 13. Solanum pomiferum fructu minore. Volck. p. 360. Poma Amoris fructu Cerasi. H. Reg. Par? An Pomum amoris fructu phoeniceo rubro. Morini. Tradescant. p. 155? An pomum amoris. Tomates. Griss. virid. p. 54? Pl. Amer. p. 4. I have eat five or six of them, they have a grapy Taste. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 238. l. 19. *add*, An Halicacabus Indicus arborescens. Bry. Flor. Tab. 27?

P. 238. l. 44. *At the end add*, Vesicaria. Riv. Ord. pl. fl. irreg. tetrap. p. 20. Pisum cordatum. Lob. Freirinhas. Grisl. virid. p. 53. Pisum vesicarium parvum fructu nigro, alba macula notatum. B. Pin. Surian.

P. 239. l. 30. *Dele* An.

l. 31. *Dele?* and read Angustifolia for latifolia.

l. 32. *At the end add*, Cururuape Clematis fruticosa trifolia, coraloides toxica vimen perillustre, cujus ad vulnera venerea folijs Indiani utuntur. Surian. Cururu scandens enneaphylla fructu racemoso rubro. Plum. pl. Am. p. 34. Lianne de Persil. Labat. T. 3. p. 21.

After the last line add, By a dry'd Sample I have of the Cordis Indi folio & facie Curassavica angustifolia. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 328. gathered in *Holland*, and sent me by Dr. *Richardson*, I find this to be the same.

P. 240. l. 2. *At the end add*, Solanum mordens Ribesij fructu minimo Americanum, the current Pepper, nostratibus dictum. Pluk. Alm. p. 354. Capsicum rotundum surrectum Morini. Tradesc. p. 95. Solanum Capsicum filiquis erectis Cerasi effigie. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 205. Quya & Capsicum Indicum rotundum minimum urens. Surian. Piper filiquosum magnitudinis baccarum asparagi. I. B. T. 2. p. 944. Piperis Indici species suprema. Mer. Met. Ins. Surin. p. 55. Troisième sorte de Poivre de Guinée. Pommet. p. 197. Piment de Labat. T. 2. p. 52. Agy de Frezier. p. 136. of which he says the Valley of *Arica* yields for 600000 Crowns per Annum. Indian Pepper of Dampier. p. 10.

After l. 53. add, Put this with gomme on light Coals under the Trees, where are Parrots, they are made drunk with the Smoke, but if taken recover by cold Water sprinkled on them, and tam'd with Smoke of Tobacco. Labat. T. 2. p. 45. Pimentade is made of this; Juice of Lemons, and Manioc.

The Inhabitants of *Siam* eat this Pepper, as we do Radishes. Pommet.

The Juice is by way of Punishment put into the Eyes of Slaves, tho' some say it clears the Eyes, so that the Indians use it when they go to fish. Salt ground with it makes the universal Indian Sauce, call'd by some Cayenbutter. Mr. *Barham* MS.

l. 55. *After 354. add*, An Quya tertia Capsicum Indicum minimum oblongum & urens folijs latioribus, Surian. Piperis Indici secunda species depicta. p. 55. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur.

P. 241. l. 12. *At the end add*, Solanum mordens fructu propendente rubro minore. Volck. p. 362. Solanum Capsicum minus propendentibus filiquis, oblongis recurvis, rubris. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 205. Piper longum Indicum minus recurvis filiquis. Johnston. Capsicum oblongum majus prona filiqua recurvo mucrone. Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 6.

l. 27. *After Petaoide add*, Piperis Indici infima species. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 55.

l. 48. *At the end add*, Capsicum filiquis rotundis rubris. Hoffm. Hort. Aldr. p. 19.

P. 242. l. 4. *At the end add*, Capsicum propendentibus filiquis rotundis. Herm. fl. L. B. fl. p. 435. Solanum mordens fructu cordiformi propendente rubro. Volck. p. 362. Capsicum filiqua rubra cordata. Hoffm. Cat. Hort. aldr. p. 49. Capsicum cordatum majus pronum rubrum. Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 6.

P. 253. *After l. 43. add*, The Figure and Description of this shew it to be quite differing from the Ephemerum Phalangoides Maderaspatense minimum folijs perangustis perfoliatum. Pluk. Phyt. T. 27. fig. 4. Alm. p. 135. tho' that Author p. 67 of his Mantilla thinks they may be the same.

P. 244. l. 16. *After* 358 *add*, *Narcissus Americanus flore multiplici albo hexagono odorato.* Casp. Comm. Hort. Amst. p. 173.

l. 43. *At the end add*, *Rubicunda Lilia.* Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 22.

P. 245. l. 14. *After* 96. *add*, Aard. p. 314. *Aloe Hispanica, Aloes of Spain.* Tradescant. p. 76. An *Aloe Americana* minor folijs per margines frequentissimis & molliusculis spinis armatis. Herm. Hort. Acad. L. B. Volck? *Aloe, Ervababosa.* Griss. virid. p. 3. *Aloe Dioscoridis.* Azavar Indorum, Sempervivum Arabicum. Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 2

P. 246. *After* l. 26. *add*, The strong bad smell of the *Aloe* made of this, comes from the Leaves being employ'd for making it, and not the Roots. Pommet.

l. 30. *At the end add*, Aard. p. 309. *Aloe Americana.* Cast. Hort. p. 2. Honuph. p. 2. *Aloe Americana.* Pita. Griss. virid. p. 3. *Aloe de l'Amerique de Pommet.* p. 297. *Maguey.* Frezier. p. 214. *Kakatejon,* espece d'Aloes dont on fait le Tol. Labat. T. 4. p. 345.

The Inhabitants of the Island rub Fire with the Stalk of this Plant and another Stick harder pointed, about seven Inches long. The Leaf is cut into two or three Pieces lengthways, drawn through a Noose to clear it of its mucilaginous Substance. T. 5. p. 378. The bruised Leaves mixed with Water makes a Lather as good as Sope.

After l. 31 *add*, The Flowers are made up of six narrow greenish yellow Petala on the top of a Head three Inches long, with a Stylus of the same Colour, and six apices round it, with yellow Heads.

P. 247. *At the beginning add*, An extract is made of the Leaves of this like *Aloe*, which applied to the Gouty Part, or a Strain, it eases and strengthens the Limb, but at first applying it seems to encrease the Pain, by drawing a Dew from it. If it be not well boil'd, it will draw Pimples. I have given it inwardly with good Success. The Juice with Sugar is Diuretick, and provokes the Menfes. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 248, *After* l. 44. *add*, Pommet is mistaken. p. 299. where he says, that this yields the *Aloe Hepatica* in the Isles of *America*, it being the precedent which grows there as well as this.

l. 38. *After* 4. *add*, *Karatus folijs altissimis angustissimis & aculeatis.* Plum. pl. Am. p. 10. *Caratha Herba folijs Aloe Americana longioribus, fructu acido albo dactyloides.* Triumphet in MS. Cupan. Hort. Cath. p. 36. *Caratha Herba folijs Aloe Americana longioribus fructu acido albo dactyloides cujus filum exiguum & tenacissimum extrahitur.* Surian.

After l. 42. *add*, The Leaves are not succulent. The Fruit grows thirty together as big as Limes. Mr. Barham MS.

P. 249. l. 8. *After* 118 *add*, Volck. p. 19.

l. 11. *After* 3, *add*, An *Aloe Americana radice tuberosa major.* Ej. Par. Bat. pr? vel *Aloe Americana viridi rigidissimo & foetido folio* Piet dicta indigenis. Kiggelaerij Hort. Beaum. p. 5? *Aloe Americana tuberosa foetida major.* Par. Bat. pr. p. 306. *Aloe Americana lævis latissimo folio splendente.* Commel. Cat. Hort. Amst. p. 15? An *Aloe purpurea lævis.* Munt, Aard. p. 314. Phyt. T. 94. p. 20?

After l. 30. *add*, This is not the *Aloe Americana Draconis folio serrato.* Commel. prælud. p. 42. not being serrated.

l. 31. *At the end add*, An *Yucca Virginiana angustiore & brevior folio.* Tradescant. p. 129. *Ananas non aculeatus* Pitta dictus. Plum. pl. Am. p. 20. *Aloe Americana radice tuberosa foetida minor non spinosa.* Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. 306. Soye de Herbe, de Pyrard. Cap. 24. p. 236: where he says it grows in *Bengale.*

After

After l. 45. add, In *Jamaica* the Negroes lay the Leaf upon a flat piece of Wood, holding it fast at one end, they scrape off with a blunt Lath or piece of Wood, the outward green Substance, the inward white Silk appearing in white Lines or Threads from one end to the other, after scraping both sides, they throw it into clean Water, wash all the remaining green from it, then dry it in the Sun, and twist it into Ropes, it is us'd for Hamacks and Fishing Nets. It might be improv'd for making Stuff, &c. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 252. l. 1. At the end add, *Nymphæa alba major*. Gonsaen. Grisl. virid. p. 48.

After l. 14 add, The Oil anointed on the Temples causeth Rest. The Root is good in Dysenteries, Diarrhoeas, Whites, &c. Mr. Barham in MS.

At the end of the last line add, *Nymphæa Malabarica minor folio rotundiore flore albo pentapetalo intus villosa*. Bob. Hist. Ox. Part 3. p. 513.

P. 253. l. 32. At the end add, *Arundo five Canna Indica Clusij flore phoeniceo, Cannacorus quorundam*. Bellucc. p. 10. *Arundo quædam*. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 41. *Canna Indica flore rubro, red flower'd Indian Cane*. Tradescant. p. 95. *Canna Indica major & minor flore purpureo*. Aman. Hort. Bos. p. 6. *Canna Indica flore rubro, Canna da India*. Grisl. virid. p. 12. *Arundo Indica florida flore rubro*. Castell. Hort. Mess. p. 2. *Papynes Cast. Meeru Brasiliensium prima Canna Indica latifolia coralloides grano gagatino ad Corallas precarias*. Surian, *Canna Indica flore rubro punctato*. Merian. p. 18. Indian Shot.

l. 51. After 71 add, *Arundo Indica angustifolia flore rutilo pediculis donato Agutiguepo-obi*. Brasiliens. Marcgr. p. 53? An *Radix quædam in Malacca toxicis resistens*. C. B. Toulola des Caraibes, l'Herbe aux flesches. Labat T. 1. p. 477. A ptisane of this root us'd inwardly and the root of it outwardly, cure Poyson'd arrow Wounds; the Juice of the root cur'd one poyson'd with the Savanna Flower Leaves. No Vermin or Weevil will eat the root, which is good against Fevers, as Contrayerva, and against bites of venomous Spiders. The Powder of the root hath been experienc'd good against Impotencies taken for some time. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 255. l. 3. After 122 add, *Sonchus lævis laciniatus vulgaris*. Tradescant. p. 169.

l. 18. At the end add, An *Hieracium fruticosum angustissimo incano folio*. Herm. Hort. Lugd. p. 316?

l. 38. At the end add, *Dens Leonis Mexicanus folijs inferne subalbidis Yztachivatl, seu foemina candida*. Recch. Bob. Hist. Ox. p. 3. p. 89. An *Hieracium Indicum sonchifolium caule nudo flore albicante*. Pluken. Mant. p. 102? *Lactuca sylvestris pumila*. Park. 1622?

It is good against the Obstructions of the Viscera. The Juice of the Leaves and Roots given in *Madera* Wine purifies the Blood and Juices of the Body. The distill'd Water made sharp with Oil of Vitriol or Sulphur is good in spotted Fevers and the Plague. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 256, After l. 31 add, By comparing the Description and Figure of this with the *Chrysanthemum Peruvianum flore albo*. Cat. Hort. Lips. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 22. fig. 3. 'tis plain, there is scarce any resemblance between this Plant and that.

P. 258. After l. 30. This is very different from the *Eupatoria Conyzoides Verbasci folio phyteosmos, seu Baccharis Americana suaveolens, id est, Sweetweed Barbadosibus dicta*. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 87. fig. 1. Alm.

p. 140. and which that Author thinks may be the same. p. 71 of his Mantissa.

l. 31. *At the end add*, Eupatorium humile Africanum Senecionis facie folijs Lamij. Herm. Par. Bat. Pr. p. 333. Par. Bat. p. 161. Senecio Africanus folijs Lamij Acad. Reg. Paris. Eupatorium Americanum Nepetæ folio latori floribus albis brevioribus. Breyn. Pr. 2.

After l. 43 add, This is different from the Conyza fruticosa folio hastato flore pallide purpureo, above describ'd, tho' Dr. Plukenet. p. 72. of his Mantissa thinks they may be the same.

P. 259. l. 33. *At the end add*, Conyza annua acris alba elatior Linariæ folijs. Bobart. Hist. Ox. Pl. p. 115.

P. 262. l. 2. *At the end add*, Chrysanthemum Conyzoides Curassavicum Abrotani foeminæ flore aurantio. Herm. Par. Bat. p. Canabina Indica folijs integris alato caule. Magnol. Hort. Monsp. p. 40. Chrysanthemum Cannabinum Americanum alatum flore aphylo globofo aurantio folijs Baccaridis. Breyn. Pr. 2.

After l. 28 add, It appears plain, that this is not Scabiosa Conyzoides Americana capitulis & floribus albidis parvis. Herm. Par. Bat. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 100. fig. 1. Alm. p. 355. as the Dr. p. 167 of his Mantissa suspects.

P. 263. l. 12. *At the end add*, Pl. Am. p. 10.

l. 28. *At the end add*, Matricaria Americana Ambrosiæ folio parvo flore albo. Inst. R. Herb.

After l. 42. add, The Spaniards call this Matricaria Corpo Santo, Mr. Barham saw sore Legs with Inflammations and Ulcers cured by a Bath of it, us'd three or four Days, tho' no Physick, Plaisters, or Ointments had done any Good.

P. 264. l. 12. *At the end add*, Dipfacus Mexicanus Cohayelli seu Chichica Hoatzm. seu Herba Serratorum foliorum. Recch. Bob. Hist. Ox. P. 3. p. 171. Eryngium planum ferratum foetidum, Plum. Pl. Amer. p. 7.

D d d d d

Additions

A D D I T I O N S

TO THE

Second Volume.

PAGE 3. After l. 4. add, The Gum resists Putrefaction and kills Worms. Mr. Barham in MS.

l. 9. After 122 add, Labat. T. 2. p. 151?

l. 9. At the end add, Old Fustick. Tradescant. p. 35.

At the end of the last line add, Mancenillier, de Frezier. p. 25. de Labat. T. 1. p. 474.

P. 4. After l. 33 add, Mr. Barham had a Negro Servant, who wilfully poyson'd himself with these Mansaneel Apples, and died of it. He would fain have liv'd afterwards, and complain'd of a great Heat and burning of his Stomach, but could not vomit. His Tongue swell'd, was burning hot, and he continually calling for Water; his Eyes were red and staring, and he very soon expir'd. The Indians put the Juice of the Tree into the Notches of their Arrows, that the Wounds made with them, may not heal, it being more poisonous than the Fruit. If those Apples be laid into a Press, where are Cockroches, they will forsake it. The Trees are scorch'd by fires made about them, before they are fell'd, to prevent the Milk from getting into the Eyes. This Milk grows into a Gum, like unto Gumm Guajacum, and us'd for it, which Mr. Barham, being deceiv'd first, try'd without any Mischief, and afterwards us'd it without any harm to his Patients, both in Tincture and Substance, curing Dropsies by voiding Water by Stool and Urine, and after using the Decoction of Contrayerva and Steel. But I think I have seen very dangerous Symptoms arise from taking this Gum, instead of the other, it raising dreadful Convulsions in the Guts, which I have taken Notice of in the Preface to this Volume.

After l. 21. add, The Caribbes used their Arrows, by putting their Points into a Slit made in the bark of these Trees; and letting them dry, and can take it off by scraping, and passing them through the Fire. De Labat. T. 2. p. 18.

P. 8. l. 12, At the end add, Cocotier, ou Cocos de Labat. T. 1. p. 420.

After l. 24. add, The Cabbage of this Tree is good to eat. Labat. T. 3. p. 63.

The outward tough or thready Substance of the Fruit, steep'd in Water as common Flax, yields after beating Fibres for Ropes, and cauking Ships better than Oakum, it may make Cloth, and serve for several other Uses. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 15. l. 26 Dele Abor? and add, Arbor Cacao. Mer Met. Ins. Sur. p. 26. Arbor Cacao. Ej. ib. p. 63. Cacao de Labat. T. 1. p. 488. Tom.

5. p. 183. Cacaotier ou Cacoyer. Ej. T. 6 p. 3. Cacao, potus ejus Chocolate dicitur. Tradescant. p. 27.

l. 40. *At the end add*, Sometimes yellowish.

P. 16. *After l. 11. add*, The Indians drink their Chocolate in Calabashes. Labat. T. 6. p. 3.

The Oil is as good as Oil of Olives, and excellent for the Hæmorrhoids.

One Ounce of Chocolate nourishes as much as half a Pound of Beef, and therefore is forbidden on fasting Days, Labat. T. 1. p. 117. Preserv'd Cacao. ib. p. 183. 185. 186. 187. is made when the Fruit is young, by soaking in different Waters and Syrups, and after candying it.

P. 17. *After the last line add*, The Oil of this Nut is thought by some, one of the hottest of any Fruit known, it is said to recover cold, weak, and paralytic Limbs, and to smooth the Skin. The Tree was blasted at once allover the Island of *Jamaica*, and now is planted, shelter'd against the North Winds. Mr. Barham MS.

P. 19. *After l. 28. add*, It is of a very quick growth, hardy and shady.

P. 21. *After l. 17. add*, Pigeons feeding on these Berries, have their Flesh bitter. Mr. Barham in MS.

After l. 31. add, This is call'd Lance-wood, and of the Succors of it are made, what are call'd in *Jamaica*, Ground Switches for whipping the Negroes, when ty'd up for their Offences. Mr. Barham in MS.

After l. 44 add, The Negroes and Indians make fine white Ropes of it, and I am perswaded, Cloath might be made of it. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 24. l. 4. *At the end add*, Bois de Cipres, ou de Roses. de Labat. T. 6. p. 351. which he says is proper for making Chairs.

After the last line add, The Bark of this being smoak'd with Tobacco, gives it a sweet Scent; tho' it be not that commonly call'd the *Cortex Elaterij*, us'd for that purpose, and brought from *Eleutherea*, one of the *Bahama* Islands, and pretended by some to cure Agues in smaller Quantities than the Bark, or *Cortex Peruv*.

P. 28. l. 31. *At the end add*, Bois epineux. de. Labat. T. 3. p. 7. Prickly yellow-wood.

P. 29. *At the end of the last line add*, The Fruit seems to be dry, and like a Berry set in a Pentaphyllous Calix.

P. 31. l. 7. *At the end add*, Pois d'Angole de Labat. T. 1. p. 361. Cajan or Verches of Kempfer, they were eaten and us'd as Provisions, with Bacon, in the Voyage between *Siam* and *Japan*.

After l. 28. add, They have a clammy Juice, which sticks to the Fingers of those shelling them, hard to be got off. They surpass English Pease growing in *Jamaica*. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 32. *After l. 32. add*, The Oil of the Wood of this Tree cures the Tooth-ach, the same being put into the hollow Tooth. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 34. l. 35. *After 666 add*, Nele. Indico. Tradescant. p. 36. l. 40. *After 13 add*, Frezier. p. 72.

l. 40. *At the end add*, Indigo. Labat. T. 1. p. 268.

P. 35. l. 28. *At the end add*, If the Mud be put on Cloath stretch'd and dry'd in the Sun, 'tis call'd Fig-Indigo. When it ferments, it grows very hard. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 38. *After l. 34 add*, Bontius says, that the Fruit is a great Diuretic, purges Water, and is good in Dropsies, expels Wind, cures the Colic, and the Flowers make an excellent Eyewater. Mr. Barham in MS.

l. 22. *At the end add*, Bois a enyvver. Labat. T. 1 p. 418. They damm up the Rivers in several Places, to take the Fish in the stagnating Water above the Damm. Labat. T. 1. p. 418

A Decoction of the Bark of this Tree and Mangrove Tree will cleanse and stop the great Flux of Ulcers, makes them easy to heal, and cures the Mange in Dogs. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 40. l. 48. *At the end add*, Lobus echinoides. Bonduch Mates Indorum. Tradesc. p. 29.

P. 41. l. 18. *At the end add*, They purging, and afterwards binding. Mr. Barham in MS.

l. 28. *At the end add*, Lobus echinoides ex Brasilia. Tradescant. p. 29.

l. 31. *After former add*, And at Nieves.

P. 42. l. 10. *At the end add*, Cassé ou Canfice de Labat. T. 3. p. 480. Canna Fistula Frezier. p. 156.

P. 44. l. 19. *At the end add*, Cassier. Labat. T. 3. p. 481. where he tells us, that the Leaves purge as well as those of Sena.

P. 45. *After l. 18 add*, It hath a wonderful Power to move the Monthly Purgations of Women. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 45. l. 20. *At the end add*, De Labat. T. 5. p. 35. Tamarin de Frezier. p. 12. who found this Tree on *St. Vincent*, one of the *Capeverd* Islands, and p. 214, in *Peru*.

P. 48. *After l. 17 add*, A blackish blue muddy Substance comes from this steep'd as Indico, excellent for galled Horses Backs, and against Sores. Mr. Barham in MS.

l. 29. *After 449 add*, Tab. 175. fig. 4.

l. 35. *At the end add*, An Slaaperties. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 32.

P. 49. l. 41. *At the end add*, Flos Pavonis. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 45. Bois immortel. de Labat. T. 3 p. 94?

P. 50. *After l. 18 add*, I have often experienc'd the Leaves of this Tree to have the same Virtues with those of Alexandria Sena. The Flowers make a delicate red purging Syrup, and the Root dyes a scarlet Colour. Mr. Barham in MS. The Indians at *Santa Fe* call this Unoperquen, using the Leaves for Alexandria Sena. Frezier.

P. 52 l. 29. *At the end add*, Rocu. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 44. Roucou Labat. T. 1. p. 252. where he says, that 'tis us'd by the Indians to anoint them for a Defence against Gnatts, Flies, &c. Arnotio. Tradescant. p. 35.

P. 56. *After l. 6 add*, This is call'd Poponax in *Jamaica*, where the root is us'd by Tanners to thicken their Leather and to dye black. It is call'd in Lima *Tara*, or Flowerfence. Feuillee. Poinciana spinosa. p. 756. Dyers use the Husk of the Pod to dye black, and soak'd in Water, they make boil'd up with Alom, a very good Ink: It far exceeds Galls for dying black. The Succus Acaciæ may be made of it. The Essence of the Flowers is esteem'd in *Italy*. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 56 *After l. 49 add*, It is called Nephritick Wood, for its use in the Stone, which was discovered by a Spanish Bishop to an English Trader, the Seed and fungous Matter resembling the Kidney and its Fat. The Bark is boil'd in Water for this Purpose, and the Decoction is drunk in great Plenty smelling like new Wort, and being bitterish. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 57. l. 15. *At the end add*, Sensitive commun. De Labat. T. 4. p. 203.

P. 58. l. 45. *At the end add*, Fabæ dulces. Zoete Bonties. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 51. An Zoet-boonen-Boom. Ej. p. 58?

P. 60. l. 17. *At the end add*, An Oliviers Sauvages, de Labat. T. 3. p. 84?

P. 61. l. 23. *At the end add*, Jasminum Indicum Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 8. Jasmin rouge. De Labat. T. 1. p. 358.

P. 62. l. 5. *At the end add*, Jasmin blanc. de Labat. T. 1. p. 356.

P. 63. *After* l. 30. *add*, The Oil of this Wood is not inferior to that of Rhodium-Wood in Ule and Virtues. Mr. Barham in MS.

l. 50. *At the end add*, Paletuviers ou Mangles noires. de Labat. T. 2. p. 98. N. 136. Tom. 5. p. 41, where they are thought, while they grow, to cause a very unwholesome Air, hindering the Passage of Water and Winds, breeding Gnats, &c. in lieu of them, that Author proposes to fortify Towns with prickly Pear and Citron Trees.

P. 65. *After* l. 10 *add*, The Bark tans Leather in six Weeks, as well as Oak-bark in six Months. The Decoction stops bleeding, and dries up the running of Ulcers, if mix'd with Alom, it cures tender and raw Feet after the Small-Pox. Mr. Barham in MS. Labat T. 3. p. 481. proposes a commerce of this for tanning Leather, instead of the Glands Vallonnee to be found in *Dalmatia*, the Isles of the Archipelago, and in the *Levant*, and brought from those Places with great Charges.

P. 68. l. 6. *At the end add*, Xilon arboreum Surinamenfe. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 10. Cotton. Labat. T. 2. p. 398. where he tells us, that an useful Oil is made of the Seeds. Xylon arboreum. I. B. Frezier. p. 422. Bombax. Tradescant. p. 31.

P. 72. l. 32. *After* is *add*, pinch'd or

l. 3. *At the end add*, Labat T. 2. p. 406. Cottonier blanc ou Cotonier de Mahor. Ej. T. 2. p. 410.

The Cotton may be made into Stockings, Gloves, &c. as the Lana succida or Byssus, as also into Hats, and is us'd to stuff Pillows instead of Feathers. Labat. T. 3. p. 491.

l. 50. *At the end add*, So as to carry 15 or 20 Hogsheads of Sugar of 1200 or 1600 l. Weight. The Houate or Silk, may be made into Hats as Bever-Wool. The Bark made into a Poultesse, is good against Inflammations and consolidates fractures. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 76. l. 12. *At the end add*, Bois d'Inde. de Labat. T. 1. p. 362. The Fruit is us'd with Salt for curing Flesh in the Caribes, and infects the Bird's Flesh, who feed on it. Bois d'Inde, ou Canelle Bastard, a sort of Cinnamon. Cannella garofanata, us'd for the composition of Epices fines. Id. T. 3. p. 477. The true Cinnamon. Tom. 3. p. 77. where he on this Occasion tells us, what I do not believe, that it grows plentifully in the Isle de la Tortue by Espanola.

After l. 44 *add*, Aches and Pains of the Bones, and old Ulcers are cured by sweating and bathing with the Leaves of this Tree. It is also us'd at Funerals in *Jamaica*. Birds eat the Berries, and by muting the Seeds in the Woods, make them grow plentifully. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 80. *After* l. 31 *add*, The Bark of this Tree resembles the best sort of Jesuits Bark, and cures intermitting Fevers, given in the same Proportion, as I have often experienc'd, says Mr. Barham in MS. who had it from one, who reckoned and kept it as a Secret, and thought it to be

E e e e e i d o r d w Bully

Bully Tree Bark, but discover'd it to be of this Tree by a Negro, who gather'd it for the Practitioner in Physick, who cur'd with it.

P. 82. l. 2. *After Skin add, As a Pectoral.*

After l. 2. add, It makes an excellent Thea to strengthen the Stomach, Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 89. *After l. 7. add, The Powder of this snuff'd up the Nostrils, draws away Rhume, or Moisture, purging the Head, and easing the Pain thereof, sprinkled upon old Ulcers, it cleanses and heals them. Mr. Barham in MS. who also says, that there is a sort of this in Jamaica thinner and redder, which sooner looses its Smell and Taste.*

P. 90. *After l. 32 add, This Gum, or Balsam, I have often given in Claps with good Success, after due purging. Mr. Barham in MS.*

l. 36. *At the end add, Bois de barrique de Negres ou Sucrier de Montagne. Labat. T. 6. p. 310. who tells us, that of this Tree are made good Hoghead Staves.*

P. 91. l. 15. *After cured, add, As well as not hurt by the Flies.*

After l. 30. add, Two Ounces mix'd with as much Water, will give four or five Stools, if sweetned with Sugar; when it comes out first, it is of a whitish yellow, then it turns more yellow, hard and brittle, like Rosin, then is more binding and astringent, stopping a Gonorrhœa after purging. It is also good for the Bellyach in Clysters. A Plaister of Hoggum eates the Gout, Take of this and Hog's Lard each four Ounces. Cer. Citrin. two Ounces, Aristoloch. rotund. one Ounce. This is an universal Balsam, to heal and clean old Ulcers and green Wounds. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 92. *After l. 11 add, Boats and Canoes are tallow'd with this Gumm, or Juice, Mr. Barham in MS.*

P. 98. l. 15. *At the end add, An Bois tendre a caillon. Labat. T. 2. p. 326?*

P. 104. l. 8. *At the end add, Lianne a eau. Labat. T. 4. p. 29. A Piece of five Foot long yields a Paris Pint of Warer, cut first below near the Ground, and then four or five Foot higher, for by this means the Air forceth out the Water.*

P. 106. l. 4. *At the end add, Cerasa Americana. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 7. Cerisier. de Labat. T. 2. p. 21.*

After l. 31 add, This Fruit makes a Gelly allaying the heat of Fevers. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 110. l. 2. *At the end add, Wild-Indigo-Berries of Mr. Barham in MS, who says that they are eaten by the Birds.*

P. 111. l. 7. *At the end add, Palmier qui porte les Dattes, ou Dattier. de Labat, T. 1. p. 424.*

After l. 24 add, The Cabbage of this Tree is eat as that of the Cabbage Tree, which tastes as the Fruit. Labat. T. 3. p. 71.

P. 114. *After l. 36. add, Slaves brought by the Guinea Traders, are anointed with this Oil, after being shav'd, to make them look young and sleek. Mr. Barham in MS.*

At the end of the last line add, Palma arbor. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 48. Chou palmiste. de Labat. T. 1. p. 133. Palmiste franc. Ej. p. 421. The Indians make with a Hatcher or Saw some Holes in the Trunk of this Tree, when fell'd, whereat enter the Insects, who lay the Eggs of the great Cossi call'd Cotton-tree Worms, which are hatched, nourished, and ready for eating in six Weeks.

P. 117. *After the end of the last line add, The top of the Trunc is boil'd and eaten for the length of a Man. Mer. When the top, or what is called the Cabbage, which is a Yard long, and consists of five or six Footstalks of the Leaves, the outwardmost of which is green, is clear of these*

these outward Folds, you come to several Leaves, or Coats as thin as Paper, which are white as Snow, will snap, and are without Strings or Fibers. On these thin tunicles one may write with a Stylus or Steel Pencil, and it will keep legible. The woody part of the Trunc is an Inch thick, so hard that a Bullet will not pierce it, and is us'd by the *Spaniards* for Boards to case their Houses, and stand against Hurricanes and Earthquakes. The rest is a soft pappy Substance. The Berries are eaten by Birds, and 'tis planted from the Stones muted by them. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 118. At the end of the last line add, *Palmeto sylvestris*. Tradescant. p. 90.

P. 119. l. 25. At the end add, *Palmitte Epineux*. de Labat. T. 1. p. 421. *Cocos epineux*. Ej. T. 3. p. 71. who tells us that the top or Cabbage of this is good to eat.

P. 121. After l. 34. add, The Indians make Arrows of the Flags of Sugar or wild Canes, of four or five Foot long, and arm them with tops of this Wood notch'd, to lodge their Poyson in. I have suck'd the Berries many times with Pleasure. Mr. Barham in MS.

l. 41 At the end add, *Latanier*. de Labat. T. 2. p. 47. *Paniers, Mata-tous, Catolis, Coucouvres*, and other Household Goods of the Caribes are made of this Tree Leaves, or Reeds.

The Leaves of this Tree blanch'd, are made into Hats. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 123. l. 21. At the end add, *Abricots de St. Domingo*. Labat. T. 1. p. 340. An *Lucimo de Feuillée*?

After l. 47. add, With this Fruit, Ginger, Spices, and Perfumes is made a Marmalade, to fill Oranges candied by the *Spaniards*. Slices of the Fruit, are put for an Hour in a Plate of Wine and Sugar, to take off their Bitterness. Labat. l. c.

When this Tree is cut, there comes out a yellowish Gum, like *Tacamahac*, which applied to any part, that hath Chegos, it will draw them out with their whole Bag and all its Contents, sticking as close as Birdlime. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 124. l. 12. After 180 add, Tab. 217. fig. 4.

P. 124. After l. 32. add, This Tree yields a greenish Balsam, and of a sweet Smell, which poured after melting into a fresh Wound, cures it in once or twice dressing. I believe this to be a Balsam the *Spaniards* call the admirable green Balsam, which they put into the hollow Joints of Trumpet-tree, when fresh, and say it is the best Balsam for green Wounds. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 125. After l. 41. add, This is a slow Grower, and is said not to bear Fruit till Forty Years after Planting. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 126. At the end of the last line add, *Prunier d'Jcaque*. de Labat. T. 3. p. 30. The Fruit of which he says is good for Loosenesses and Hæmorrhages.

P. 127. l. 35. At the end add, *Prunus Americana*. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 13. *Prunier de Monbin*. de Labat. Tom. 6. p. 312.

P. 128. After l. 12. add, I was cured by a Negro of Hydropical, swelled and inflamed Legs after a Fever, with bathing five or six times in a Decoction of the Leaves and Bark of this Tree, wiping them and sweating on a Couch after. Mr. Barham in MS.

l. 43. At the end add, *Bois d'Acajou*. Labat T. 2. p. 253. Tom. 5. p. 199. *Arbre, que nous appellons Acajou, aux Isles de Vent, Cedre des Espagnols de la Terre ferme & grandes Isles*. Labat. T. 5. p. 304

After,

After l. 45. add, In *Espanola* they make Sloops or Balandres of this Wood, as also at *Bermudas*; which by the make of their Sails, sail better than other Vessels. Labat. l. c.

This Tree is a sign of rich Ground where it grows. It is sometimes three Foot in Diameter, hath Leaves like the Plumb-tree in *Jamaica*, and a round Berry. It hath a transparent Gumm, us'd by Shoemakers for Gum Arabic. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 129. l. 24. At the end add, Mangle rouge, ou Raisinier. de Labat. Tom. 2. p. 141. The Wood dies red, Raisinier du Bord de la Mer. de Labat. T. 5. p. 35. An Cocos plumb. of Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 131. At the end of the last line add, Savonier. de Labat. T. 5. p. 374.

P. 132. l. 20. At the end add, & in Nieves.

P. 133. l. 2. At the end add, Avocat, que les Espagnols appellent Pera d'Avocato. Labat. T. 1. p. 343. Palta au Perou. Frezier. p. 155.

After l. 39 add, It is adstringent and good for Dysenteries. Labat. T. 1. p. 343.

Write with the Stone of this upon a white Wall, and it will remain red, till the Wall be new white wash'd, cover it with white Cloth and prick out Letters with a Pin, and they will not be easily wash'd out. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 134 l. 9. At the end add, Guajacum. Tradescant. p. 31.

P. 136. After l. 20. add, A Syrup may be made of the Flowers as Syrup of Violets. The Fruit is purging, and excels the Bark or Wood, curing Claps and Pox, as also Yaws without Salivation, by a Decoction of the Fruit. Mr. Barham in MS.

l. 25. At the end add, Arbor Caschou. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 16. Pomiers d'Acajou. de Labat. T. 2. p. 109. and T. 6. p. 109. where he says, that the Portugueze cure the Dropsy by only feeding on this Fruit.

After the last line add, A sort of Rum is distill'd from the Wine, counted by some better than that from other Spirits. The Tree bears in two Years after planting, and will last a hundred Years, yielding good Wood. The Oil cures foul Ulcers with rotten Flesh. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 138. l. 32. At the end add, An Paletuvier de Montagne. espece de mangle. Labat T. 2. p. 148? who suspects it to be the Quinquina. Lianes a cordes, ou Lianne jaune. Ej. T. 3. p. 24. Figuier sauvage. Ej. T. 4. p. 54.

If the Juice of it flies into the Eyes, it is dangerous: It burns and thickens by the Sun and Air into a Birdlime. The Negroes make of the Wood, Bowls, Trays and Spoons. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 141. l. 19. At the end add, Banana. Mer. Met. Ins. Surin. p. 12. Bananier. de Labat. T. 3. p. 104. Musa Banana. Alpin. p. 26.

P. 142. After l. 6. add, A Plantain that is ripe roasted and buttered, eats very deliciously. The Water from the Tree cures Bloodspitting. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 147. l. 30. At the end add, Bacoues. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 23. Figuier de l'Amerique. de Labat. T. 3. p. 114.

At the end of the last line add, An Ballia. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 54. vel Lachryma Job altissima Americana Arundinis folio & facie. Plum. Tour. Balisier. de Labat. T. p. 115.

P. 149. l. 13. At the end add, Raquettes, de Labat. T. 4. p. 31. Tom. 5. p. 311. Les Higos de Tuna. Frezier. p. 219.

P. 157. l. 10. *At the end add*, Fambeau ou, Cierge epineux de Frazier. p. 25.

P. 158. *After* l. 33. *add*, Fill'd with a bituminous Substance it makes fine Flambeaux. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 159. l. 36. *At the end add*, Malacactos. Tradescant. p. 29.

P. 160. l. 30. *At the end add*, Lianne a Cordes. de Labat. T. 3. p. 24?

P. 161. *After* l. 3 *add*, Roasted over the Fire, and applied to the Wrists, it cures their use being lost by the Bellyach. A Piece of the root put into any Liquor you design to ferment, sets it on work immediately. Mr. Barham in MS.

l. 8. *At the end add*, Guajava Sibyll. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 19. and 57. Goyavier rouge. de Labat. T. 2. p. 211.

P. 163. l. 5. *At the end add*, Guajava. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 18. Goyavier blanc, de Labat. T. 2. p. 211.

l. 36. *At the end add*, Granata Arbor. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 9. Grenadier commun. de Labat. T. 1. p. 365.

P. 164. l. 36. *At the end add*, Malus granata. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 49.

l. 43. *At the end add*, Papaja. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 40. and 64. Papajer, Labat. T. 6. p. 312.

P. 165. *After* l. 28 *add*, The outside of the rind cut thin, makes fine green Tarts, the inward part makes Sauce for Pork and Geese, as Apple Sauce. The Milk cures Warts and Ringworms. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 166. *After* l. 3. *add*, Arbor Papay. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 62.

After l. 16. *add*, The Stalks of the Flowets are preserv'd and sent into Europe. Mr. Barham in MS.

l. 38. *At the end add*, Zuursack. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 14. Corrofolier de Labat. T. 3. p. 86.

P. 167. l. 42. *At the end add*, Coeur de Boeuf, de Labat. T. 3. p. 91. Guanabanus. Tradesc. p. 28.

P. 168. l. 26. *At the end add*, Pommier de Canelle de Labat. T. 3. p. 93.

After the last line add, The Leaves of this Tree laid on Beds, or Pillows, draw the Chinces, or Bugs to them, so as to get rid of them. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 169. l. 5. *At the end add*, Parvum Suursuck. Sib. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 3.

After l. 33. *add*, Alagators feed on this Fruit. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 170. *After* l. 16. *add*, The Fruit is cooling and adstringent. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 171. l. 11. *At the end add*, The Fruit is so clammy, as to make the Lips stick, together. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 172. *After* l. 44. *add*, Two or three times the Quantity of the Bark of this Tree supply's the use of Jesuits Bark. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 173. l. 31. *At the end add*, Calebassier. Labat. T. 3. p. 57.

After the last line add, Covis, or Ladles are made of them by the Caribes. The Fruit is us'd in Clysters for the Bellyach. The Shells boil Water, and suffer Fire: They are more durable, tho' not so

F f f f f

thick

thick, as Herb Calebashes. It is said, that the Pulp eaten, will make a Cow cast her Calf, and a Mare her Colt. It also forces the Menstrua, Birth, and After-Birth. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 176. *At the end of the last line add, Citrus Arbor. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 28.*

P. 179. l. 45, *At the end add, Oranges aigres, ou Sures. Labat. T. 3. p. 51.*

After l. 48 add, The Juice applied twice or thrice in a Day cures Ulcers. China and these Oranges are us'd for the Cedra, by getting the Zest of the rind, grating their Surface by a steelspoon and putting it into a long Viol, clearing it by subsidence, and using it for perfuming Tobacco, or in Medicines. Labat.

P. 181. l. 41. *After 211 add, Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 52. Citrus Ej. quoad fig.*

l. 44. *At the end add, Oranges de la Chine ou du Portugal. Labat. T. 1. p. 70. T. 3. p. 53.*

P. 182. l. 6. *At the end and, Limones exigui vulgatissimi Surinamenses. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 17. Petits Citrons. de Labat. T. 1. p. 70.*

After l. 33 add, Negroes and Indians use the Root ground with Water, for Claps, and the stalk to clean their Teeth. Mr. Barham MS.

P. 184. l. 41. *At the end add, Brasiletto. Tradesc. p. 35.*

l. 45. *At the end add, A Decoction of the Wood strengthens the Stomach, abates feverish Heats, and takes away Inflammations and De- fluxions in the Eyes. The Wood makes the best Spokes for Wheels. Mr. Barham in MS.*

P. 185. l. 6. *At the end add, Red Wood of Tradesc. p. 85.*

l. 22. *At the end add, They are of several magnitudes, but if you do not oil them, they grow brittle. Mr. Barham in MS.*

l. 40. *At the end add, Attao of Mr. Barham MS.*

After the last line add, The root is bitter, the stalk leans on neighbouring Plants; the leaves are like Dogwood Leaves with a short Pod, and a black sweet Pulp like Cassia fistula. Negroes plaister over the Body with the root ground with Water to a Paste in Fevers, Agues, Colics, Headachs, &c. I gave the Decoction of it in the Bellyach with Success. Mr. Barham in MS.

P. 186. l. 27. *At the end add, Gommier blanc de Labat. T. 1. p. 96.*

l. 40. *At the end add, Pico Frezier. p. 214.*

P. 192. *After l. 27 add, Bicho dos pes, Lusitanis, Brasilianis Tunga. p. 38. and 249. they cause an itching first, and in three or four Days are ripe, if you miss that time they multiply. Acajou Oil from the immature Guts anointed prevents their coming into the Feet or Toes; put into the Holes Gunpowder. Laet. Lib. 1. c. 4. Nigua, lib. 15. c. 6. Ton.*

l. 35. *At the end add, And by Du Tertre. p. 353. where he observes, that they fall upon Monkeys, Cats, Dogs, Pigeons, &c. tho' not so commonly as Men.*

After l. 36. add, Chiques de Labat T. 1. p. 155.

After l. 42. add, Du Tertre tells us, that the Indians by anointing themselves with the Ricinus Seeds Oil, keep themselves from Fleas and Lice.

At the end of the last line add, Betes rouges de Labat. T. 1. p. 154, 155 cur'd by a Decoction and Fomentation of Vinetops, & Mom-bain, Orange and odoriferous Leaves.

P. 193. l. 16. *At the end add,* Palmyt Worm. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 48. producing a great Weevill. Vers de Palmiste. Labat. T. 1. p. 419.

If these Worms are roasted on a wooden Spit, and basted with Crums of Bread, grated with Salt and Nutmeg, it is a delicate and good Meat: The Oil from their lying in the Sun is good against Aches from Cold They come to the Mouches cornues, the Bois de Soye, or Silk Cotton Tree yielding them. Labat. T. 2. p. 379.

P. 195. l. 13. *At the end add,* Minus Araneorum genus. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 18. The Buff-prickled Surinam Spider. Araneus fulvus Surinamensis pedibus aculeatis. Pet. Mem. Cur. Jan. 1709. p. 12.

P. 196. l. 43. *After obfite add,* Tab. 235. fig. 3.

P. 198. l. 36. *After 144 add,* Jaacijra Marcgr. p. 245. Scorpions. Rochef. p. 266. Du Tertre. p. 340. where he says, that they change their Skins, lay Eggs in a Bag, made as Spiders, and get upon the Backs of their Mothers when young and in hazard.

P. 199. l. 10. *At the end add,* Crustaceum quoddam Animalculum faucibus piscis Acarapitamba inhærens. Marcgr. p. 155.

l. 22. *At the end add,* Millepied. Rochef. p. 159. 162. Loubere du Siam, p. 45. Scolopendres, ou Centpieds des Antilles. Du Tertre. p. 349.

After l. 25. add, Their bites are not mortal. The Siamites believe they go six Months one way, and six another. Loubere du Siam. p. 45.

P. 203. l. 30. *After 350 add,* Labat. T. 2. p. 378.

l. 30. *At the end add,* Kakkerlacco. Mer. Met. Ins. Sur. p. 1.

After l. 41 add, They, and Ants eat up silk Worms, their Bags and Eggs, Labat. T. 3. p. 485.

P. 206. l. 14. *After Insectum add,* T. 237. fig. 20.

l. 27. *At the end add,* Labat. T. 2. p. 375.

P. 208 l. 12. *At the end add,* Cochinell. Tradesc. p. 35. Cochinella officinarum. Pet. Tab. 75. fig. 9. that part of it us'd in Physick or dying. F. its Chrysalis or Coffin. G. the Beetle in its perfect State. Cat. p. 558. Insecte appelle Cochenille de Labat. T. 4. p. 29. found on prickly-Pears, Acacias, Acajous. Avocatas, &c.

P. 221. l. 8. *After 270 add,* Labat. T. 2. p. 331. They feed Poultry.

P. 222. *After thi last line add,* In the Fields about Buenos Ayres, formerly there were many Vineyards planted by the first Inhabitants, which are now ruin'd by the great Ants which eat the Fruit, before it was ripe. Now there are only some Vines, whose Trunks are defended by Water. Feuillee. p. 246.

P. 224. l. 2. *After Tertre add,* Labat. T. 2. p. 373.

P. 225. l. 6. *At the end add,* Moustiques ou Maringoins de Labat. T. 2. p. 439. Tom. 5. p. 253. where he says, that they were forc'd to lye in Tents made of thick Canvasse, to keep from them in the Night in some Parts of St. Domingo.

P. 227. *At the end add,* Flat Jamaica two tooth'd shell. Ej. Cat. Class p. 98. N. 376.

P. 230. l. 36. *After Patulo add,* Cochlea fluviatilis virens. Feuillee p. 412. in the River near Lima.

P. 239. l. 27. *At the end add*, Burgan de Teinture, de Labat T. 4. p. 27. where he says, that some of these being put into a Bason of Water, and beat against one another with the Hands, or Rods, there rises a Scum, which tinges Linen of a Purple, which turns to a Scarlet, as it dries. The Colour lies in the Intestines, which are of a lively red. The Colour is discharg'd by washing.

P. 240. l. 15. *At the end add*, Burgau du Tertre. p. 239. Rochef. (quoad descr.) p. 223. Burgau appelle Veuve de Labat. T. 5. p. 262.

P. 241. l. 8. *At the end add*, Trochorum species 8a. Rumph. Thes. Amb. p. 4. Tab. 21. N^o. 8.

l. 14. *At the end add*, And had it amongst Mr. Petiver's Shells from the River Mississippi.

l. 18. *At the end add*, L'Autre Burgau du Tertre. p. 240.

P. 242. *At the end of the last line add*, Buccinum dentatum Mediterraneum strijs fasciatis maculatum. Pet Gaz Nat. Tab. 9. fig. 4. Common American Olive. Cat. Clafs. top. p. 94. N^o. 582.

P. 244. l. 7. *At the end add*, Cornets de Mer. Roch. p. 226. Du Tertre. p. 238. Trompettes de Mer. Labat. T. 5. p. 262. T. 6. p. 418.

P. 247. l. 33. *At the end add*, Lambis du Tertre. p. 238. Labat. T. 2. p. 563. This Shell is commonly us'd to make Lime, but requires much Fuel. T. 5. p. 261. The Meat is hard to digest, but good with Spices. Ib. T. 6. p. 411.

P. 248. l. 40. *At the end add*, Casque du Tertre. p. 238. Rochef. p. 224. Labat. T. 2. p. 563. T. 5. p. 262. Tom. 6. p. 417.

P. 249. l. 14. *At the end add*, Coquillage couverte des Notes de Musique. (quoad descr.) Rochef. p. 230.

P. 254. l. 4. *At the end add*, Pierre aux yeux. Rochef. p. 231. Labat. T. 4. p. 375. where he says, that put into the Eyes, they bring out any Dirt may be got into them.

l. 23. *At the end add*, Where it covers the Mouth of the Trochus maximus lævis ex nigro maculatus, already describ'd. p. 240.

P. 258. l. 5. *At the end add*, Mytulus Jamaicensis Pectunculi nostri esculenti facie. Pet. Transf. Phil. N^o 299. No. 6.

P. 259. l. 10. *At the end add*, Pectunculus Jamaicensis strijs fere muricatis. Pet. Mus. p. 87. N^o. 837.

P. 261. l. 10. *At the end add*, Pectunculus lunatus Americanus albus crassus fulca singulari notatus. Pet. Mus. p. 87. N^o. 839.

l. 14. *At the end add*, It is also found on the Shores of Barbados.

P. 262. l. 24. *At the end add*, Nacre de perle. Labat. T. 5. p. 263.

P. 267. l. 33. *At the end add*, Chataignes de Mer. Du Tertre. p. 236.

P. 268 l. 30. *At the end add*, Echinospatago nudo. Imperat. p. 780. in partibus maritimis. Cambro Britannicis Mermaids Heads, obsceno nomine. Merrer. Pin. p. 192.

P. 269. l. 10. *At the end add*, Crabes de Labat. T. 1. p. 133. Crabes & tourlouroux. T. 2. p. 164. where he says, that in the Rains in the beginning of July, they go to the Sea to bath, leave their Eggs, and after quit their Exuviae.

- At the end of the last line add, Crabes blanches, de Labat. T. 2. P. 173.*
- P. 271. l. 32 At the end add, Prawn or Crangone of Joffelyn. p. 29.*
- l. 38. At the end add, Shrimps of Joffelyn. p. 31.*
- P. 272. l. 35, At the end add, Starrfish, of Joffelyn. p. 31. 95.*
- P. 273. l. 9. At the end add, La Galere. Labat. T. 1. p. 471.*
- P. 276. l. 3. After 191 add, Labat. T. 6. p. 469.*
- l. 6. At the end add, Scie de Frezier. p. 26. Vlatife or Sawfish. of Joffelyn. p. 31.*
- l. 25. At the end add, The Shark, Hay, or Tuberones of Kempfer. The Powder of the Substance or Stone, call'd Lapis tuberonum, taken from this Fish, is us'd for forcing Urine, and facilitating the Birth. Requier. Labat. T. 4. p. 150. T. 6. p. 477. where he tells us, that a Chirurgeon leaping over board to avoid Punishment, had his Head taken off by a Shark, and T. 5. p. 45. he tells us, the young ones before Birth have Teeth, and are better Meat than the old, and that the Seamen make Sport with tying empty Barrels to the Tails of Sharks, or by cutting their Finns they were devour'd by others of the same kind.*
- P. 277. l. 17. At the end add, of Joffelyn. p. 34.*
- l. 40. At the end add, Raye prodigieuse de Labat. Tom. 6. p. 465. Maid of Joffelyn. p. 28. Thornback, or Neptune's Beard. Ej. p. 31.*
- P. 278. l. 16. At the end add, Anguilles de la Dominique: Labat. T. 4. p. 304. They are very commonly met with, the Caribes, not eating of them, they swarm in their Rivers. Eel of Joffelyn. p. 25.*
- P. 279, l. 26. After 209 add, de Labat. T. 4. p. 356.*
- P. 280. l. 24. At the end add, An Carangue de Labat. T. 6. p. 405? Frezier, p. 25.*
- l. 27. At the end add, Alize, Alewife, because great bellied: Olasse, Oldwife, Allow of Joffelyn. p. 23. Cony-fish. Ej. p. 24.*
- P. 280. l. 36. At the end add, Poisson Appelle Coffre. de Labat. T. 2. p. 93. It is eaten by the Caribes. Cornutus, or horned Fish. of Joffelyn. p. 25.*
- l. 40. At the end add, Cheval marin. de Frezier. p. 26.*
- P. 281. l. 4. After 219 add, Labat. T. 6 p. 409.*
- l. 6. At the end add, of Joffelyn. p. 29.*
- P. 282. l. 38. At the end add, Palaou. Labat. T. 6. p. 480. Sardines de Frezier. p. 25.*
- P. 283. l. 10. At the end add, Needlefish of Joffelyn. p. 28.*
- P. 285. l. 11. At the end add, De Frezier. p. 25. de Labat. T. 1. p. 165. It is call'd Paricotas by the Spaniards. It is very voracious, and feeds on Blacks, Dogs, or Horses, rather than White Men, when they can come at them in the Water.*
- P. 286. l. 30. At the end add, Basse of Joffelyn. p. 23.*
- P. 288. l. 33. At the end add, De Frezier. p. 25. Sea-Mullet. of Joffelyn. p. 28.*
- P. 290. l. 19. At the end add, Drum of Joffelyn. p. 25.*
- P. 294 l. 7. At the end add, The Turkey Buzzard of Joffelyn. p. 112.*
- P. 296. l. 26. At the end add, Aras, de Labat. T. 2. p. 154.*

P. 297. l. 8 *At the end add*, Perroquets, ou Papagayos. de Frezier. p. 26.

l. 27. *At the end add*, Perroquets de Guinee de Labat. T. 2. p. 160.

l. 33. *At the end add*, De Labat. T. 2. p. 161.

P. 299. l. 41. *After Suspendens add*, Tab. 257. fig. 1.

P. 302. *After l. 31 add*, Ramier des Isles de Labat. T. 1. p. 87. They have a spicy Taste by eating *Jamaica* Pepper, or Pimienta Fruit. T. 2. p. 234. *After a Hurricane, which destroy'd their food, Birds, and these particularly, attempted to go to Dominica the nearest Land, whence the Birds for the same Cause came to Martinico, were taken and marinated by half roasting, splitting and laying them layer by layer with Pepper, Pimienta, Salt, and Pimienta Leaves, or Jamaica Pepper, and they will keep a Year so order'd.* T. 5. p. 486. They are kill'd easier when fat, than lean, because their Feathers and Body are stretch'd out more, and make a larger Surface, by means of their Fat, and the Shot hath more space to kill.

P. 304. l. 17. *At the end add*, Perdrix des Isles. de Labat. T. 1. p. 87. T. 2. 233.

l. 44. *At the end add*, An Tourterelles. de Labat. T. 2. p. 233?

P. 305. l. 6. *After 254? add*, De Labat. T. 2. p. 233? 237?

P. 307. l. 44. *At the end add*, Humming Bird of Josselyn. p. 6. Colibris, ou Oiseau bourdonnant. Labat. T. 4. p. 11. The Feathers being taken off, it is no bigger than a Hasel-Nut. I shew'd Father Mandidier a Nest of them with two Eggs in it, about the bigness of a Pea, white with yellow Spots, where the Male and Female, but chiefly the last alternatively sate to hatch the Eggs, and when they were hatch'd, he put them into a Cage, where the old ones came and fed them. The old ones and the young flew about the Chamber, and liv'd upon a Pap made of Biscuit, Sack and Sugar, made clear, over which they pass'd their Tongues. They would come and sit on his Hands, and sing their usual Notes, and liv'd five or six Months, when the Father forgetting to hang the Cage by a Rope from the Cieling, to keep them from the Rats, they were devour'd by them.

P. 308. l. 42. *At the end add*, Colibri, de Feuillee, p. 413.

P. 315. l. 11. *At the end add*, Crabier de Labat. T. 2. p. 417.

P. 317. l. 20. *At the end add*, Ouara, de Frezier. p. 26.

l. 26. *At the end add*, Chevalier de Labat. T. 6. p. 382.

P. 318. l. 3. *After 277 add*, De Labat. T. 6. p. 382.

P. 320. l. 26. *At the end add*, Poules d'eau, de Labat. T. 6. p. 382.

P. 321. l. 35. *add*, Flamand. de Labat. T. 6. p. 382. Flaman de Frezier. p. 74.

P. 322. l. 5. *After 271 add*, Labat. T. 6. p. 387.

l. 23. *After 274 add*, De Labat. T. 6. p. 382.

P. 324. l. 13. *At the end add*, The Colour of this Bird for the most part is of a reddish brown, the Neck whitish, the sides of the Belly have some few large white Spots.

P. 328. *After l. 2 add*, Tyre. Scheffer Lapon. p. 148. where it is said, that the Laplanders can animate these Balls and sell them, so that the Buyers may convey them into whom they please, together with Serpents, Toads, Mice, &c. to torment them; probably this Notion may come from their being found in the Paunches of dead Cattle.

l. 36. *At the end add*, They eat Serpents, and receive no harm from their bites, because their Fat receives the Poyson. Labat, T. 1. p. 458.

P. 329. l. 12. *At the end add*, Negroes eat them. Labat. T. 3. p. 161.

l. 15. *At the end add*, The Raccoon of Joffelyn. p. 17.

l. 23. *At the end add*, Manatee of Joffelyn. p. 28. and p. 97.

P. 330. *After l. 17 add*, Manati Bones are reckon'd a good Remedy for Hemorrhages of all Sorts, Labat.

l. 23. *At the end add*, Rats, Lizards, and Serpents, fed on in the Caribe Islands, are thought by some to cause the Consumption. Labat. T. 3. p. 157.

P. 331. l. 2. *At the end add*, Grenouille ou Crapaud des Isles de Labat. T. 1. p. 427. they are eaten there. T. 4. p. 22. This was a Feast, or Carneval to Monsieur Surian, who liv'd on Anolis, Lizards, Manioc Meal, and Herbs made into Soupe. He died, and his Wife, and two Children, and Servants, by eating a Soupe at *Marseilles* made of an Herb, which he found, and believ'd a marvellous easie Purge.

P. 332. l. 14. *At the end add*, Caymans ou Crocodiles de Labat. T. 5. p. 194. Wild Horses, and Dogs wild or tame, take great Care in Espanola in passing the Rivers, the Horses by beating the Water with their Feet, and the others by yelping, to fright the Crocodiles, that they may pass the easier and freer from Hazard. Their Flesh and Eggs smell of Musk so much, so as not to be good Food.

P. 333. l. 2. *After 308 add*, De Labat. T. 1. p. 133. These are fed on by run away Negroes.

P. 334. l. 24. *At the end add*, This is call'd Cueiz in Peru and Chili. Feuillee. p. 744?

P. 335. l. 9. *At the end add*, Coleuvre de Labat. T. 1. p. 429.

P. 336. *After l. 5. add*, They follow Dogs to devour them. Labat. T. 4. p. 74.

After l. 17. add, Serpent's Fat is good for cold Pains, Sciatica, &c. rubb'd into the Parts with Spirit of Wine. Labat. T. 1. p. 416. and Tom. 4. p. 96. A Serpent was Nine Foot long, and Five Inches Diameter. The Eggs were membraneous, like to Goose Eggs, hanging to one another by a Membrane. The young Ones were Thirteen or Fourteen in the same Egg of several Colours six Inches long, as big as the Quill of a writing Pen, of all sorts of Colours, yellow, gray, black and spotted, Seventy Four were contain'd in six Eggs. They would over-run the Country if they did not kill one another, or were kill'd by Men and Ants, which last eat out their Eyes. The Fat lies on each side of the Back Bone, and is an admirable Remedy against the Sciatica, Obstructions of the Nerves, cold Pains, us'd with Rum, and rubb'd in after the Part is warm'd. Serpents, Crabs, and Lizards, bath themselves in the rainy Season in the Sea, and quit their Skins. The Fat anointed on the Part, cures the Gout. They kill their Prey as Rats, &c. then cover them with Spittle, extend their Feet along their Sides and Tail, and then swallow them.

P. 337. l. 19. *At the end add*, Lits de certaines pierres blanches assez dures & pesantes de la Figure pour l'ordinaire de Galets, qui sont au bord de la mer, dont on se sert pour faire de la Chaux. Labat. T. 2. p. 184. found in *Leogan in Espanola*.

P. 338. l. 15. *At the end add*, Pierres, qu'on trouve au bourg de Petegueleu dans le Royaume de Chili, ayant la figure de la Croix parfaitement bien representee. Feuillee. p. 531. They are found in a small River call'd *Flaraguette*, and put to their Beads for Devotion.

l. 27. *At the end add,* Pierres vertes de Labat. T. 2. p. 56.

P. 339. l. 23. *After Fits add,* A little Piece as big as a Lentill, being worn between the Skin and the Flesh.

l. 25. *At the end add,* Platre de la Guadaloupe. Labat. T. 5. p. 389. as good as of Montmartre. *Muscovy* Glafs of Joffelyn. p. 95.

P. 340. l. 6. *At the end add,* Ambergreese according to Dr. Trapham, is a fovereign Antidote, us'd by the *Bermudians*, *Bahama Islanders*, and *Florida Indians*, against all Poysons, especially of Fish. It is a great Strenghtener of the Spirits, taken to two Drams at a time dissolv'd in Broath, Wine, or warm Liquids, uniting with the Spirits, not in flaming, and is good in the Bellyach.



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Salix caprea
Willow

Salix caprea
Willow
Linn. Sp. Pl. 1033.
Willow
Linn. Sp. Pl. 1033.
Willow
Linn. Sp. Pl. 1033.



Fig. 2.
Alni folio arbor, folio
subrotundo ferrato.



Fig. 3.
Juniperus maxima Cupress.
folio minimo, cortice exteriori
tenuis phyllyras spirales ductili.
Juniperwood.

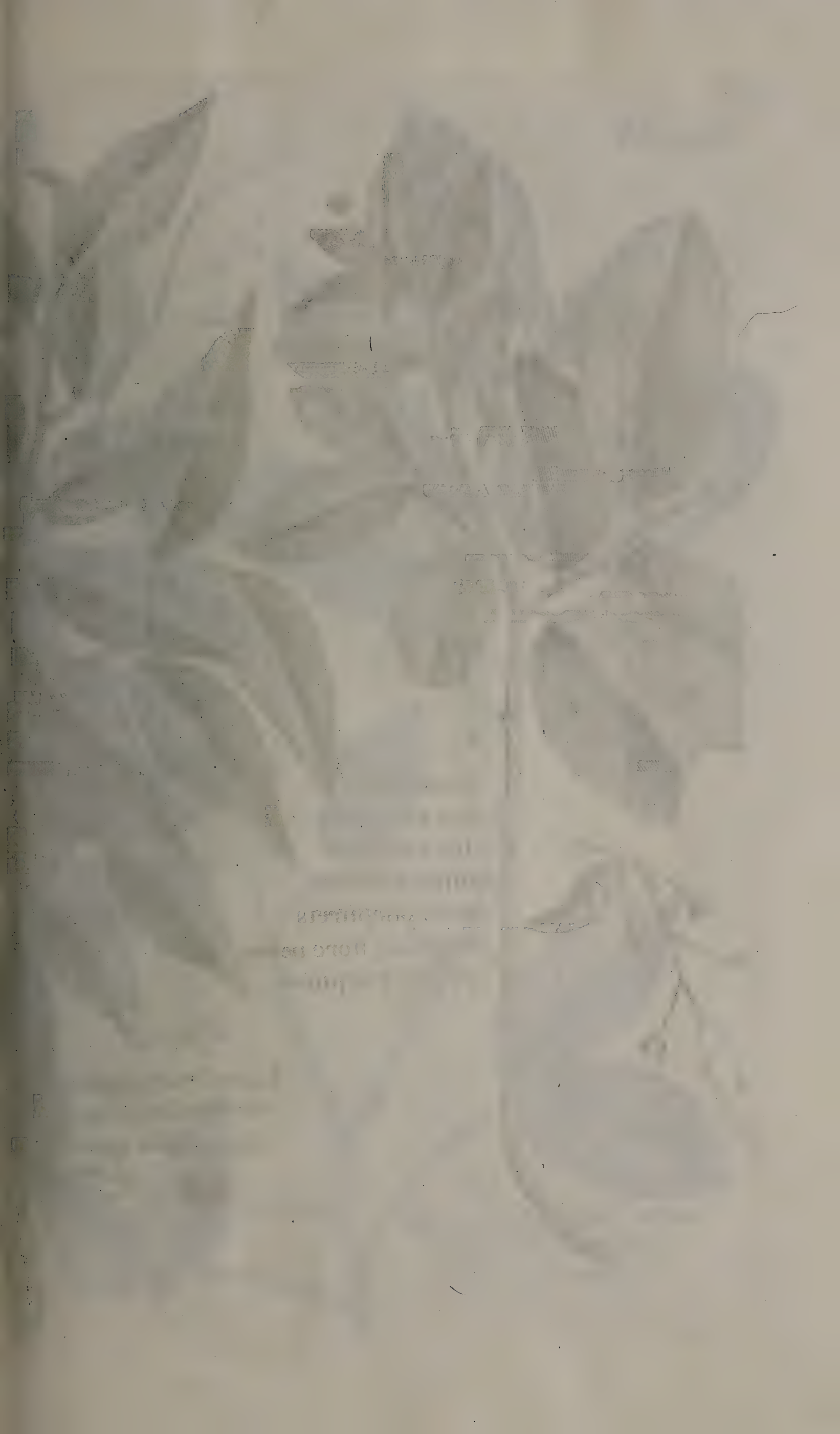


Fig. 1.

Nux juglans trifolia, fructu
magnitudine *nucis moschatae*.



Yucca
afaril pilola
ambrosia
ambrosia



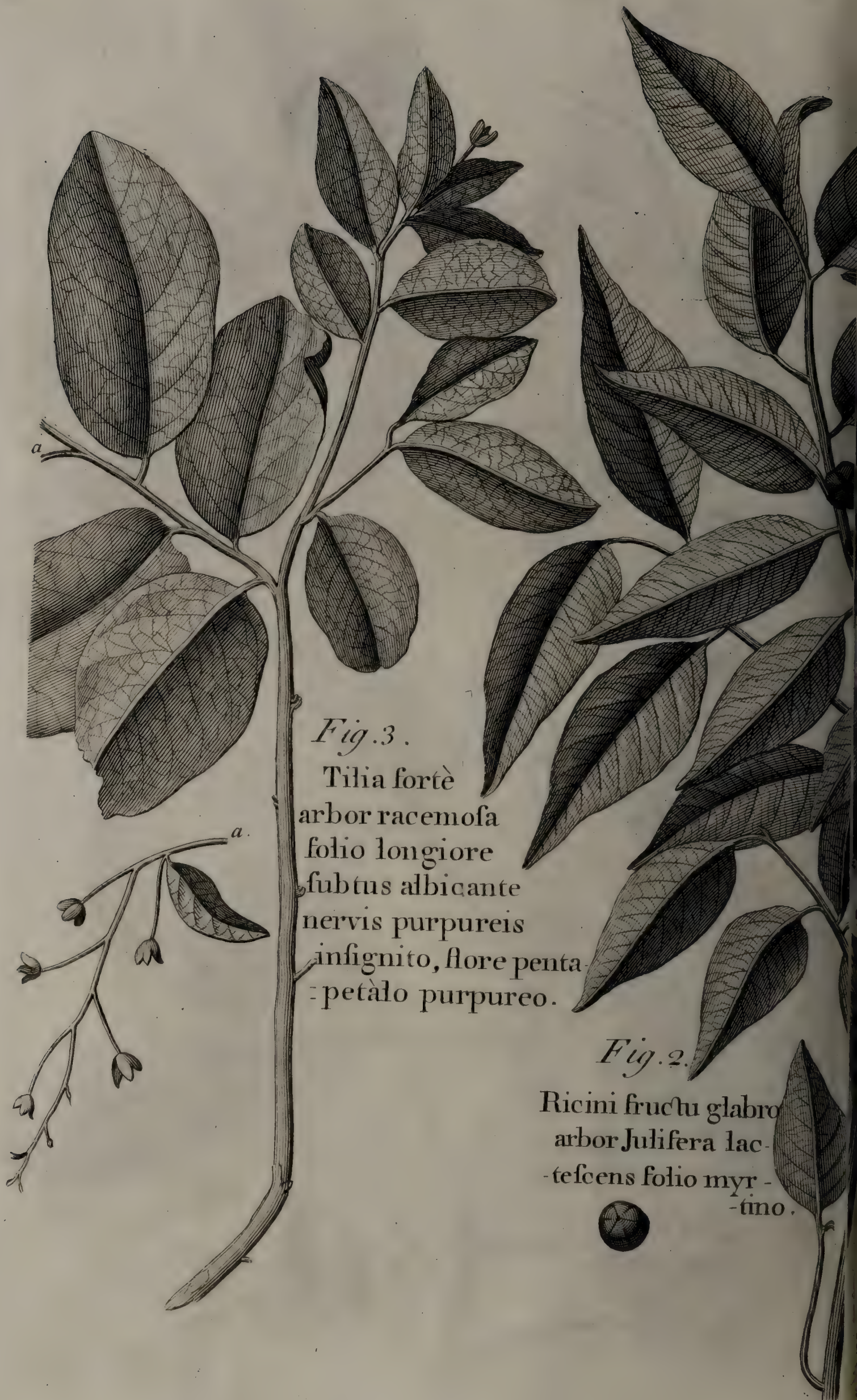


Fig. 3.

Tilia forte
arbor racemosa
folio longiore
subtus albicante
nervis purpureis
infignito, flore penta-
petalo purpureo.

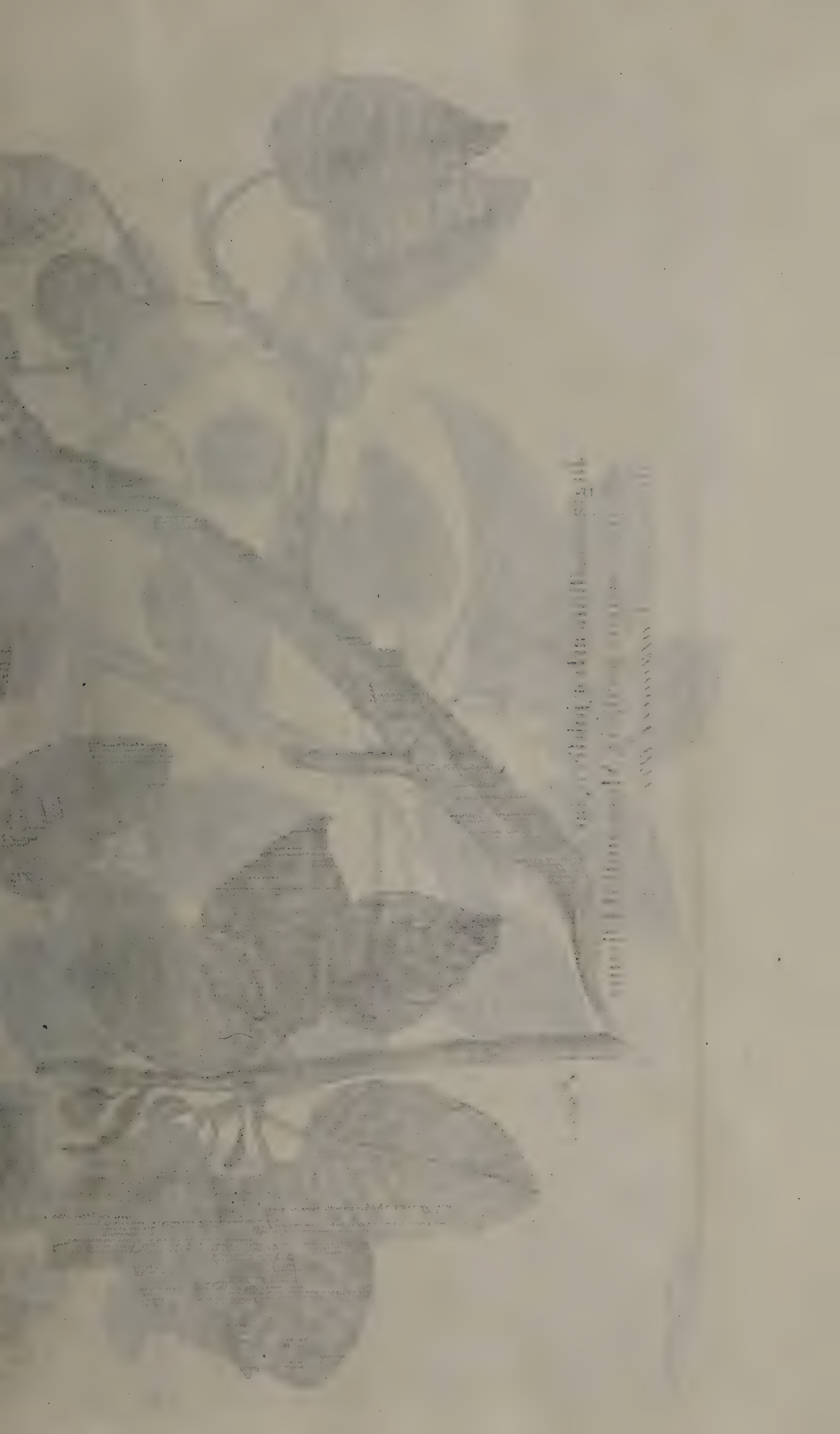
Fig. 2.

Ricini fructu glabro
arbor Julifera lac-
tescens folio myr-
-tino.



Fig. 1.

Morus fructu viridi, ligno
fulphureo tinctorio.
Fustick wood.



Juglandi affinis arbor julifera, lac-
 tescent, venenata pyriformia, Mangamillo Hispanis
 dicta. *The Mangameel tree.*





Fig. 8.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 6.

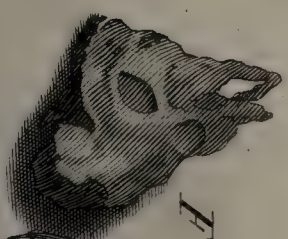


Fig. 4.

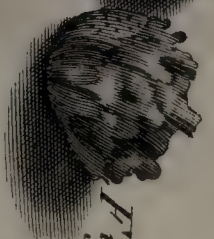
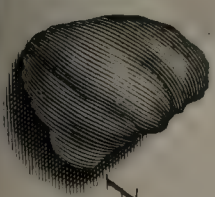
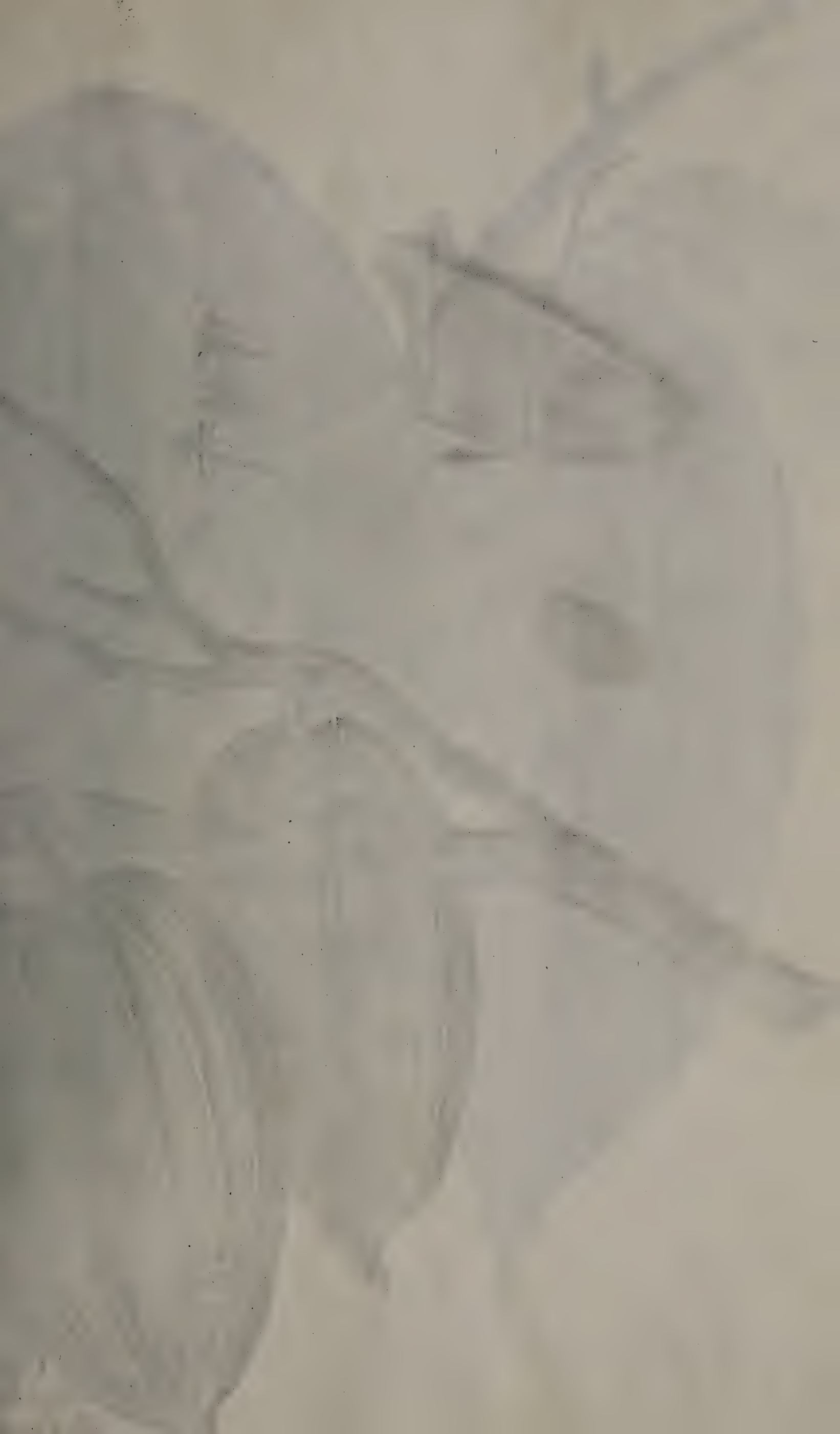


Fig. 5.







Cacao.
Ray. hist. 1670
The Cacao tree.





Fig. 1.

Cacao affinis, fructu spinosus, lycij
 facie, jasmini flore albo, fructu in
 dispares particulas inter se arcte hæren-
 tes diviso.



Fig. 2.

Alni fructu, laurifolia arbor
maritima. *Button tree.*



Arund. in ...
18...



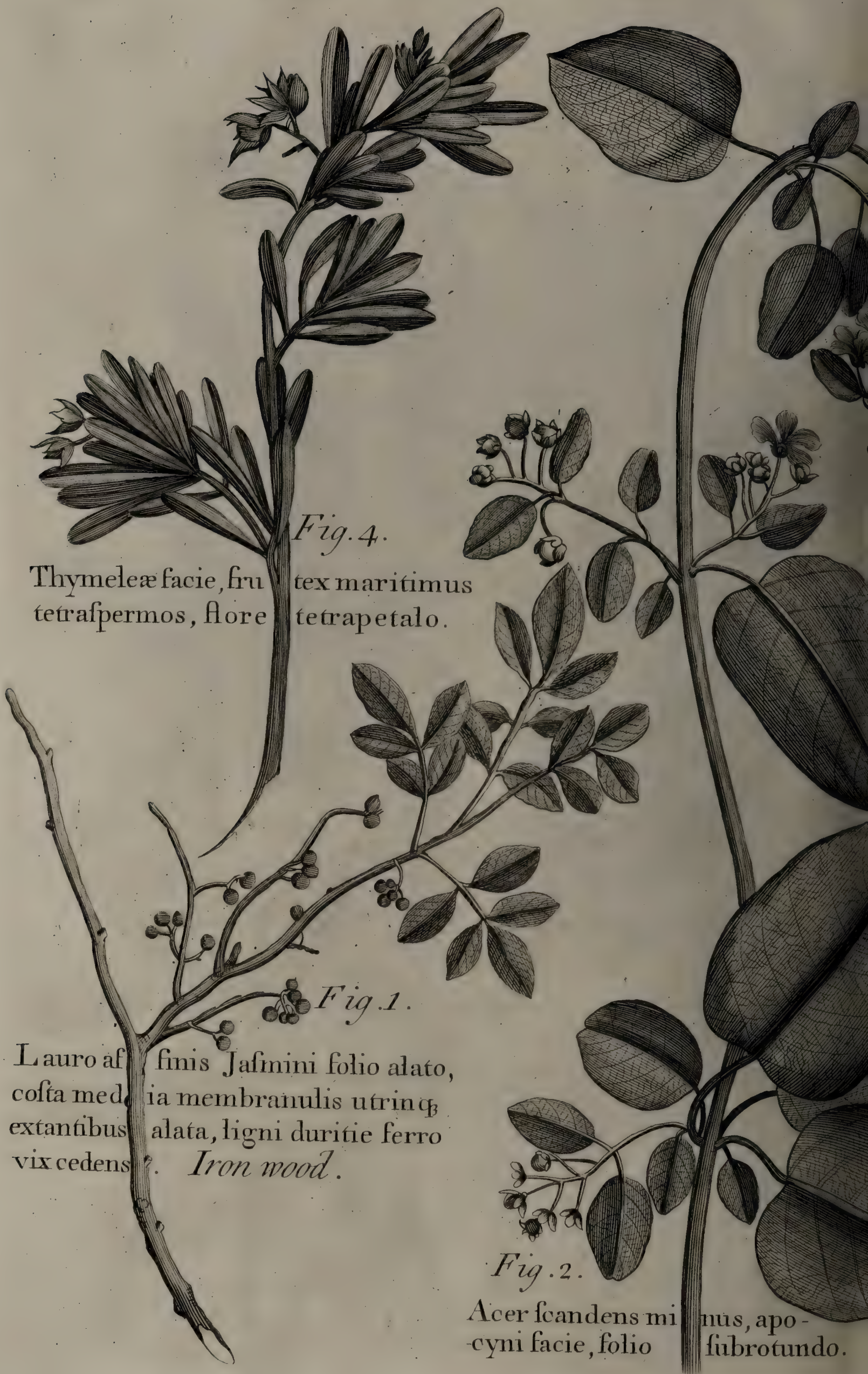


Fig. 4.

Thymeleæ facie, fructu tetraspermo, flore tetrapetalo.

Fig. 1.

Lauro affinis Jasmmini folio alato, costa media membranulis utrinque extantibus alata, ligni duritie ferro vix cedens. *Iron wood.*

Fig. 2.

Acer scandens minus, apocyni facie, folio subrotundo.



Fig. 3.

Aceri vel paliuro affinis, angusto
oblongo ligustri folio, flore tetra-
petalo herbaceo.



Fig. 1. *Quercus agrifolia* (Willd.) Robt. & Grev.
Fruit of *Quercus agrifolia* (Willd.) Robt. & Grev.
Fruit of *Quercus agrifolia* (Willd.) Robt. & Grev.



La moltiplicazione
dei pesci, che in
questo lago si fanno
in gran numero.

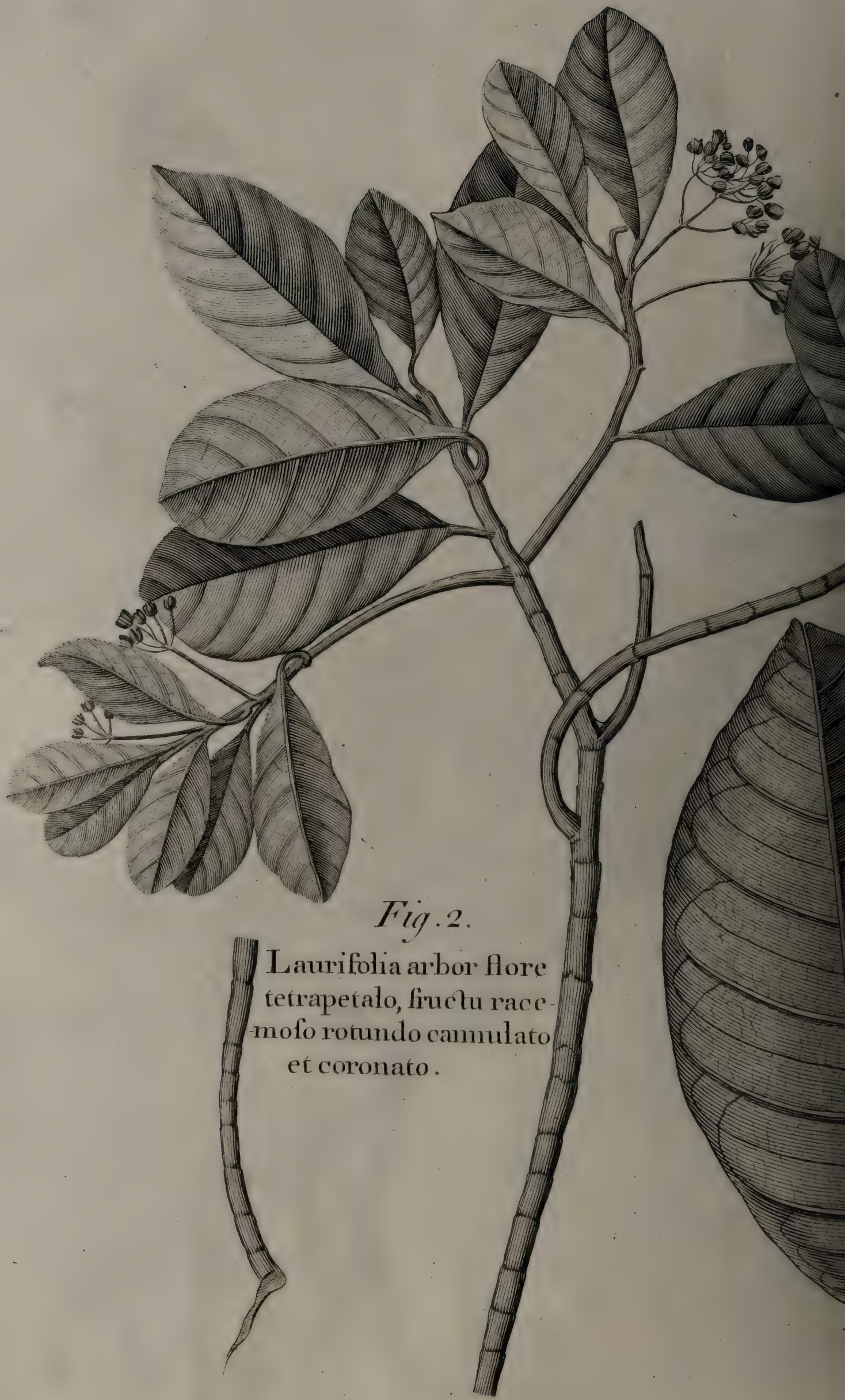


Fig. 2.

Laurifolia arbor flore
tetrapetalo, fructu race-
mofa rotundo cannulato
et coronato.

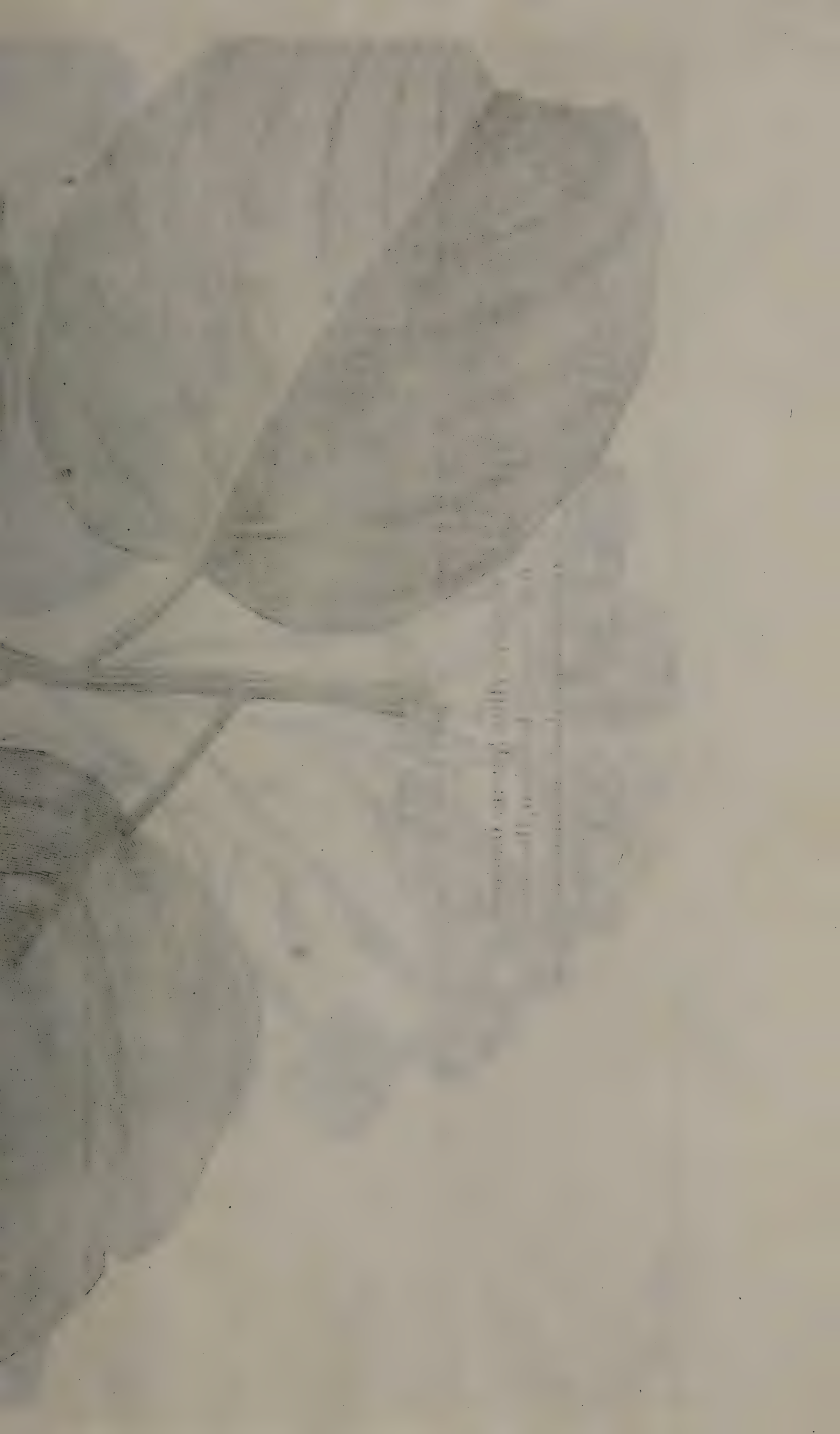


Fig.1.

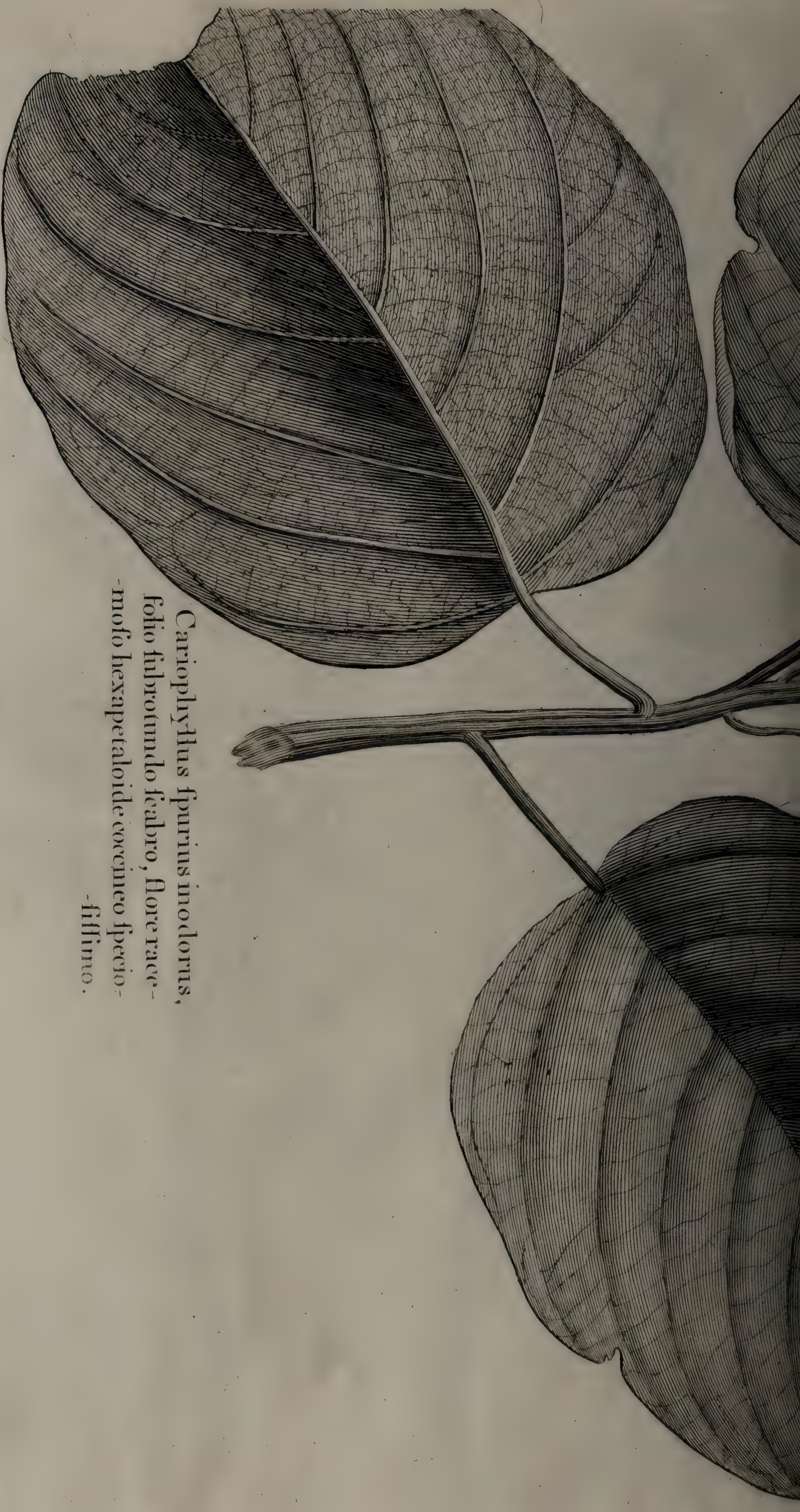
Tiliae affinis laurifolia, arbuti
floribus albis racemosis odoratis
fructu pentagono.



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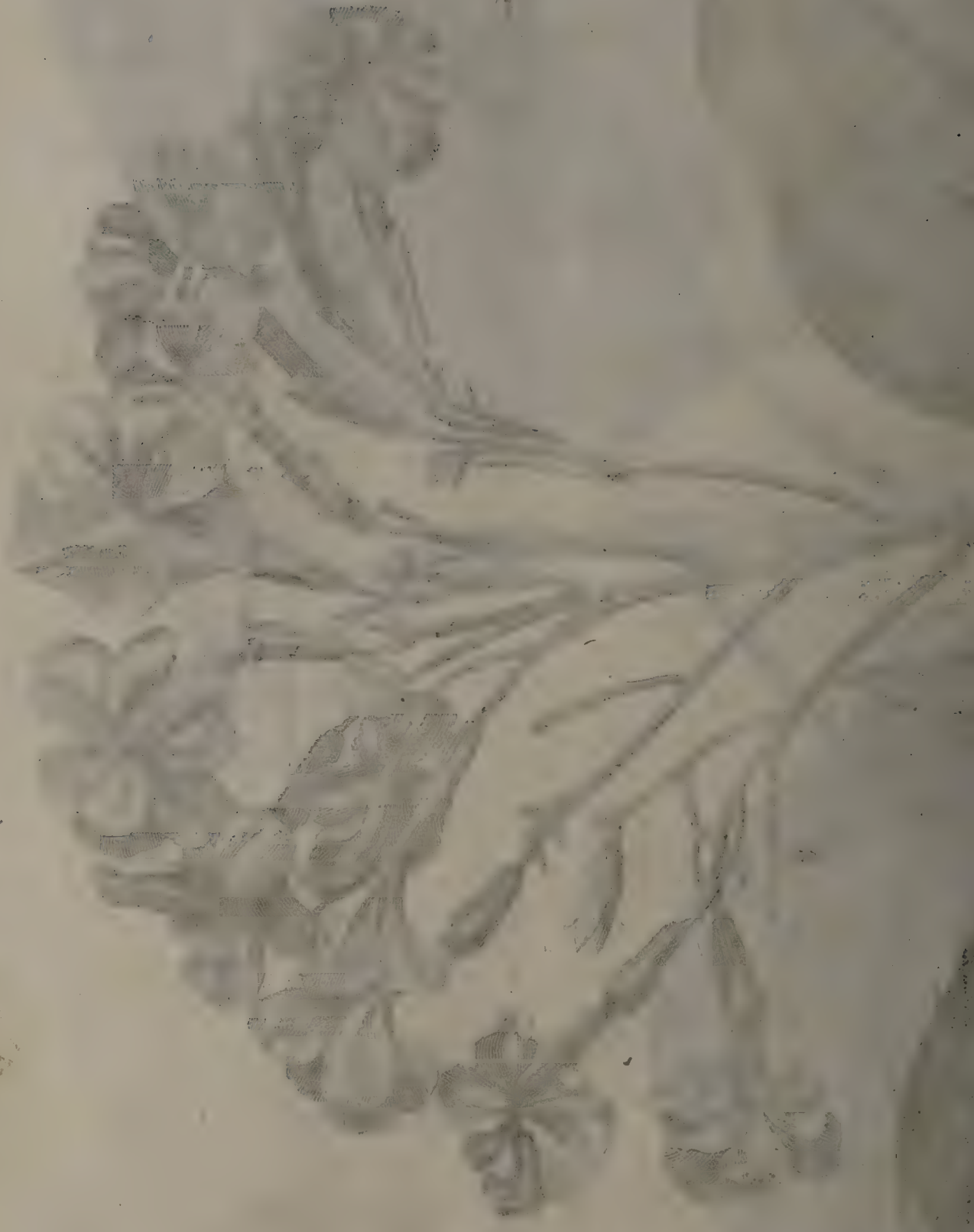
Cariophyllus spurius inodorus,
folio subrotundo scabro, flore race-
-mose hexapetaloidae coccineae specio-
-sissimo.





Tab. 164.

17-10



17-10



Quercus agrifolia
— acuticarpa, var. *agrifolia*—
— *agrifolia*—



Laurus folio longiore, flore hexape-
-talo racemoso, fructu humidiore.
Sweet wood.









Fig. 1.

Laurus folio brevior,
 flore racemosa minore.



Fig. 2.

Fig. 2. 3.

Paliuro affinis ligustrifolia
spinosa, flore monopetalo dif-
formi, fructu ficco subrotundo.



Fig. 3.





Paliuro affinis arbor spi-
nosa, flore racemoso herbaceo
pentapetaloide, fructu ficco nudo
cannulato lappaceo. *Fingrigo*.



Fig. 1.

ribia arbor venenata, folio acuminato, copiosum
 ens, ex quo inspissato viscus Aucupum para-
Milkwood. -tur.

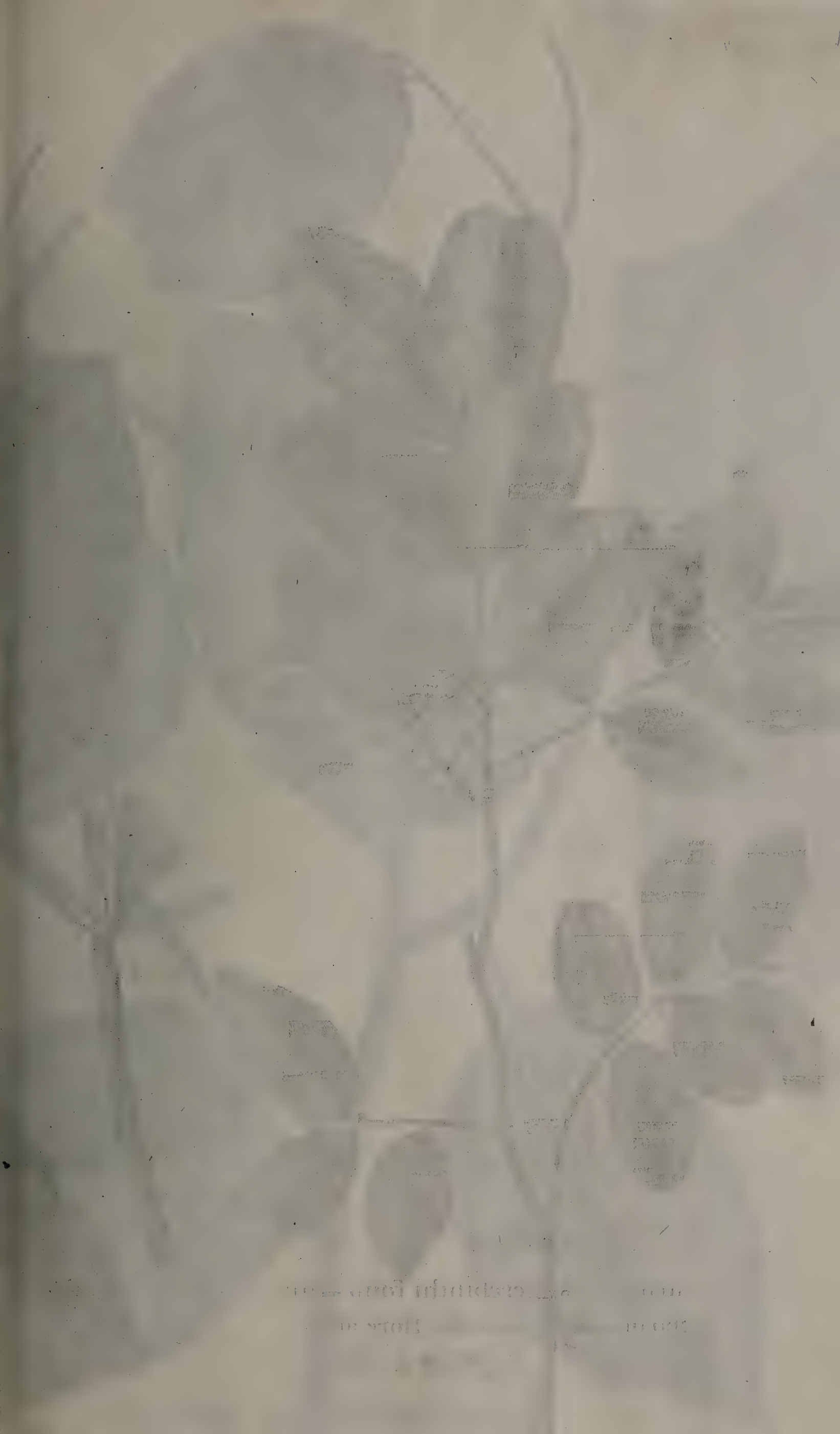




Fig. 4.

Lauro affinis terebinthi folio alato,
 ligno odorato candido, flore albo.
Lignum rorum.

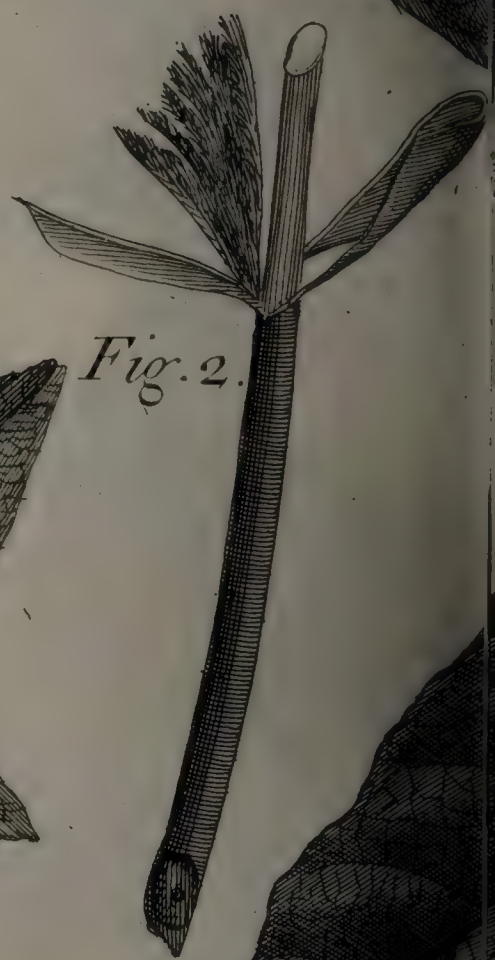


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. 2. 3.

Laurifolia arbor, folio latiore
 longo mucronato laevi splendente,
 cortice interiore in telas plurimas
 linearum emulas extensili. *Lagetto.*

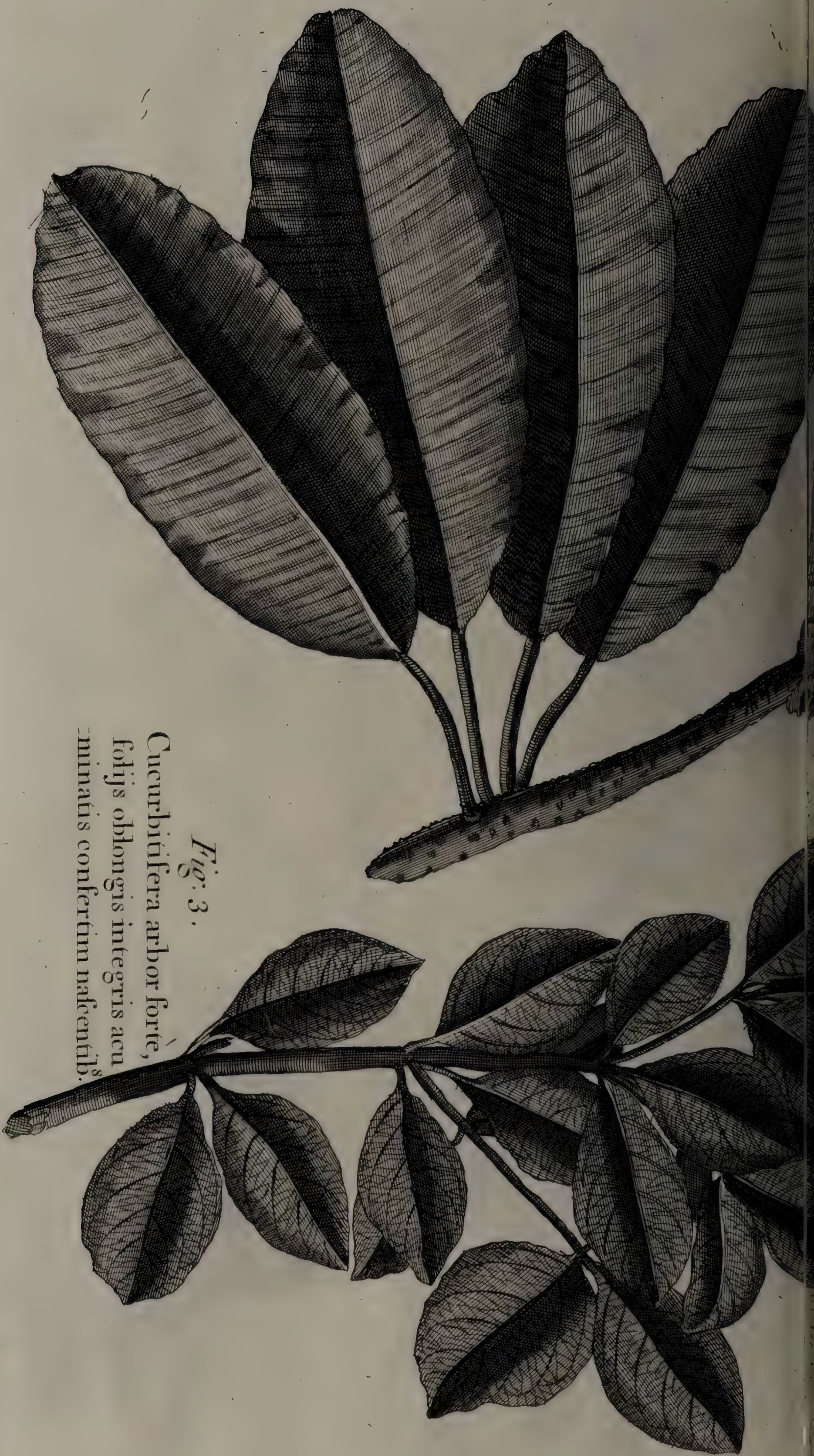


Fig. 3.

Cucurbitifera arborifera,
folijs oblongis integris acu-
minatis confertim nascentib^s.

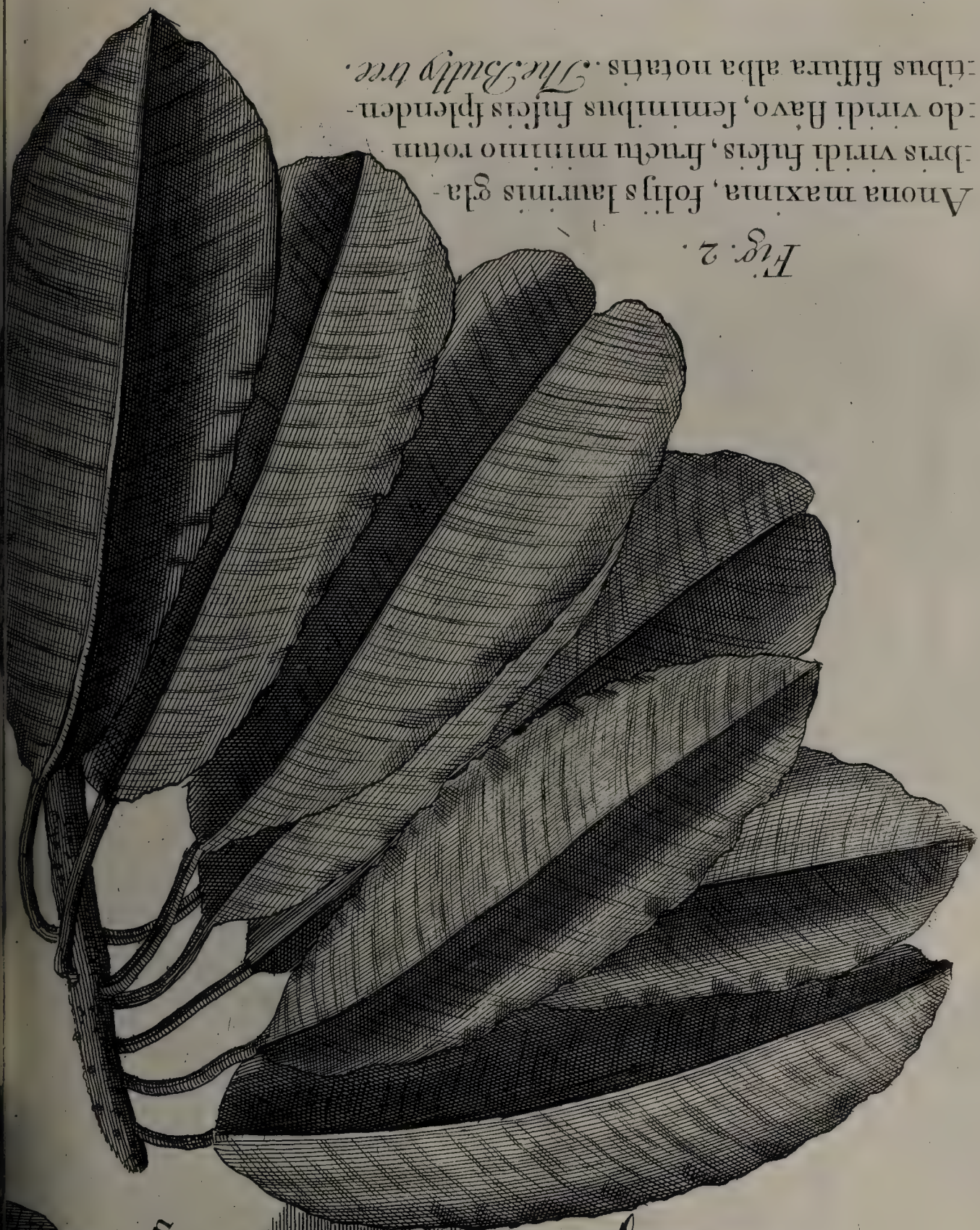
Fig. 1.

Arboris *Lagetta* dictae ramus ita positus,
ut cortex interior in plurimas telas linearum
semulas extenſilis aneliis appareat.



Fig. 2.

Anona maxima, folijs laurinis gla-
bris viridi fuscis, fructu minimo rotun-
do viridi flavo, seminiſus fuscis splenden-
tibus Effura alba notatis. *The Bully tree.*



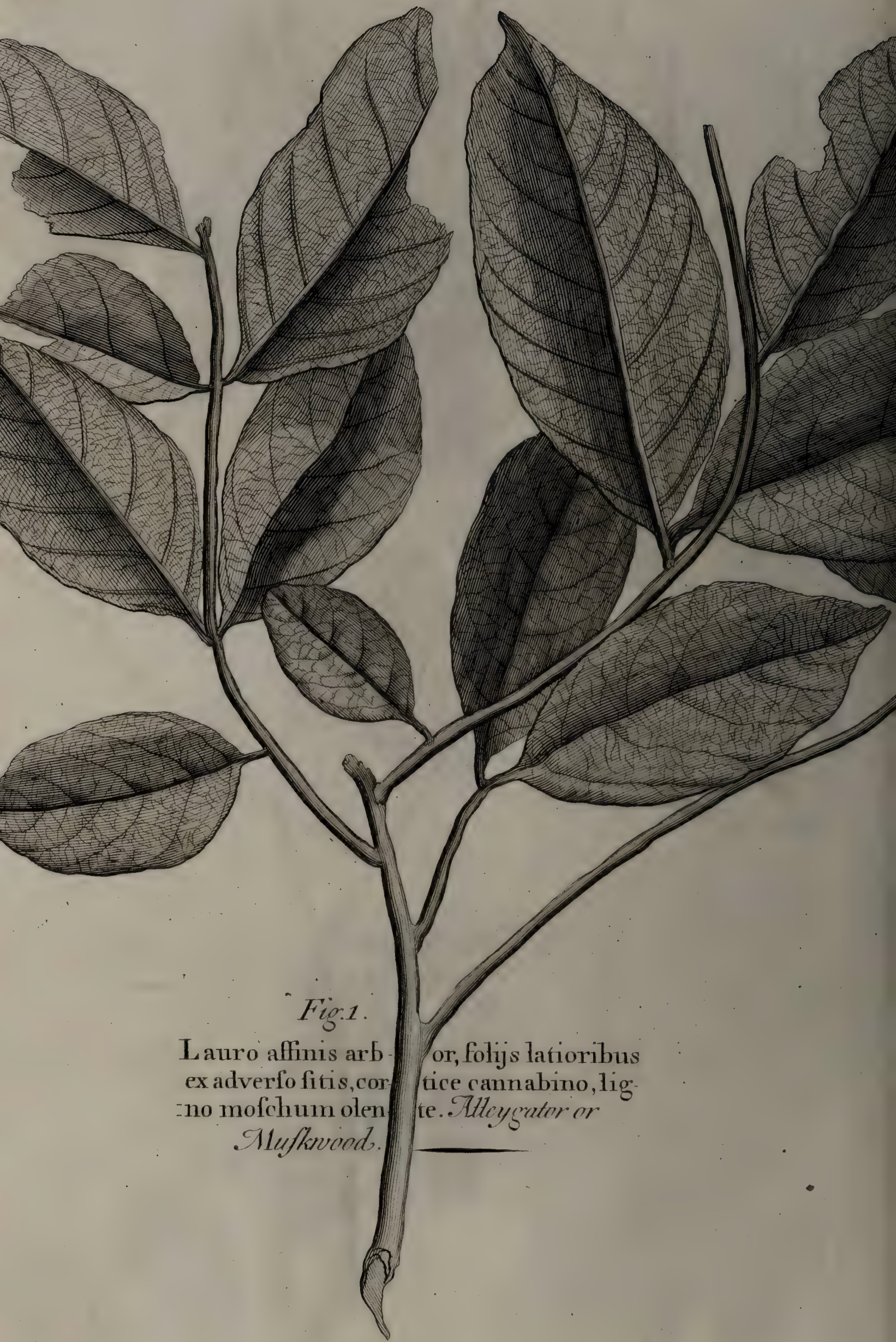


Fig. 1.

Lauro affinis arb- or, folijs latioribus
 ex adverso fitis, cor- tice cannabino, lig-
 -no moschum olen- te. *Alleygator or*
Muskwod.



Fig. 2.

Genistæ affinis Anonyma arbor
flore coluteæ buxi folio. —



Alnus incana (Mill.) B.S.P.
— *Alnus matricaria* (Mill.) B.S.P.



Adiantum species
Drawing by [illegible]
[illegible]

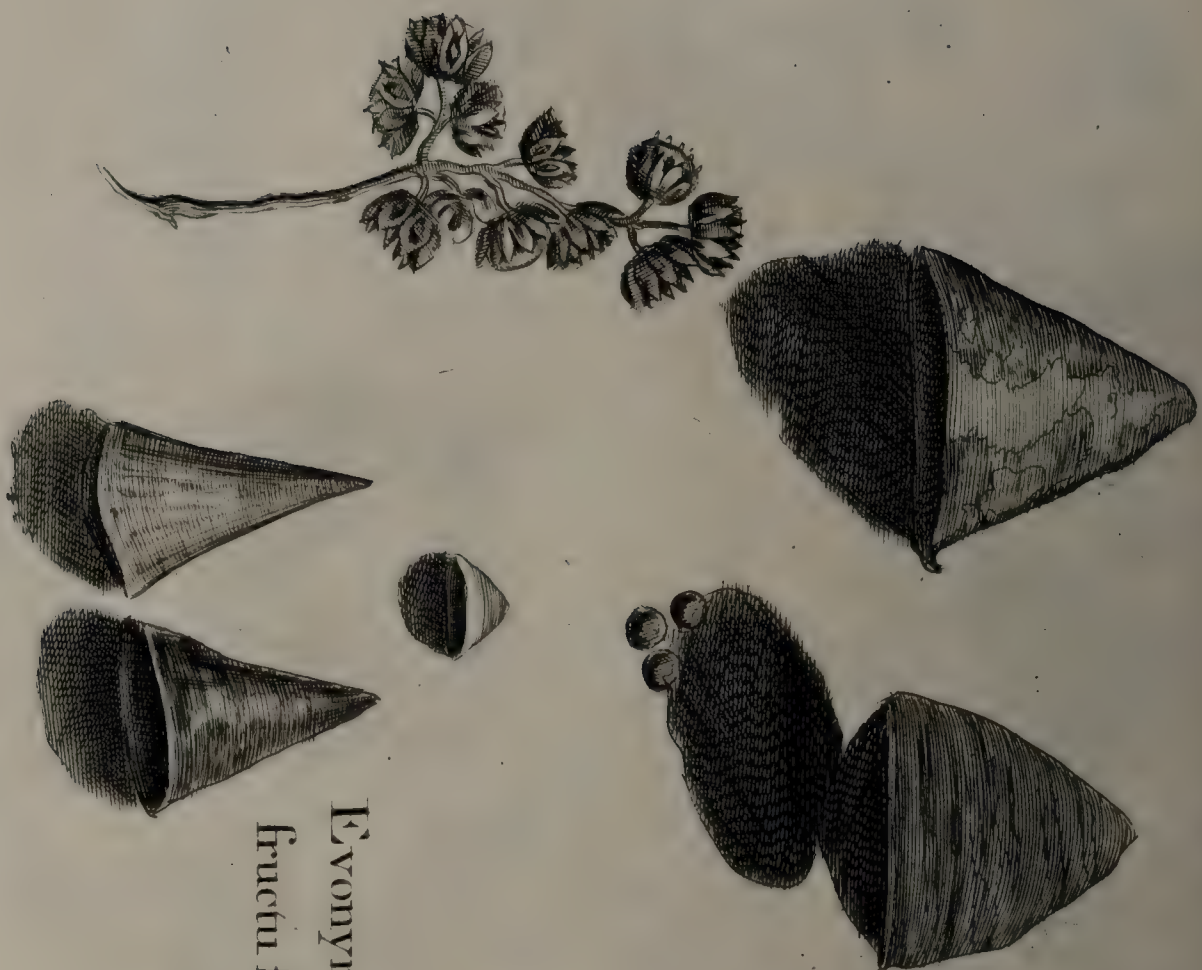


Aceri aut paliuro affinis arbor, caudice non
ramoso folijs forbi fylvestris, floribus penta-
petalis racemosis speciosis purpureis, fructu ficeo
tribus membranis extantibus alato.



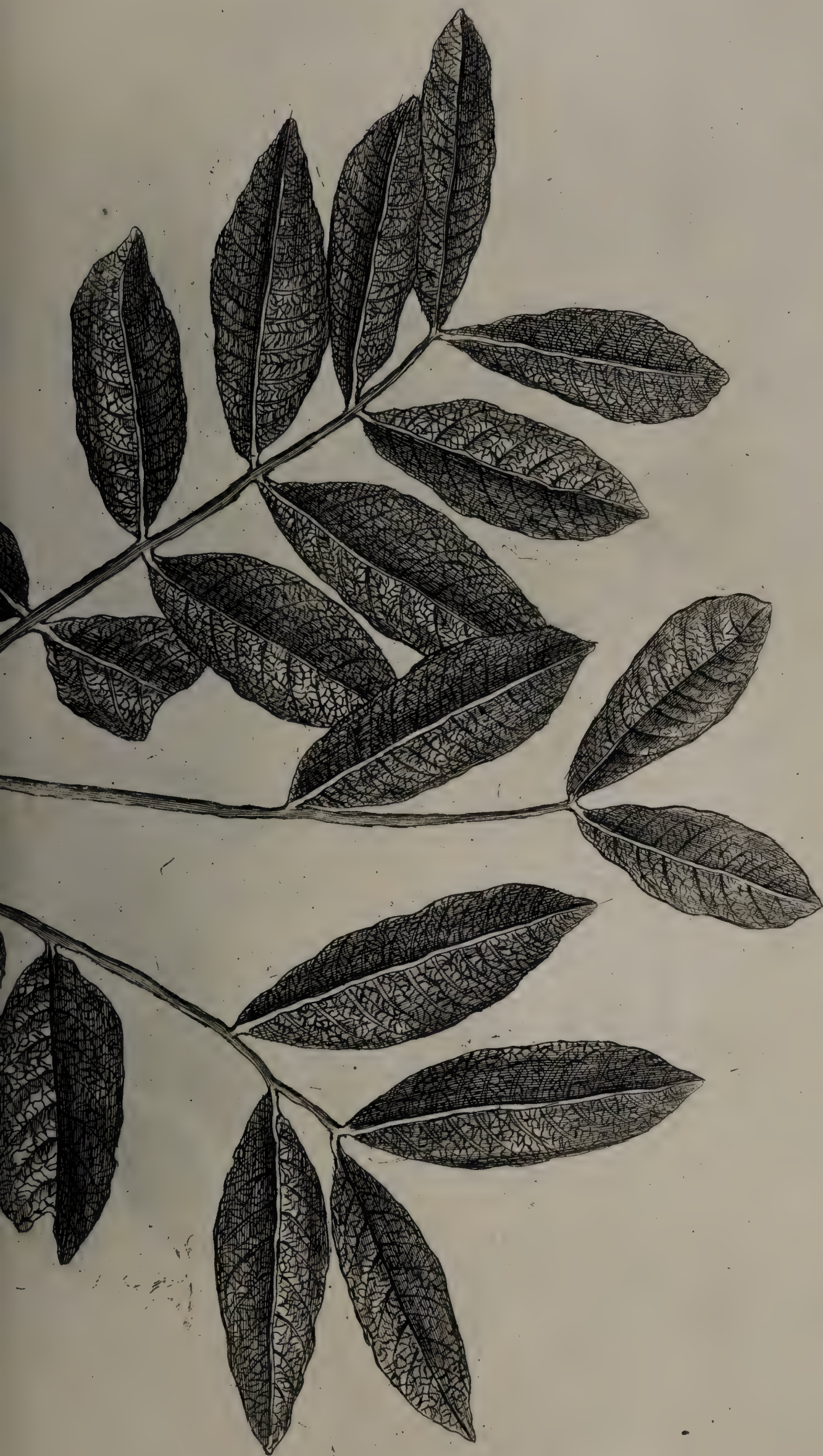
Tab. 171.





Erythrina affinis arbor spinosa, folio alato,
fructu fisco pentagono & pentacocco, ligno
flavo fantali odore. —





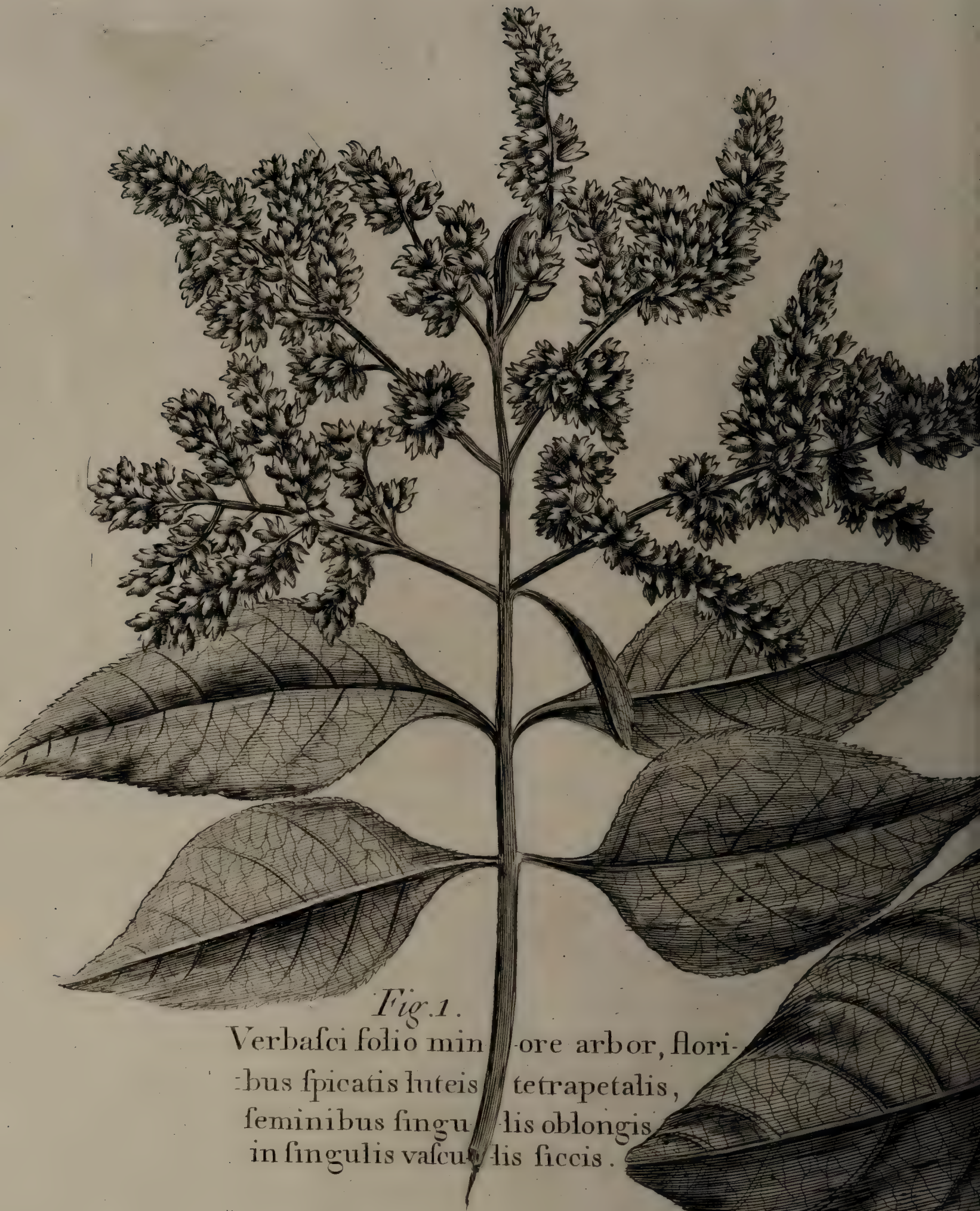


Fig. 1.

Verbasci folio minore arbor, flori-
 bus spicatis luteis tetrapetalis,
 feminibus singulis oblongis
 in singulis vasculis ficcis.

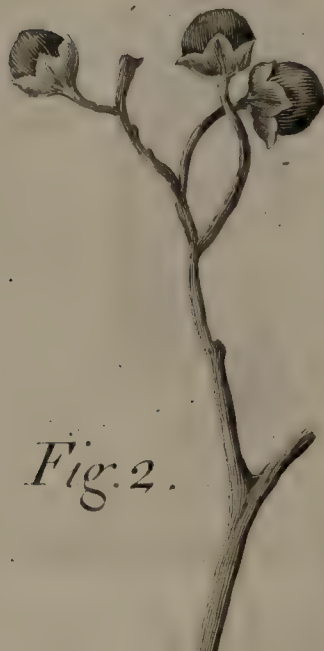


Fig. 2.

Tab. 173.



Fig. 2.

Verbasci folio majore odo-
rato arbor, floribus pen-
tapetalis albis. —





Fig. 1.

Mali folio arbor, artemisiae odore, flore pentapetalo spicato.



Fig. 2.

Mali folio arbor, artemisiae odore & flore.



Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 3. 4.

Spireae congener spinosa, folio subrotundo, acuminato, integro, pulegij odore, fructu parvo, oblongo, canaliculato, coronato.

4-0-17



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Fig. 2.

Juglandis folio; fruticosa filiquo-
sa, folijs pinnatis, costa media
membranulis utrinq; extantibus
glata, filiqua quadrangula.

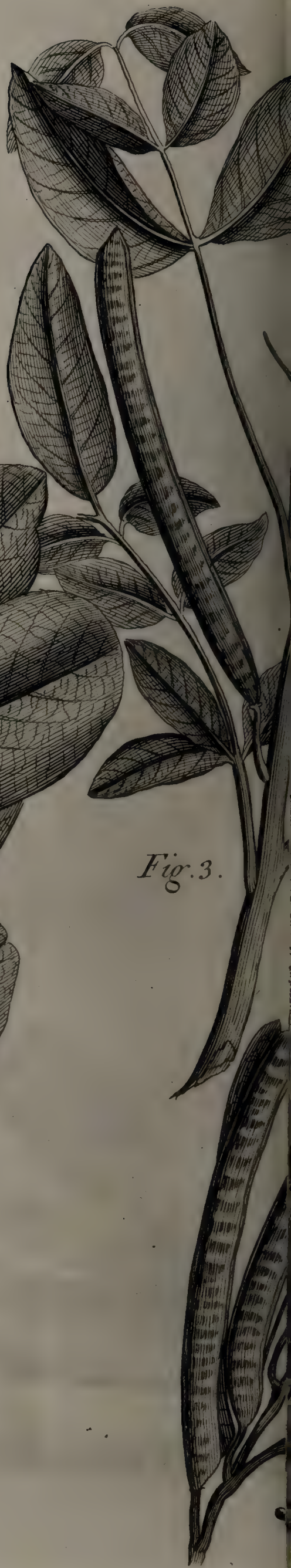


Fig. 3.

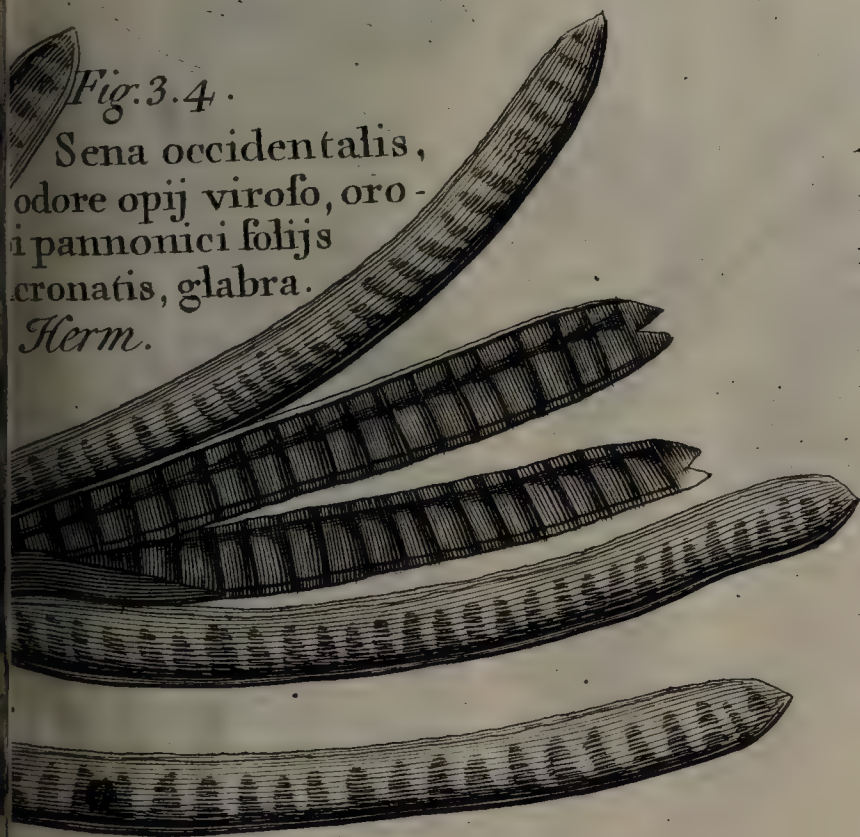


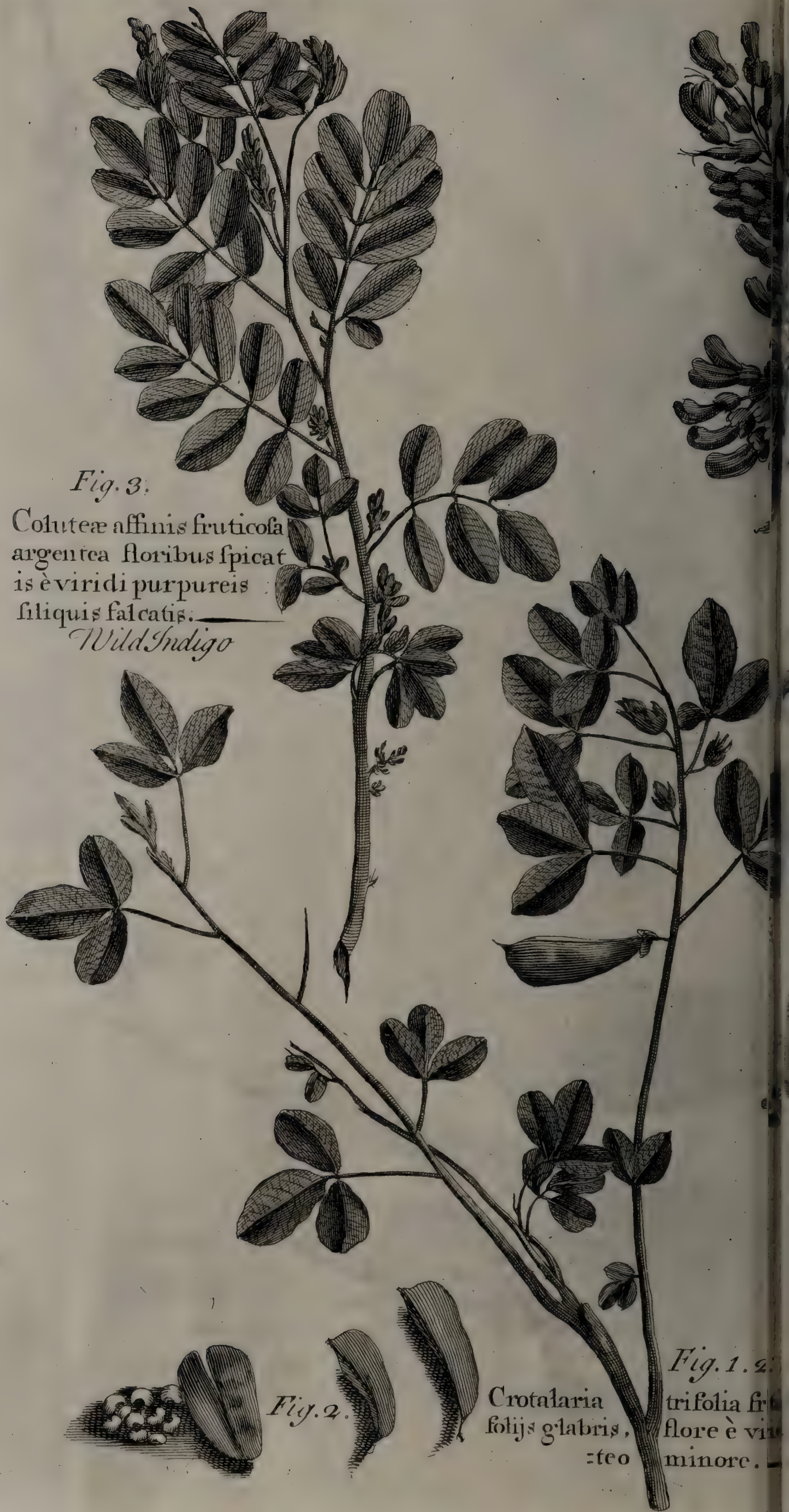
Fig. 3. 4.
Sena occidentalis,
odore opij viroso, oro-
i pannonici folijs
cronatis, glabra.
Herm.



Fig. 1.

Aspalathus arborea, seu pseudo-
eburnus buxi folio, flore luteo patulo, fi-
liqua, lata, brevi, chartacea, semen
exiguum reniforme complectente.





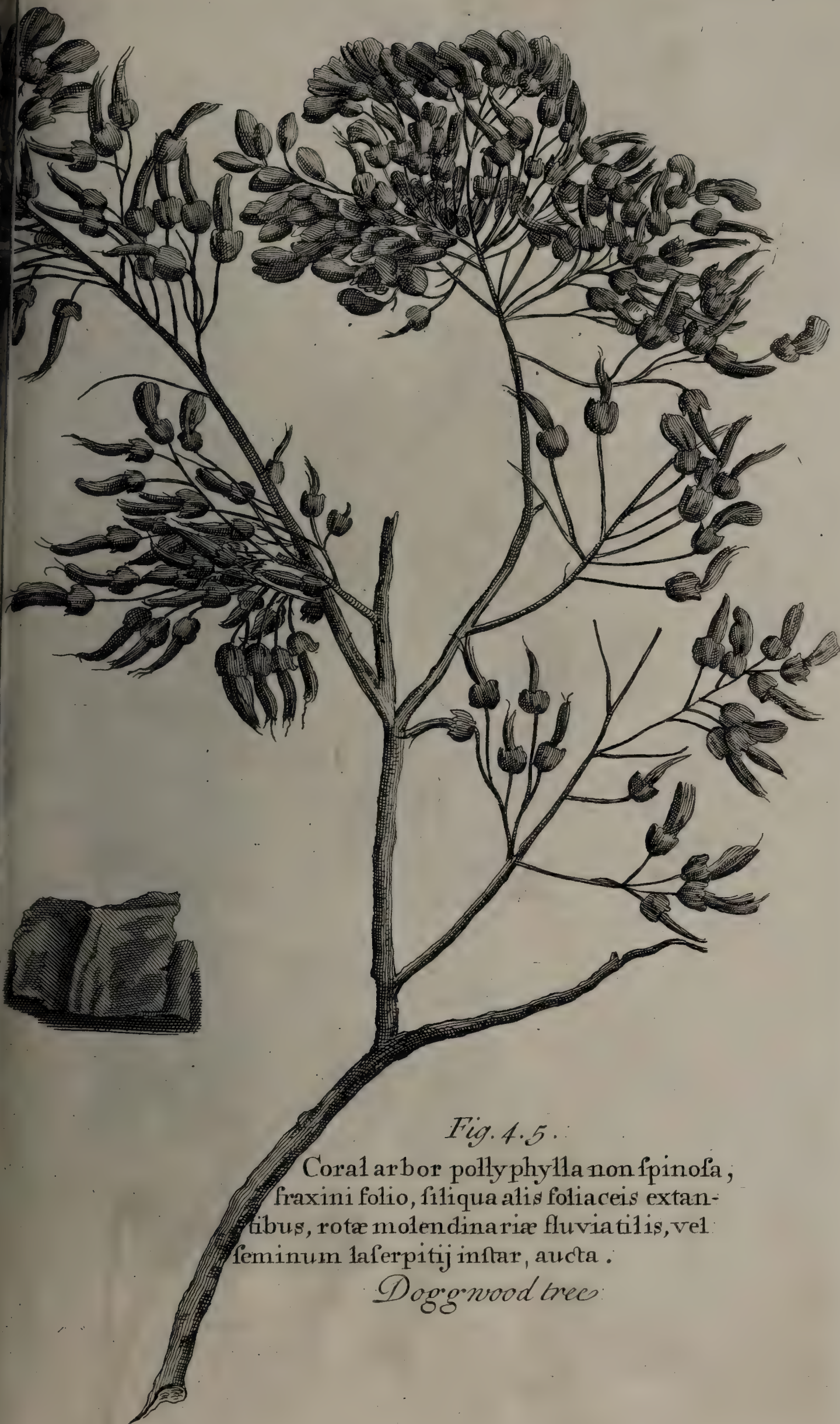


Fig. 4.5.

Coral arbor pollyphylla non spinosa,
 fraxini folio, siliqua alis foliaceis extan-
 tibus, rotæ molendinariæ fluviatilis, vel
 feminum laserpitij instar, aucta.

Dogwood tree.



Corallorhiza innominata (L.) Link.
Innoxia folio, stipulae foliaceae exsert-
ae, totae molendinae flaviculae, v. d.
Innoxia folio, stipulae foliaceae exsert-
ae, totae molendinae flaviculae, v. d.

Tab. 177.





Cytisus arbor-
=nosus, hederæ
=gulosis.
eius bitumi-
foliis non an-

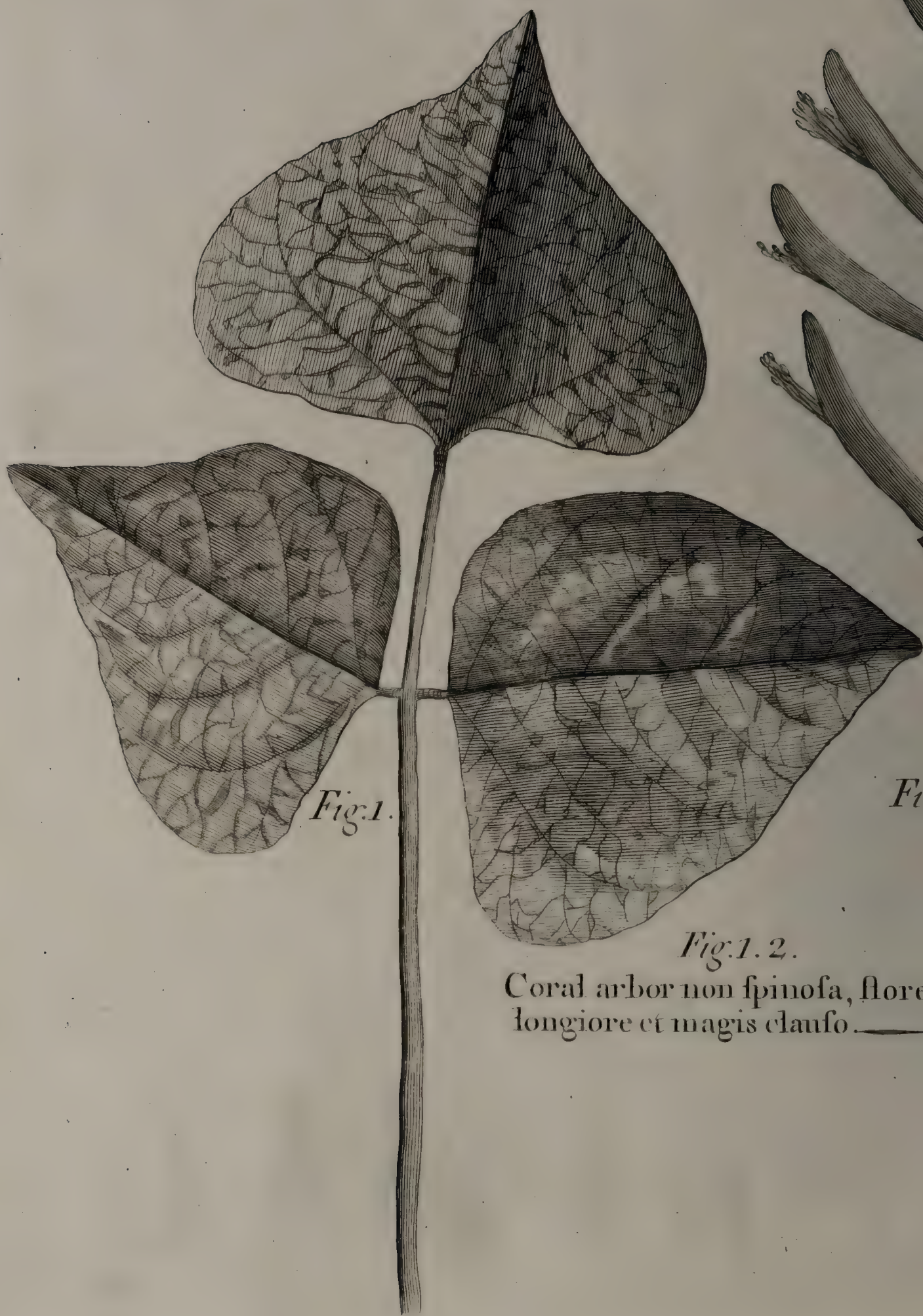


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. 2.

Coral arbor non spinosa, flore
longiore et magis clauso. —

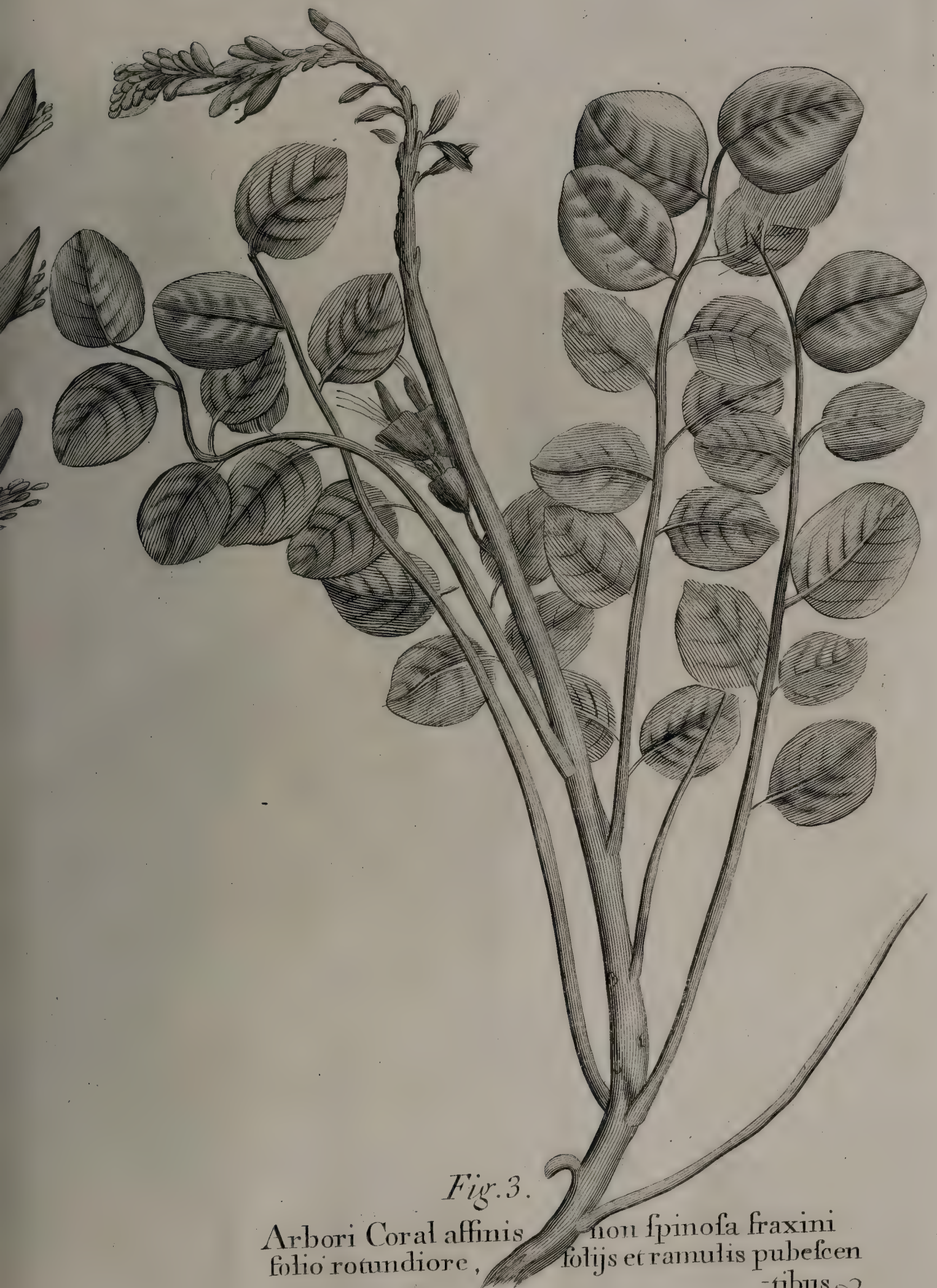


Fig. 3.
 Arbori Coral affinis non spinosa fraxini
 folio rotundiore, folijs et ramulis pubescen-
 tibus ∞





Fig. 2.

*Colutea affinis fruticosa, floribus spicatis
purpurascens, siliquis incurvis,
e cujus suctura Indigo conficitur. Indigo.*



Fig. 1.

Crotalaria trifolia fruticosa folijs rotundis incanis
 floribus spicatis è viridiluteis fructu pubescente.





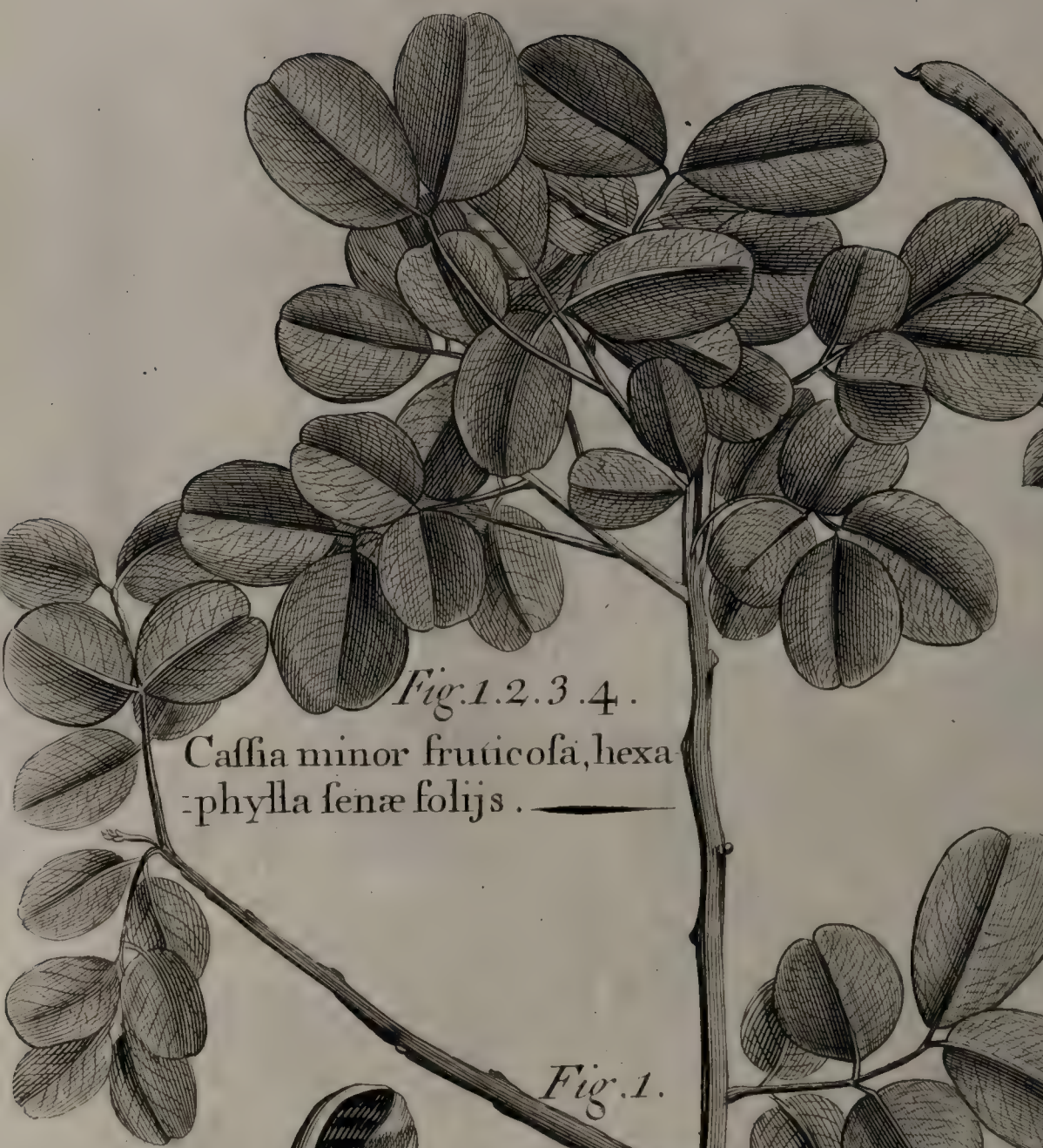


Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4.

*Cassia minor fruticosa, hexa-
phylla senæ folijs.*

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

*Sena minor he-
rumq, hexap-
obtus.*



Fig. 6.

Fig. 6. 7.

Sena spuria tetraphylla, filiqua lata, compressa.



Fig. 1.
Urucu. *Arnolto.*

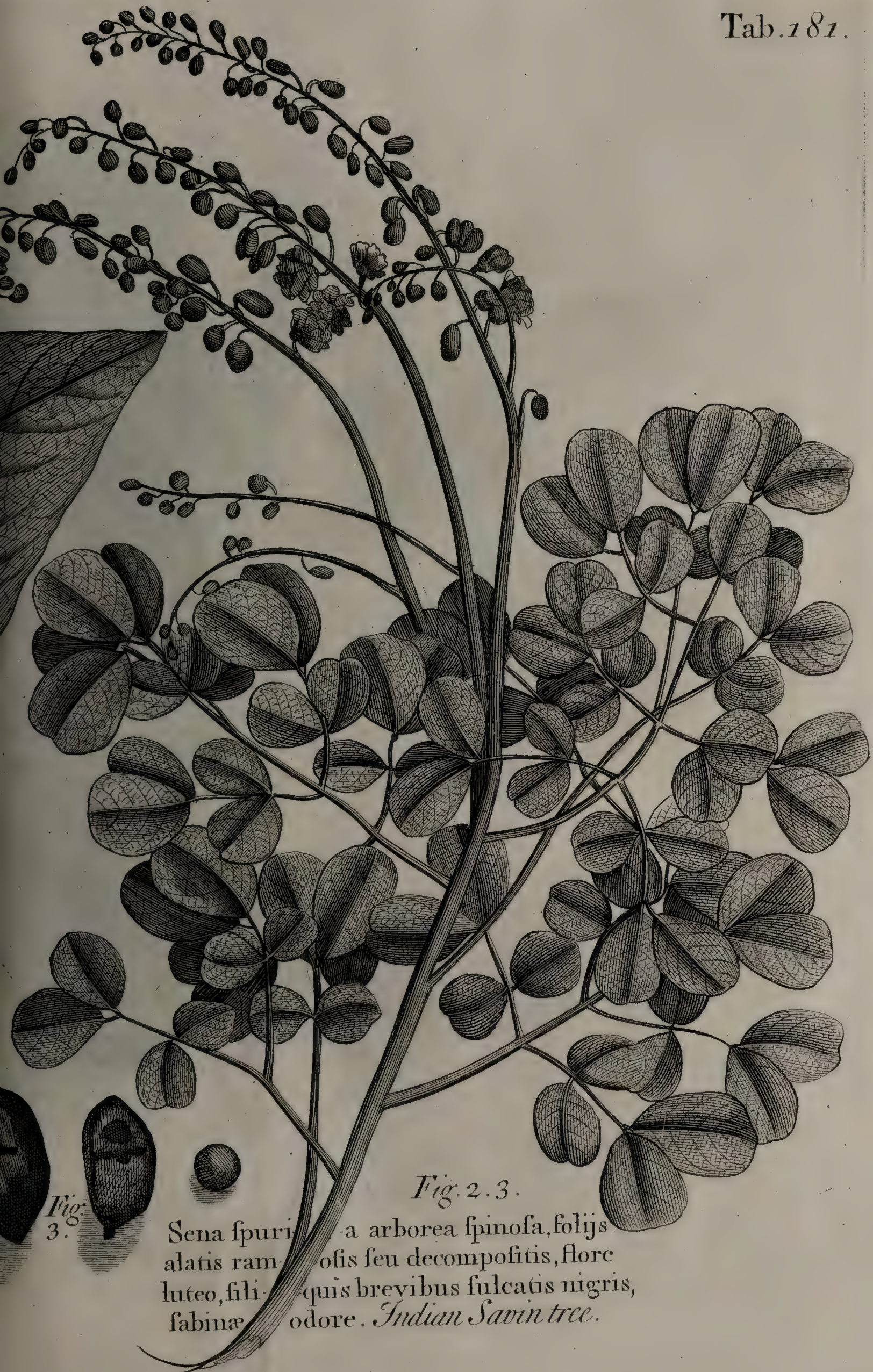
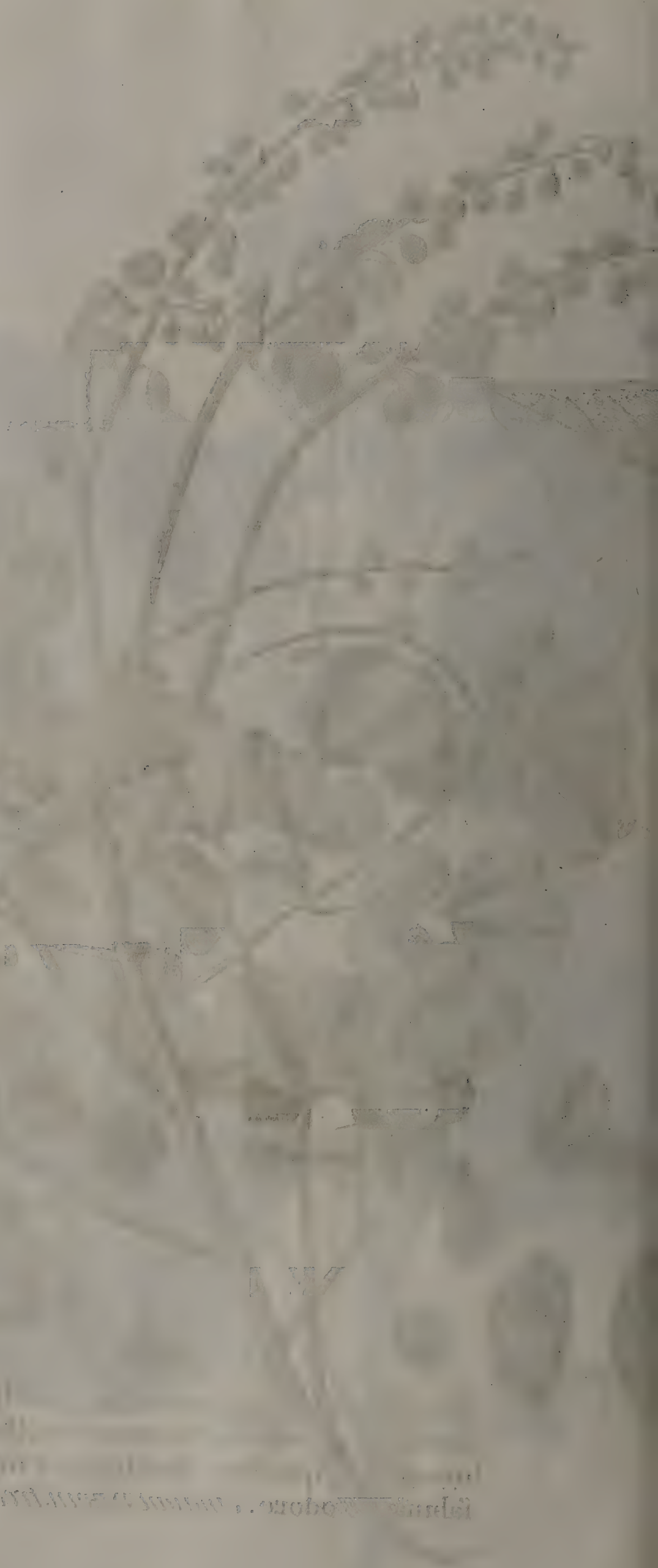


Fig. 2. 3.

Sena spuria, arborea spinosa, folijs
 alatis ramulis seu decompositis, flore
 luteo, filiculis brevibus fulcatis nigris,
 fabinae odore. *Indian Savin tree.*





Illustr. —
Olethreutis noctuella aculeatella (Hb.)
Guttera marginifera; Heterospila (Hb.)
Heterospila marginifera (Hb.)



Fig. 1. 2.

Acacia arborea maxima non spinosa,
 pinnis majoribus, flore albo, siliqua
 contorta coccinea ventriosa ele-
 gantissima.



Fig. 6.

Mimosa arborea non spinosa, folijs
seu pinnis latissimis.
Sensible tree.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Acacia arborea maxima
folijs vel pinnis minimis, flo-
re odoratissimo flavo.
Wild Tamarinds.

Fig. 7.

Mimosa herbacea non
spinosa minima, re-
spens.



Fig. 2

Nerio affinis arbor, versicolora
 materie, lauri folio lucido, flo-
 zre pentapetaloides sulphureo
 amplo. *Spanish elm or Prince wood.*



Fig. 1.

*Aquosa brasiliensis, folijs
costa media membranulis
stantibus alata. Raij Hist.*

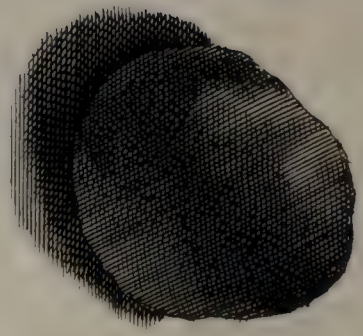
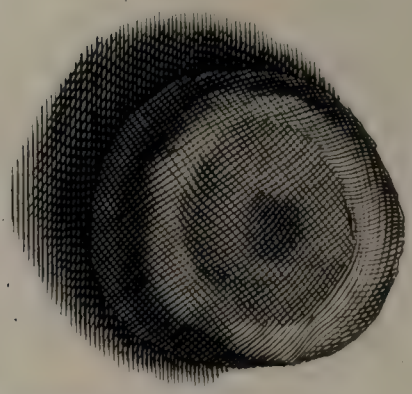
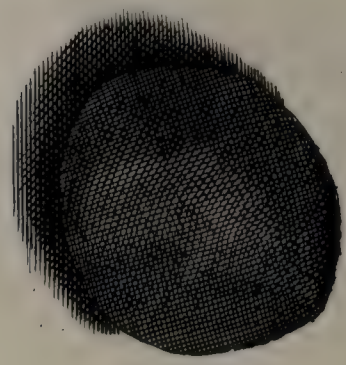
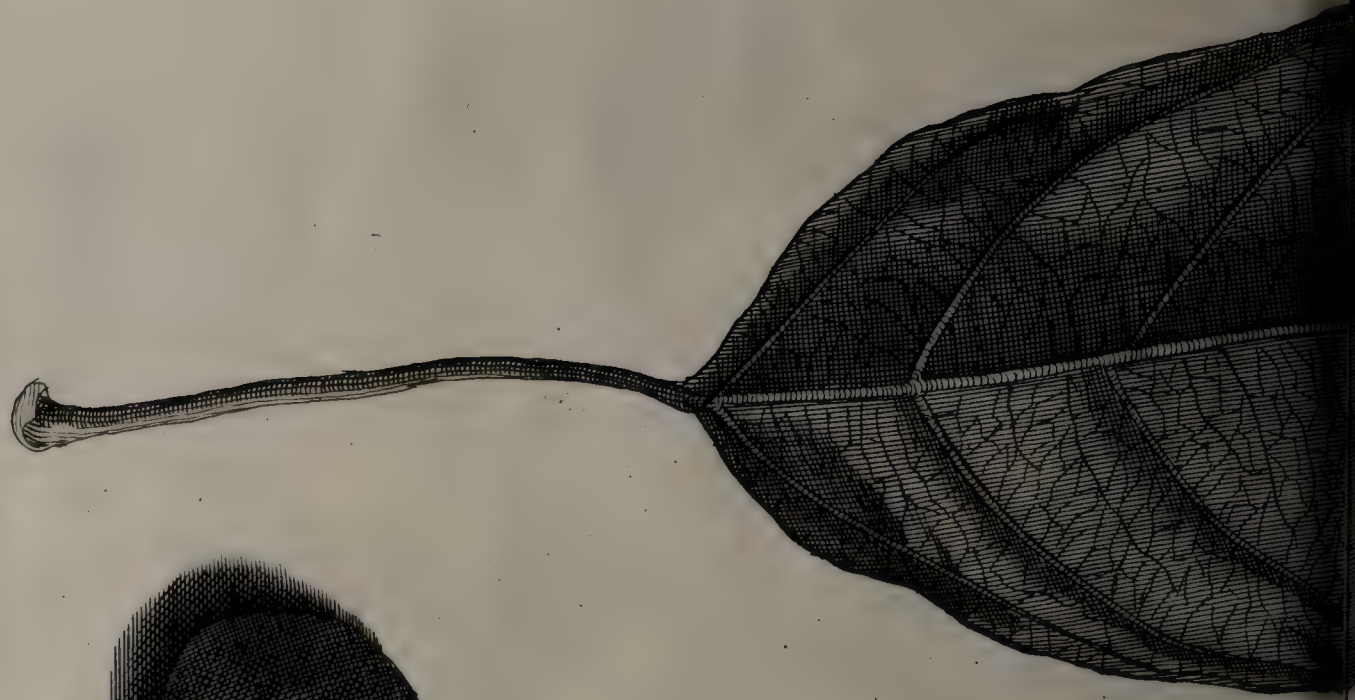


A
1840
1841
1842

Ceraionae almus iniqua,
 penia potaloid purpureo fit
 pulpa efculenta & purgante

The Bicy tree.

patu iouu angulat, not
 iato, filiqua crafia brevi,
 femina ambiente.





Tab. 284.



Natum arboreum, folio maximo obtu-
 ro, flore incarnato *Jasmine tree.*



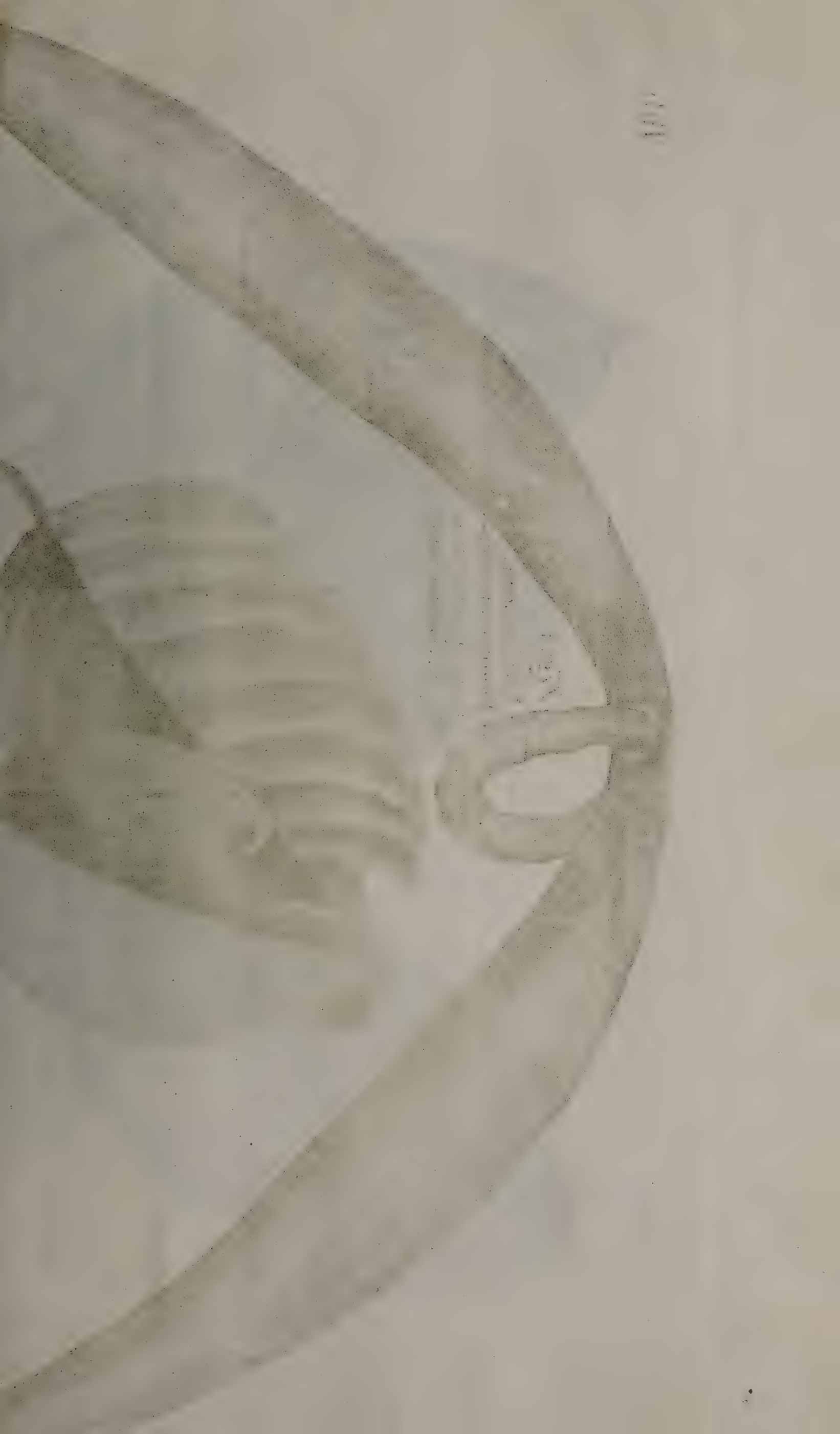


Fig. 1.
Nerij arborei,
folio maximo obtu-
siore flore incarnato,
filiqua. *Tasmanice tree.*



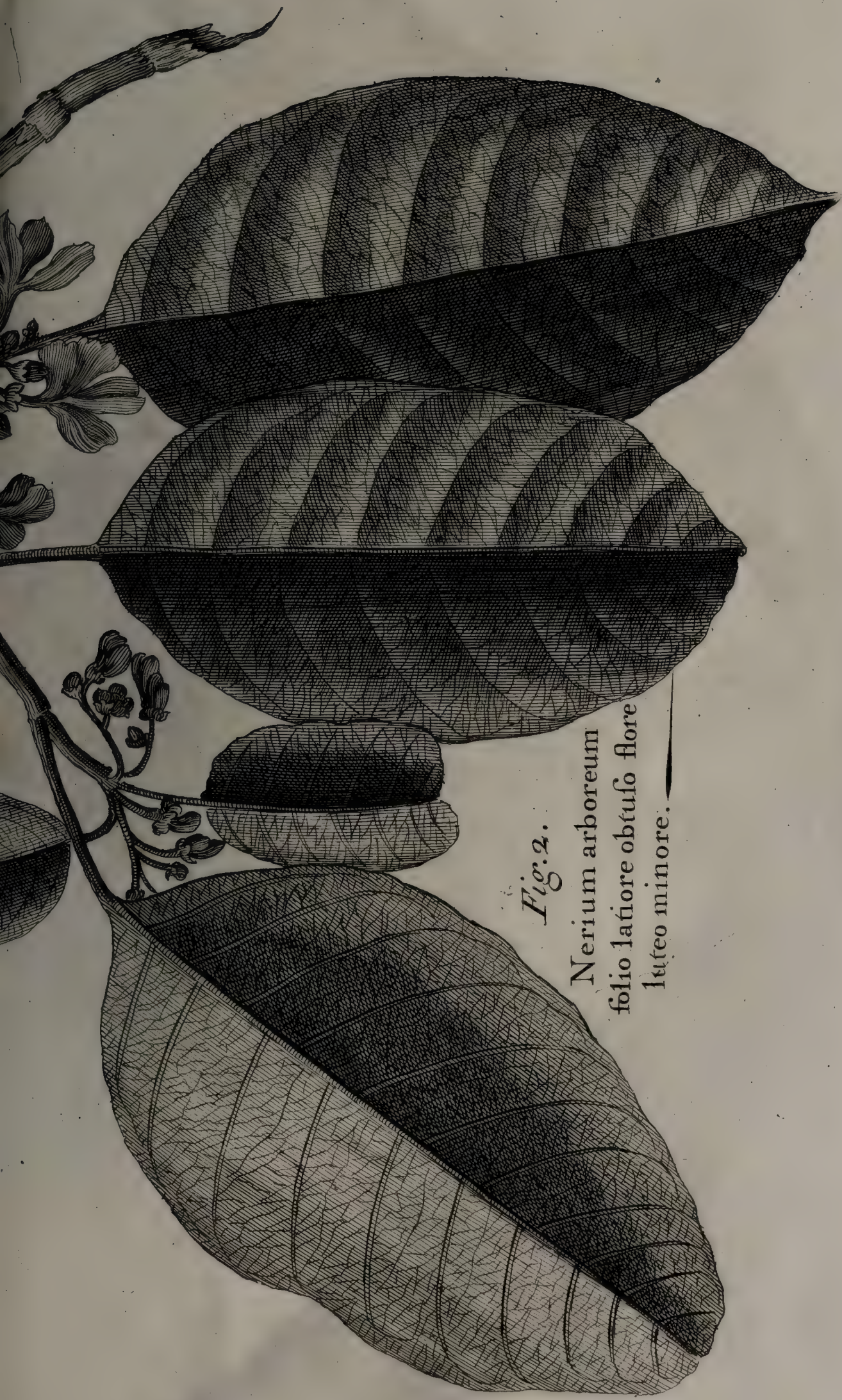


Fig. 2.

Nerium arboreum
folio latiore obtuso flore
luteo minore.





Fig. 1.

Mangle Indica, ra,
-ticis, ex adverfo nat

Fig. 2.

Mangle folijs oblongis inte-
-gris, utrinq, molli lanugine
holosericea obductis.



Fig. 3.

Myrti folio arbor cortice ar-
 genteo, folijs oblongis ad basin la-
 tioribus acuminatis inodoris ex
 adverso sitis, flore pen-
 tapeta-
 loide pallide albican- te.

Silver wood.



Fig. 2.

Asplenium adnigrum L.
This species is common in the
mountainous regions of the
Andes.

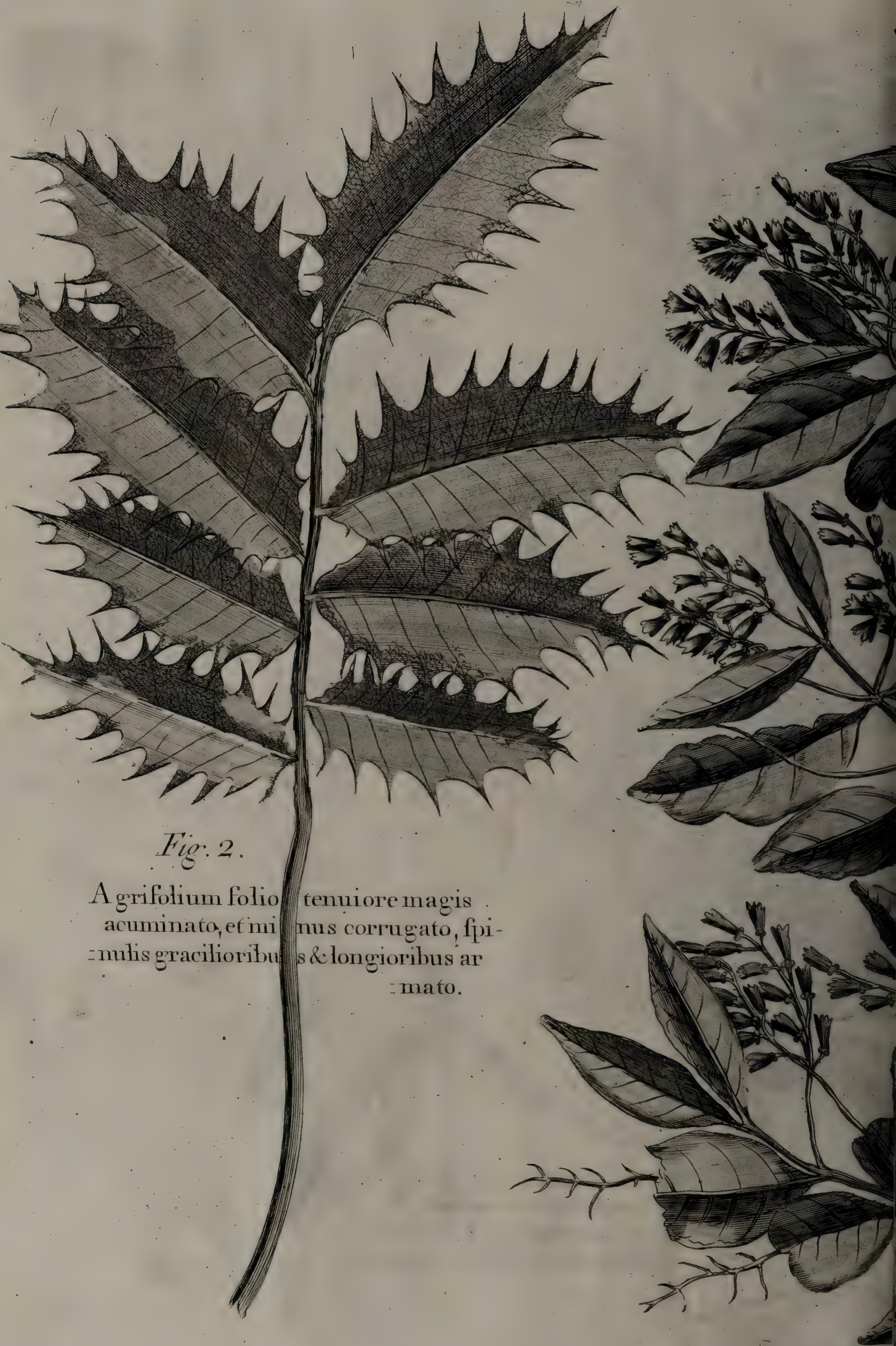


Fig. 2.

Agrifolium foliosum tenuiore magis
acuminato, et minus corrugato, spi-
culis gracilioribus & longioribus ar-
mato.

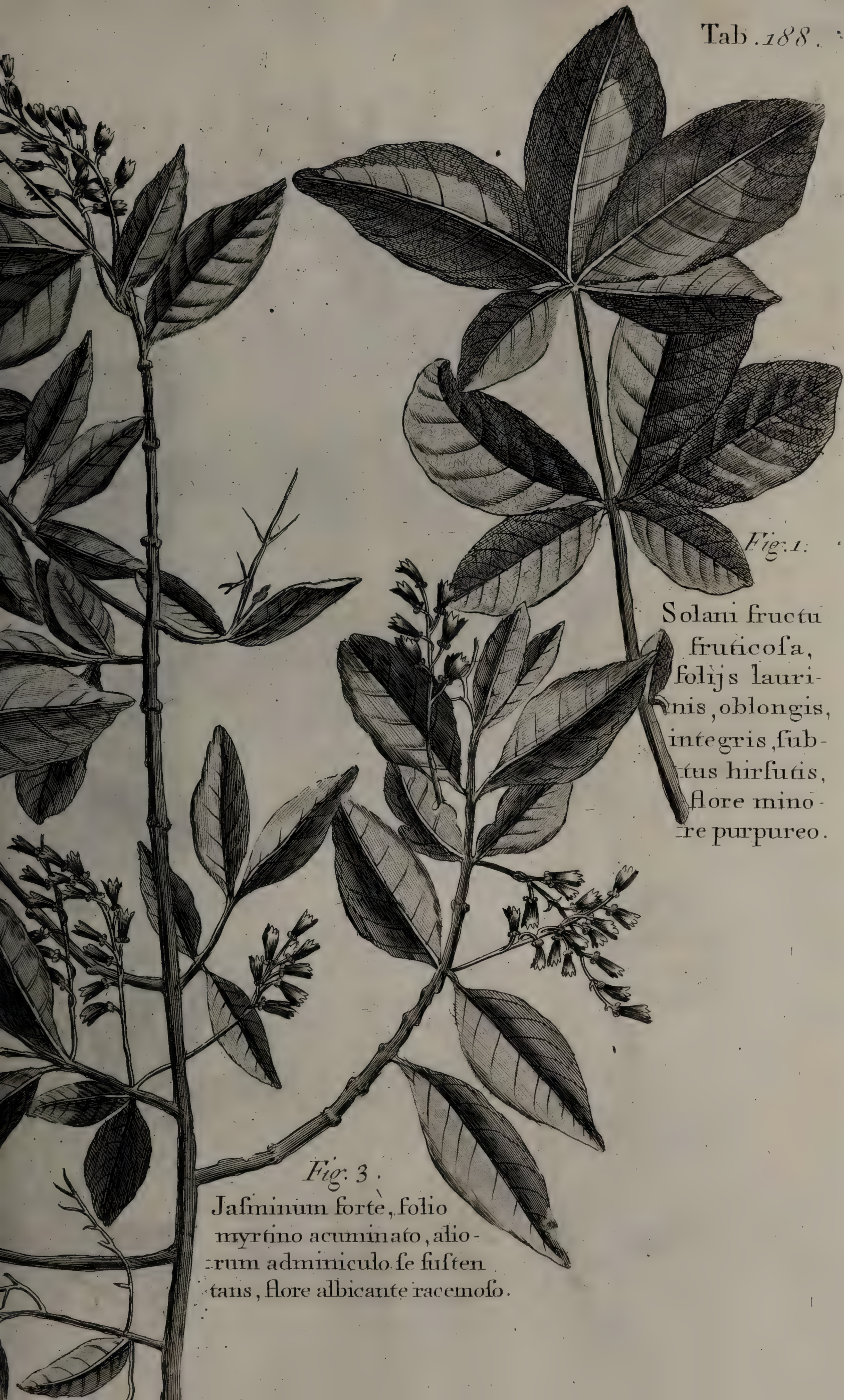


Fig. 1.

Solani fructu
fruticosa,
folijs lauri-
anis, oblongis,
integris, sub-
tus hirsutis,
flore mino-
re purpureo.

Fig. 3.

Jasminum forte, folio
myrtino acuminato, alio-
rum adminiculo se susten-
tans, flore albicante racemoso.



edid, cum...
-OIR, OIBLOIS FOR OIBLEVE
...
...stiff, and





Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. 2.

Thymelæa humilior
folijs acutis atro-
virentibus .

Cerafo
mofa, folijs
nascentibus
flore



Fig. 4.

affinis arbor race-
u-rinis ex adverfo
sub-tus albicantibus
peta-loide.



Fig. 3.

Mangle Julifera folijs subrotun-
dis, versus summitates latissimis,
confertim nascentibus, cortice ad cor-
tia densanda utili *Olive bark tree*.



Linnaeus
Species
Plantarum

Linnaeus
Species
Plantarum

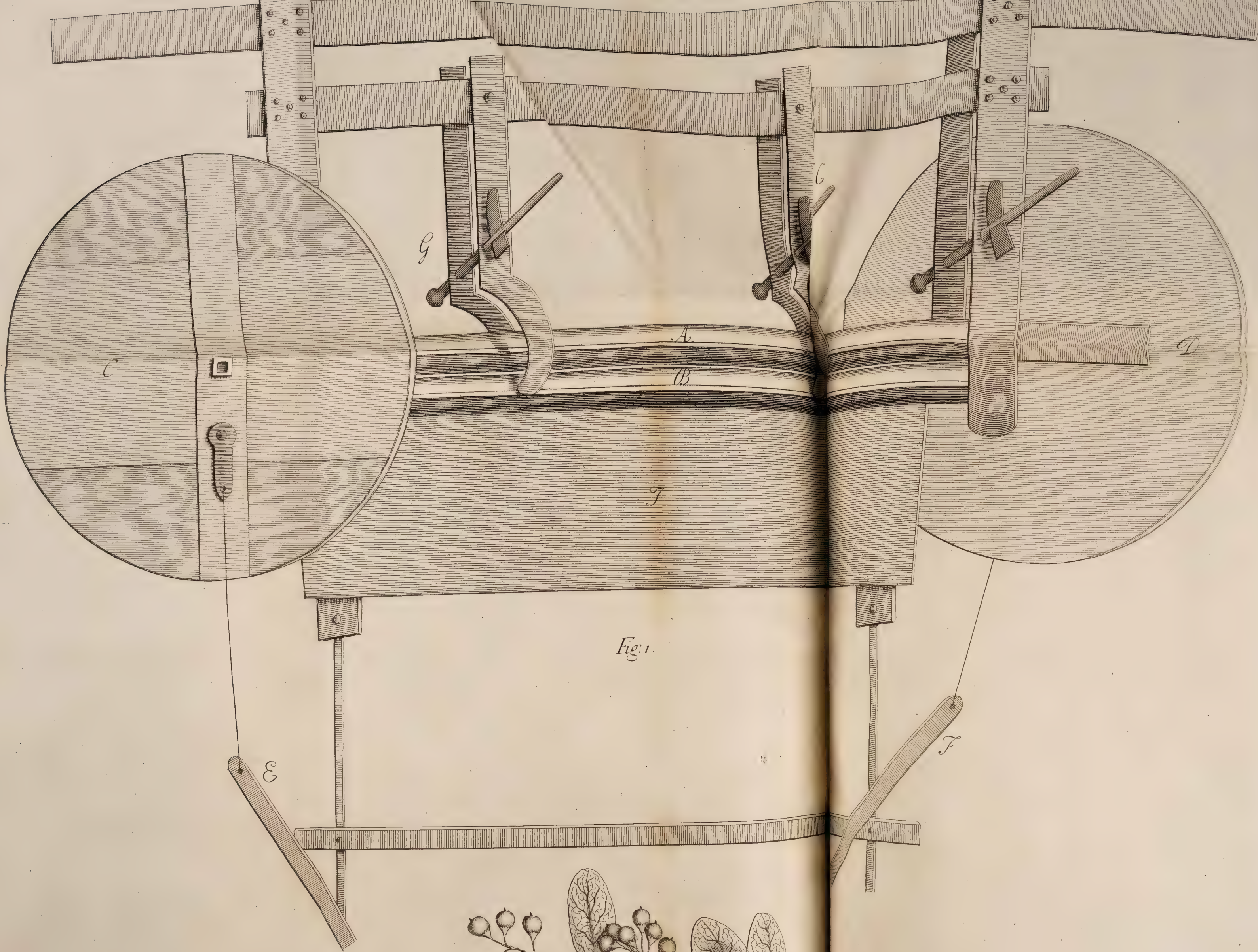


Fig. 1.

A GINN COTTON, about Four foot high, *described Hist. Vol. II. p. 68.*

A. B. 2. round rollers of about an inch & $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter made smooth, with only 2. or 3. shallow furrowes in them. They are turn'd about 2. several ways by the help of 2. wheels, *C. & D.* by the Negroes feet sitting before it and placed at *E.* or *F.* *G. & H.* are made to make the 2. rollers stand nearer or further from one another, so as to suffer the cotton to pass thro' leaving the seeds. *F.* is a board about 2. foot & $\frac{1}{2}$ long & 8. inches broad, where the cotton is laid to be drawn through between the 2. rollers, that so the seeds may be left on this side and the cotton go into a bagg on the further side, purged from its seeds, unless, the seeds be chaw'd by rats, in which case they go through between the rollers and foul the cotton.

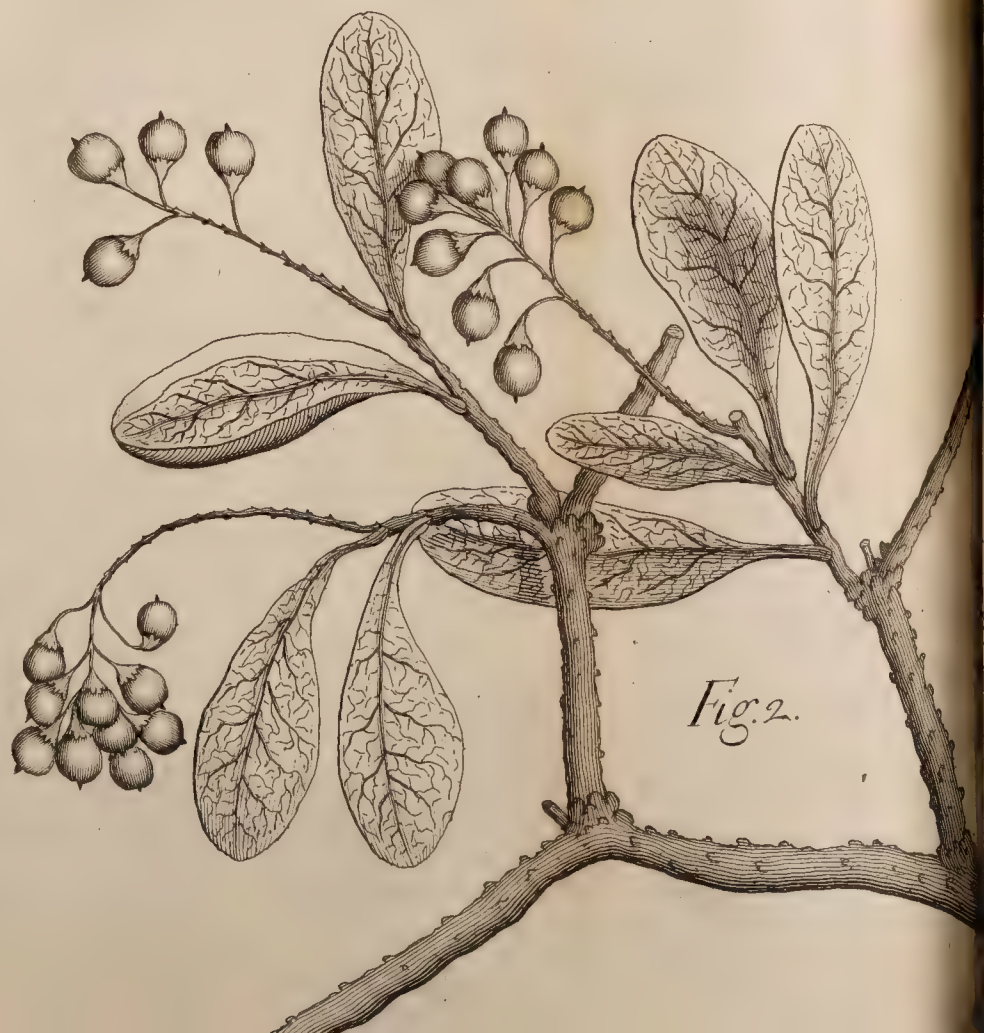


Fig. 2.

Fig. 2. Arbor baccifera, laurifolia, fructu
rallino ribium instar racemoso, caliculato
menato. Curranstree



Fig. 2.

*Arbor baceifera, laurifolia, aromatica,
fructu viridi calyculato racemoso.*
Cortex Winterannus or wild-Cinnamon-tree.

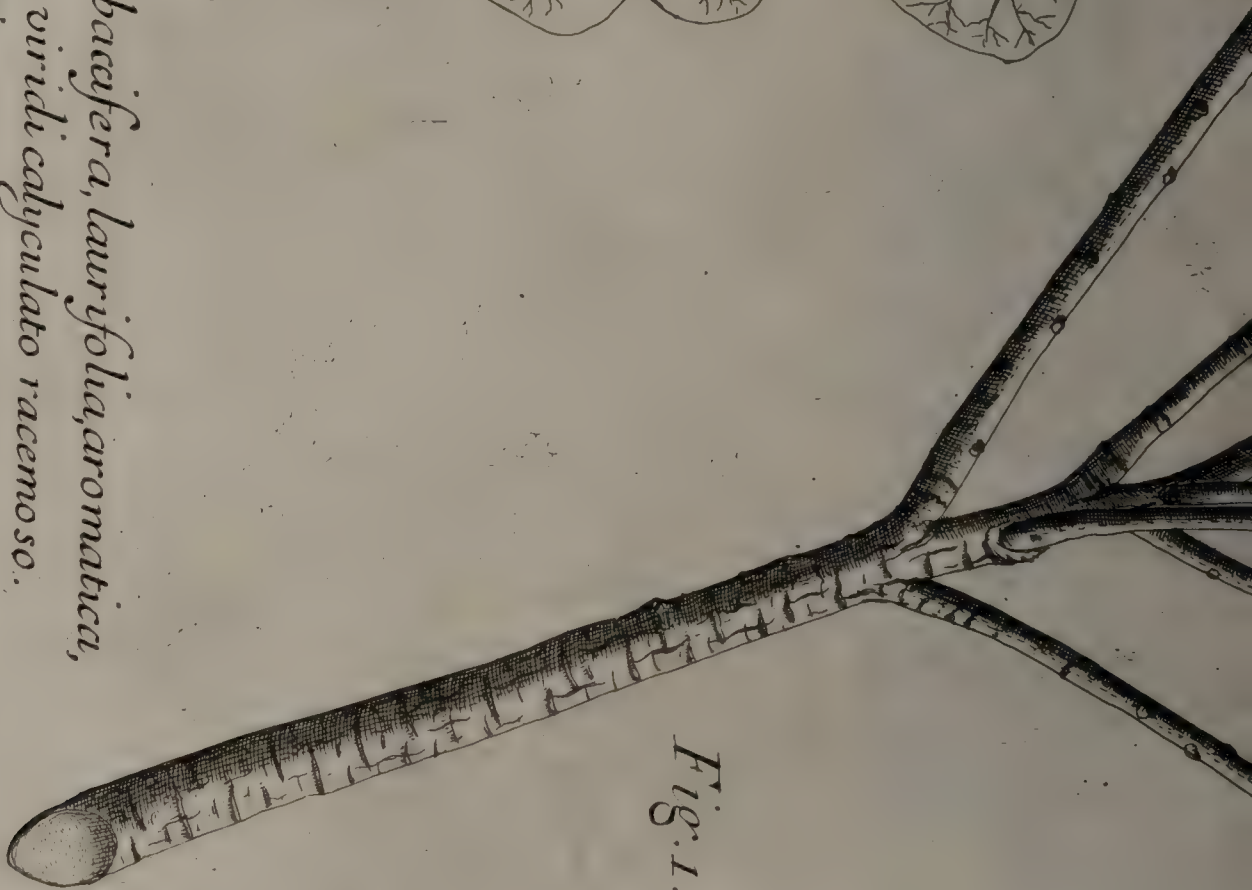


Fig. 1.

Myrtus arborea, folijs laurinis, aromatica.
Pimenta or Jamaica-pepper-tree.





Fig:1.
Myrti folio arbor,
folijs longissimis ino-
-doris.



Fig:3.
Myrto affinis
floribus pal-



ki folijs
uteis .

Fig. 2.

Myrtus arborea inodora, folijs laevis
subrotundis, flore albo, fructu mono-
pyreno.

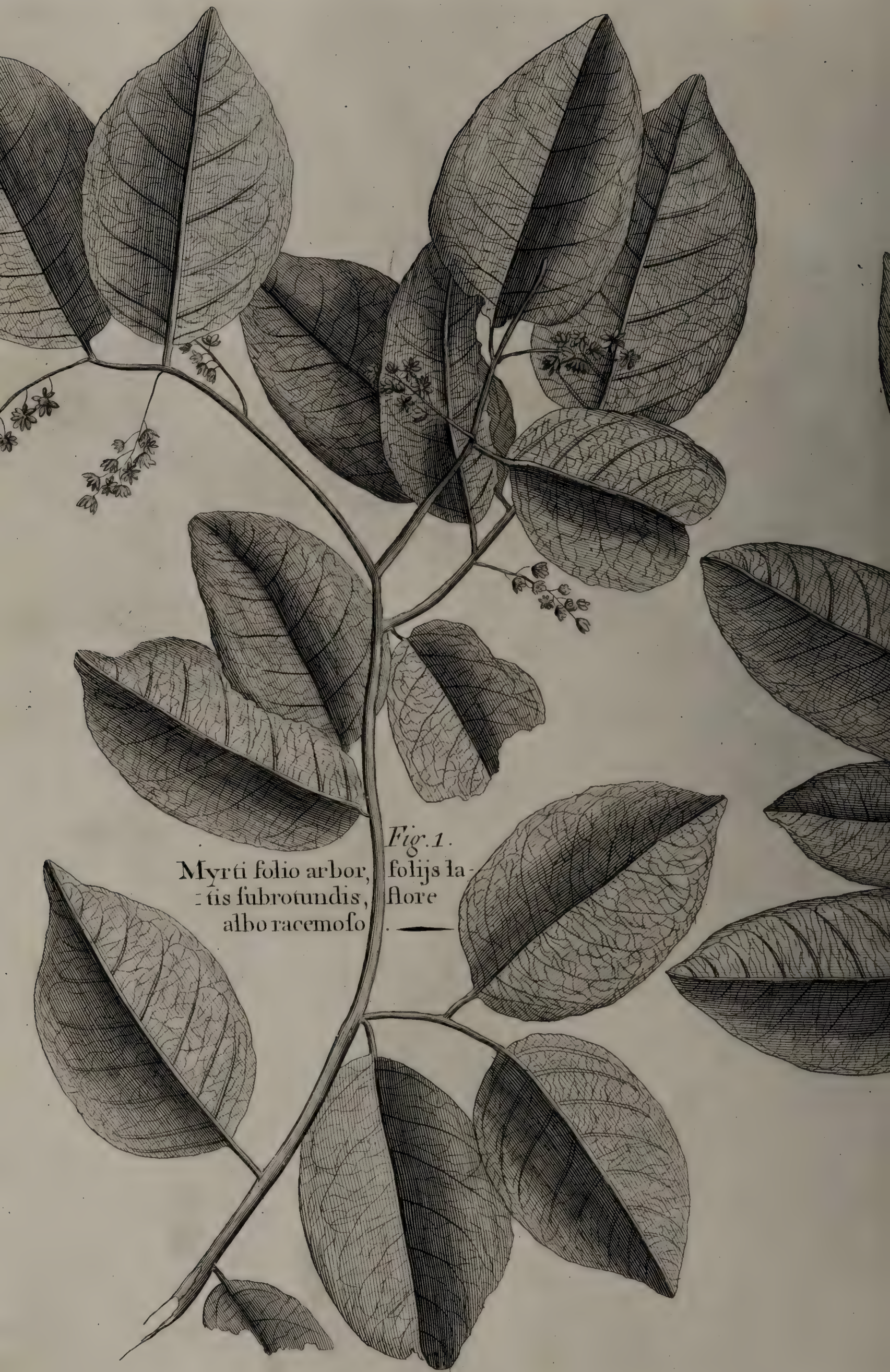


Fig. 1.
Myrti folio arbor, folijs la-
tis subrotundis, flore
albo racemoso . —



Fig. 2 .

Myrto affinis arbor, folijs
laurinis, flore albo tetrape-
talo odorato .

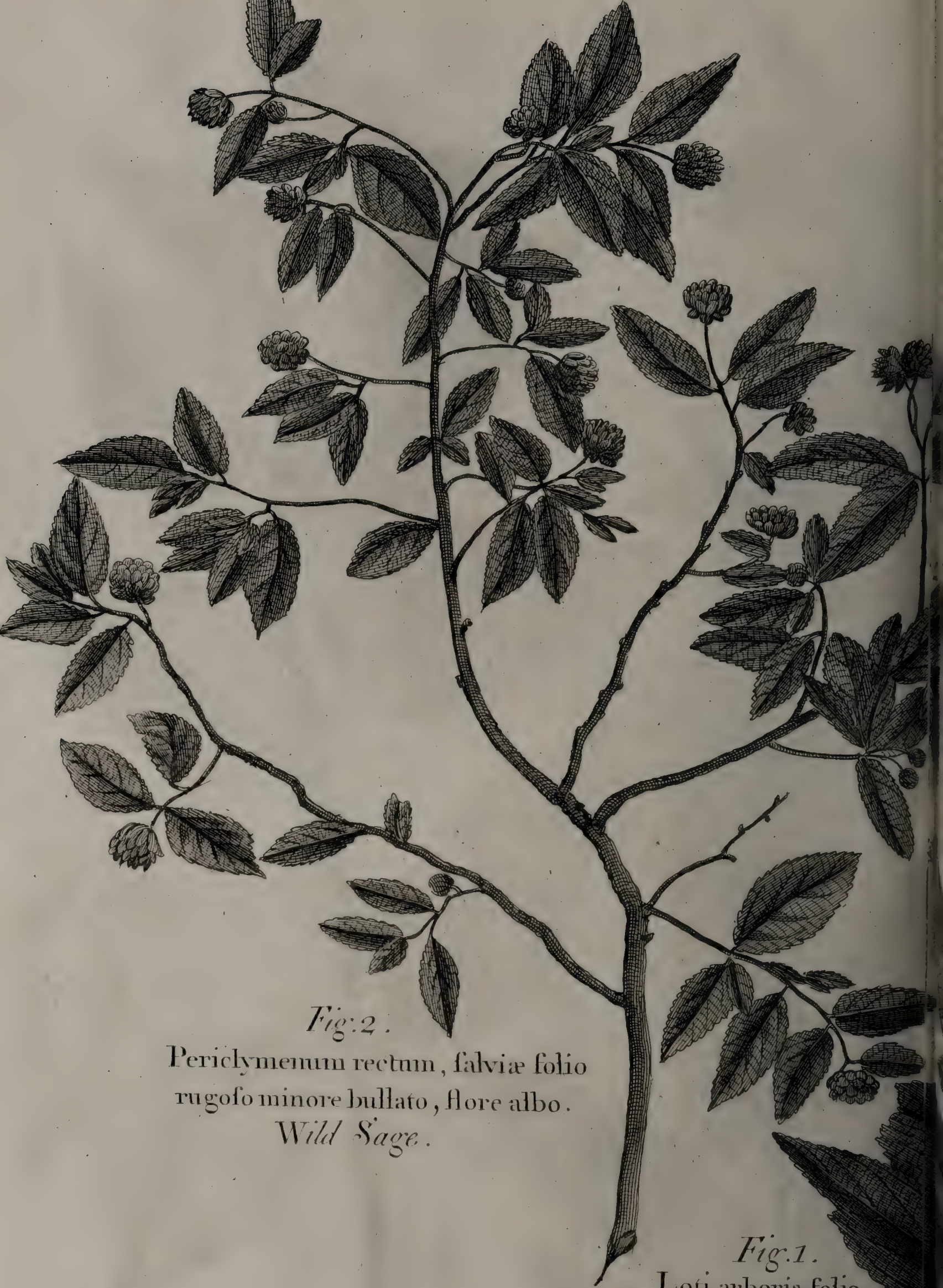


Fig. 2.
 Periclymenum rectum, salviæ folio
 rugoso minore bullato, flore albo.
Wild Sage.

Fig. 1.
 Loti arboris folio
 angustiore, arbor. rubi flore
 fructu polyspermo un
 -licato.



Fig. 3.

Periclymenum rectum, salviæ folijs majori-
bus, oblongis, mucronatis, subtus villosis, al-
ternatim sitis, flore et fructu minoribus.

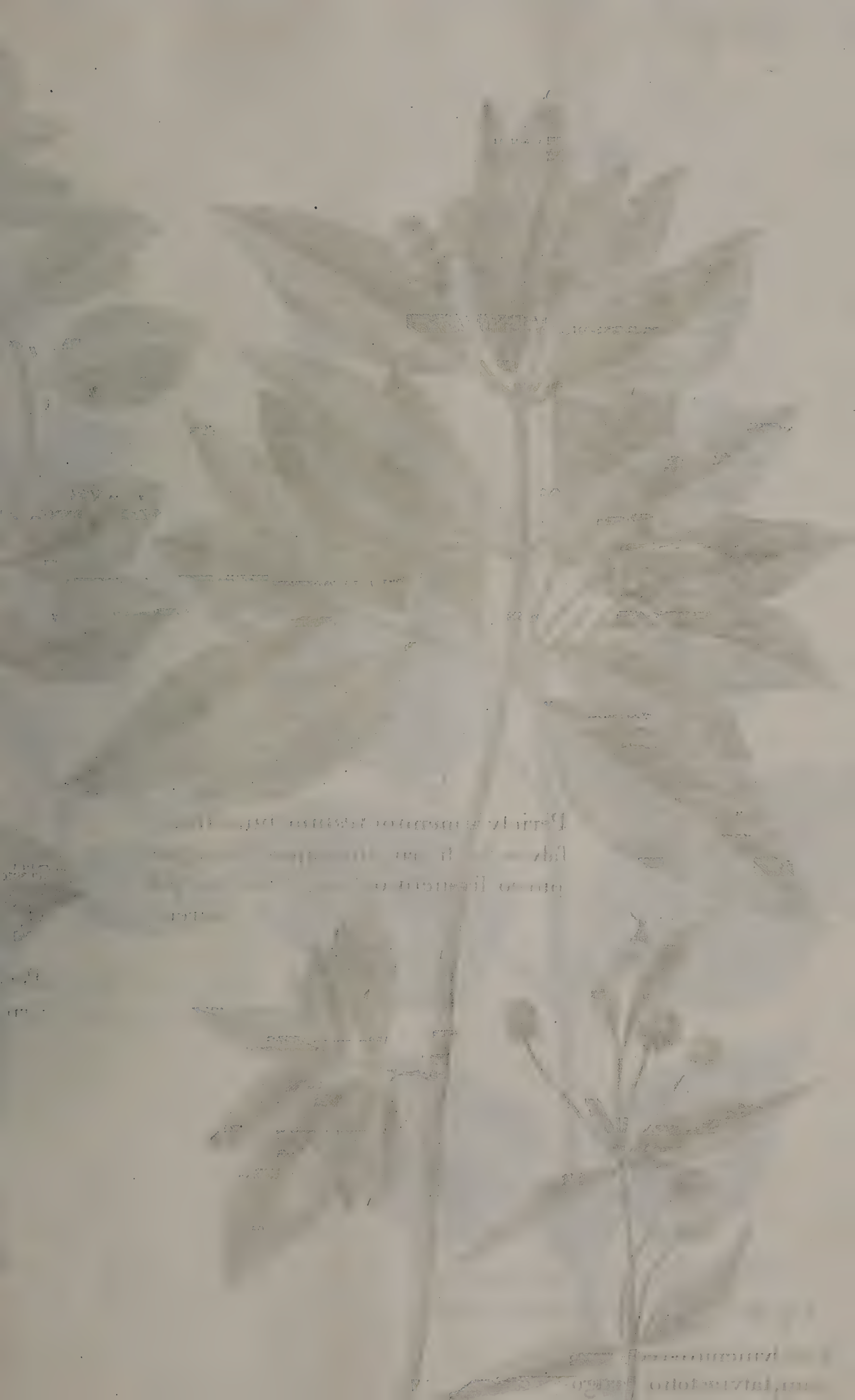




Fig. 3.

Periclymenum rectum, humilius,
salviæ folio rugoso majore, flore pur-
pureo, fructu oblongo esculento pur-
pureo.

Pericly-
rugoso.

Fig. 4.

Periclymenum rectum,
salviæ folio rugo-
so longo et angustissimo.

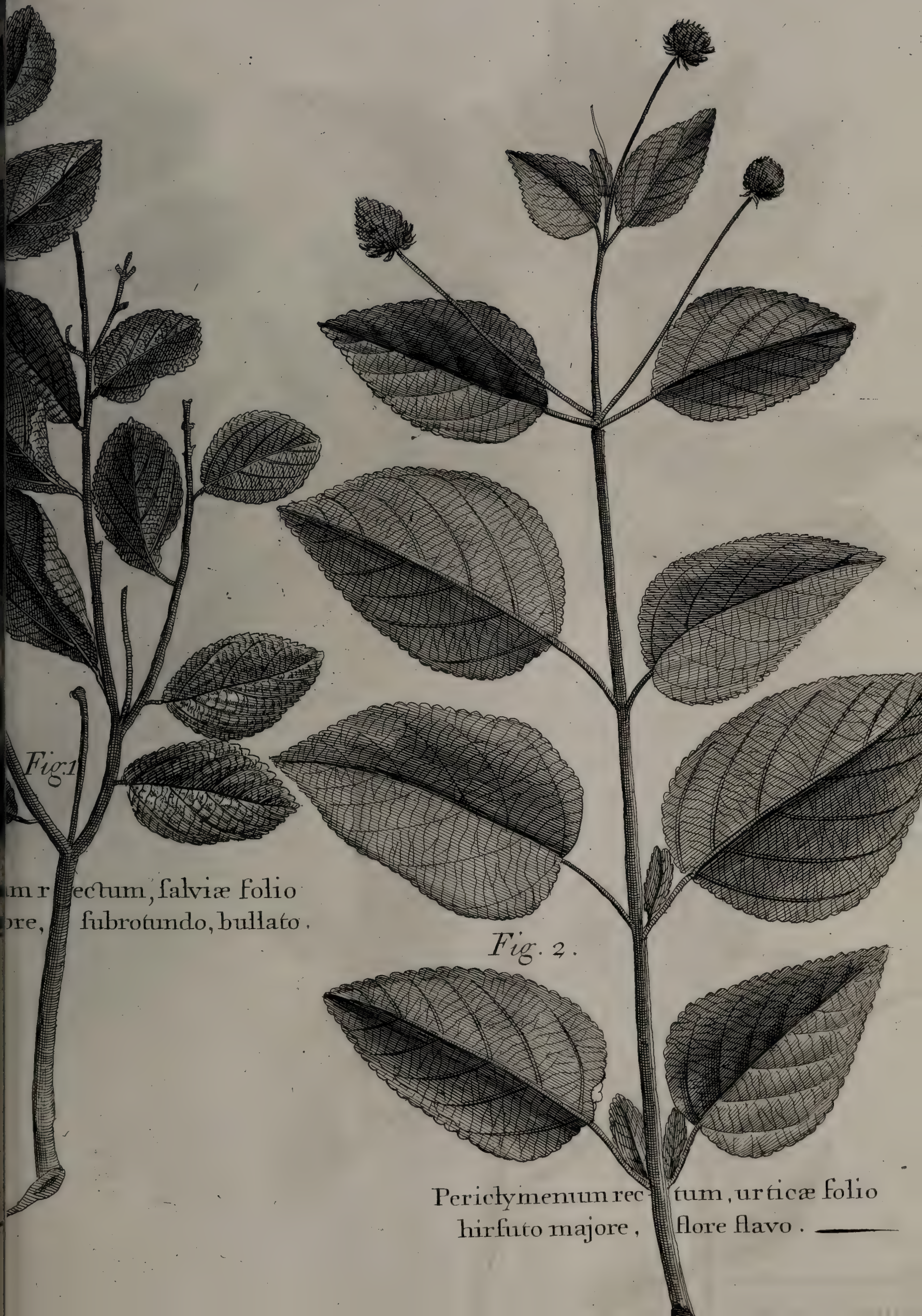


Fig. 1.

um rectum, salviæ folio
ore, subrotundo, bullato.

Fig. 2.

Perichlymenium rectum, urticæ folio
hirsuto majore, flore flavo.



... ..
... ..

... ..
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Fig. 2.

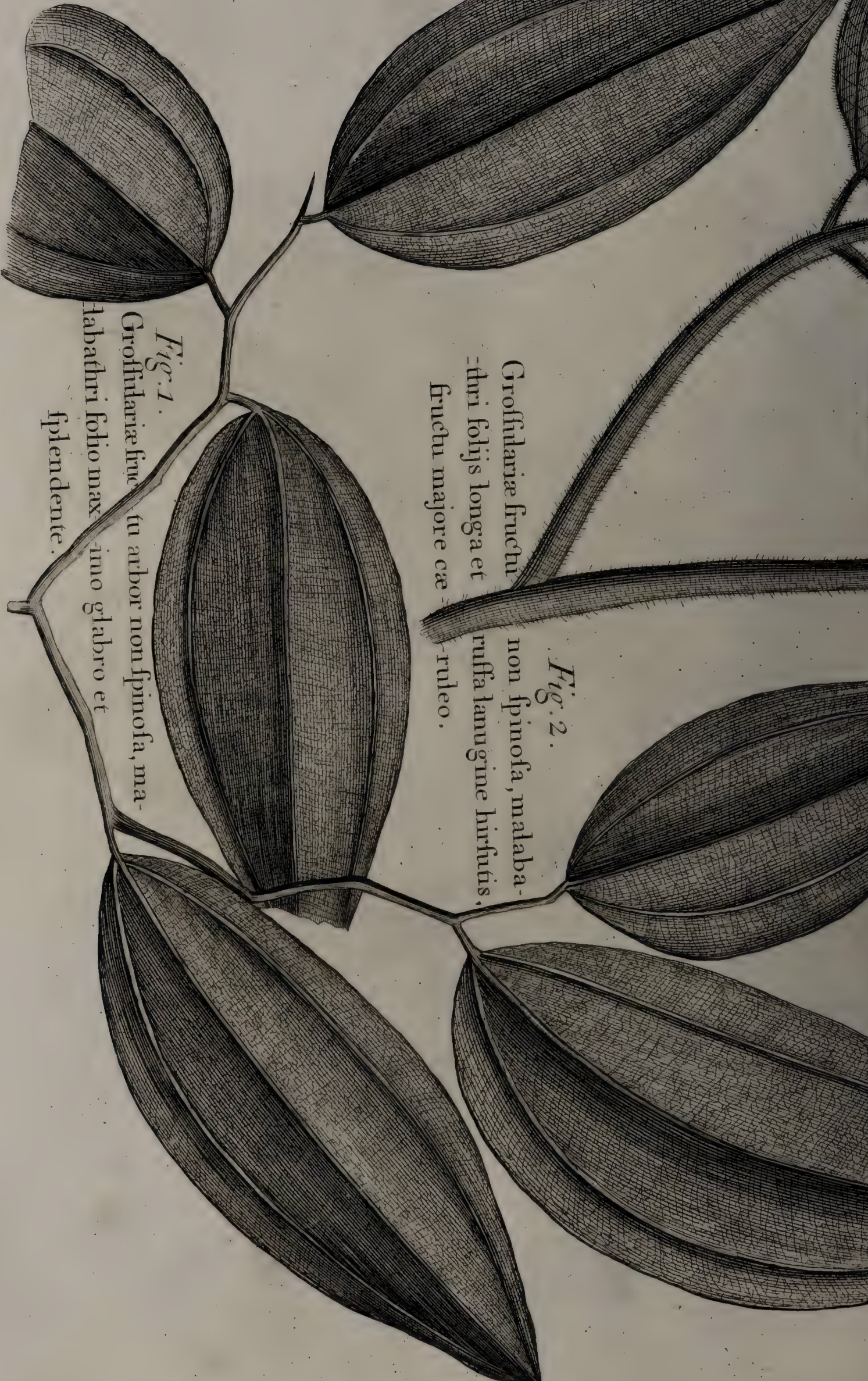
Grossulariæ fructu arbor
maxima non spinosa, malaba-
thri folio, integro, minore,
subtus ferrugineo.

Fig. 1.

Grossulariæ fructu arbor
non spinosa, malabathri folio,
inodoro, flore racemoso al







Grossulariæ fructu
-thri folijs longa et
fructu majore cæ

Fig. 2.
non spinosa, malaba-
russa lanugine hirsutis,
-ruleo.

Fig. 1.
Grossulariæ fructu arbor non spinosa, ma-
labathri folio maximo glabro et
splendente.





Fig. 2.

Baccifera arbor calyculata
fructu racemoso esculento sub

folijs laurinis
rotundo mono

pyreno pallide luteo, The Bay

tree.

nut and Locust

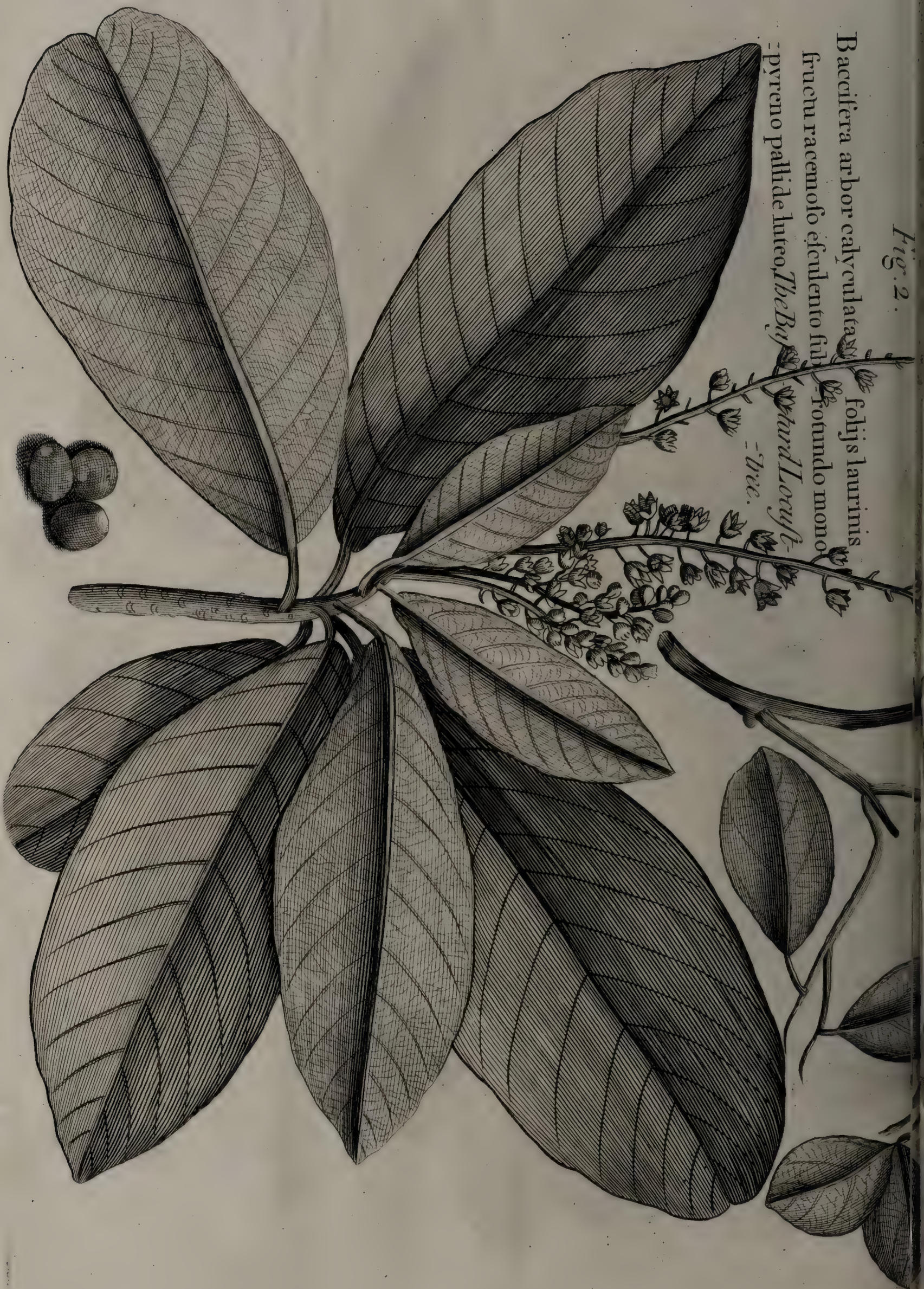


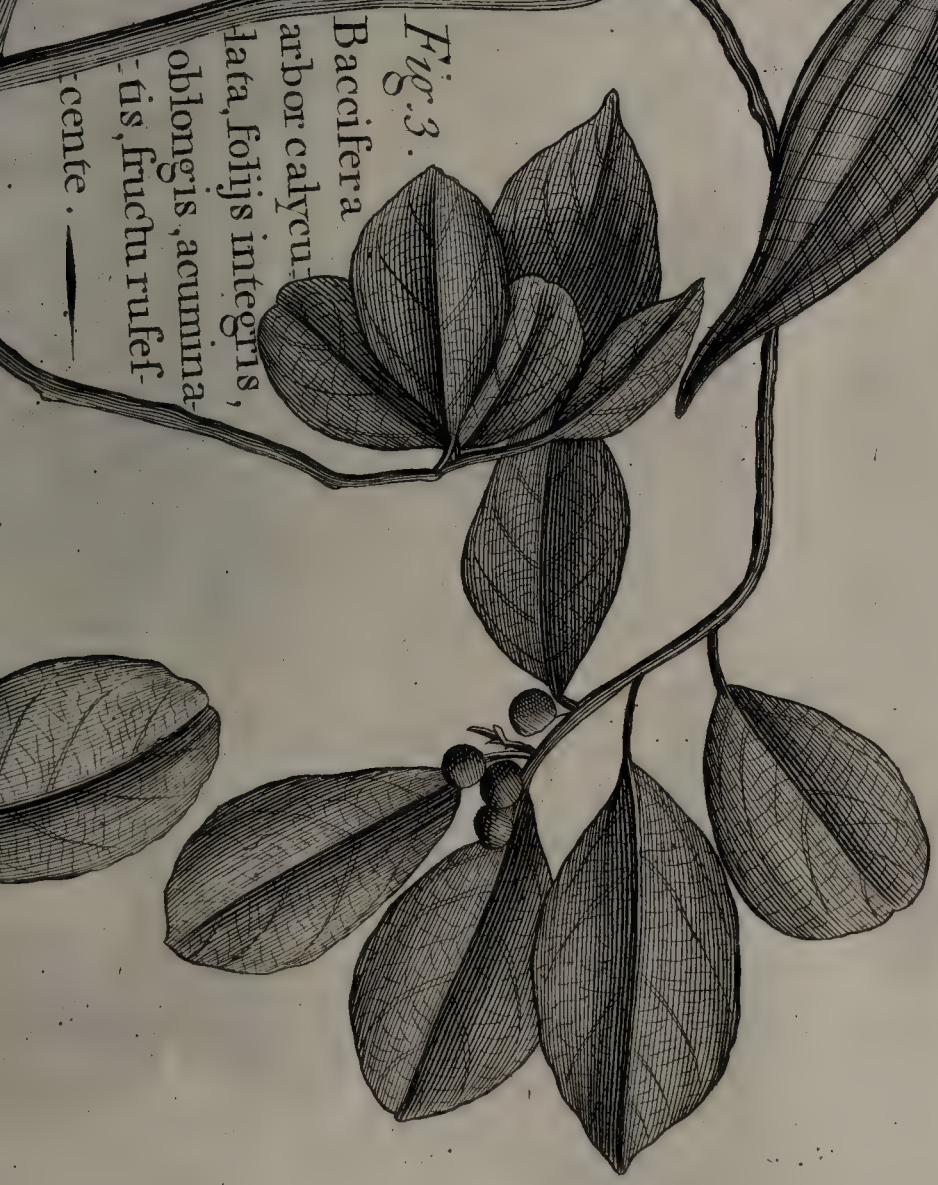
Fig. 1.

Grossulariæ fructu non spinosa, malabrathri folijs
subtus niveis, fructu racemoso in umbellæ modum dif-
-posito.



Fig. 3.

Baccifera
arbor calycu-
lata, folijs integris,
oblongis, acumina-
tis, fructu rufes-
cente.





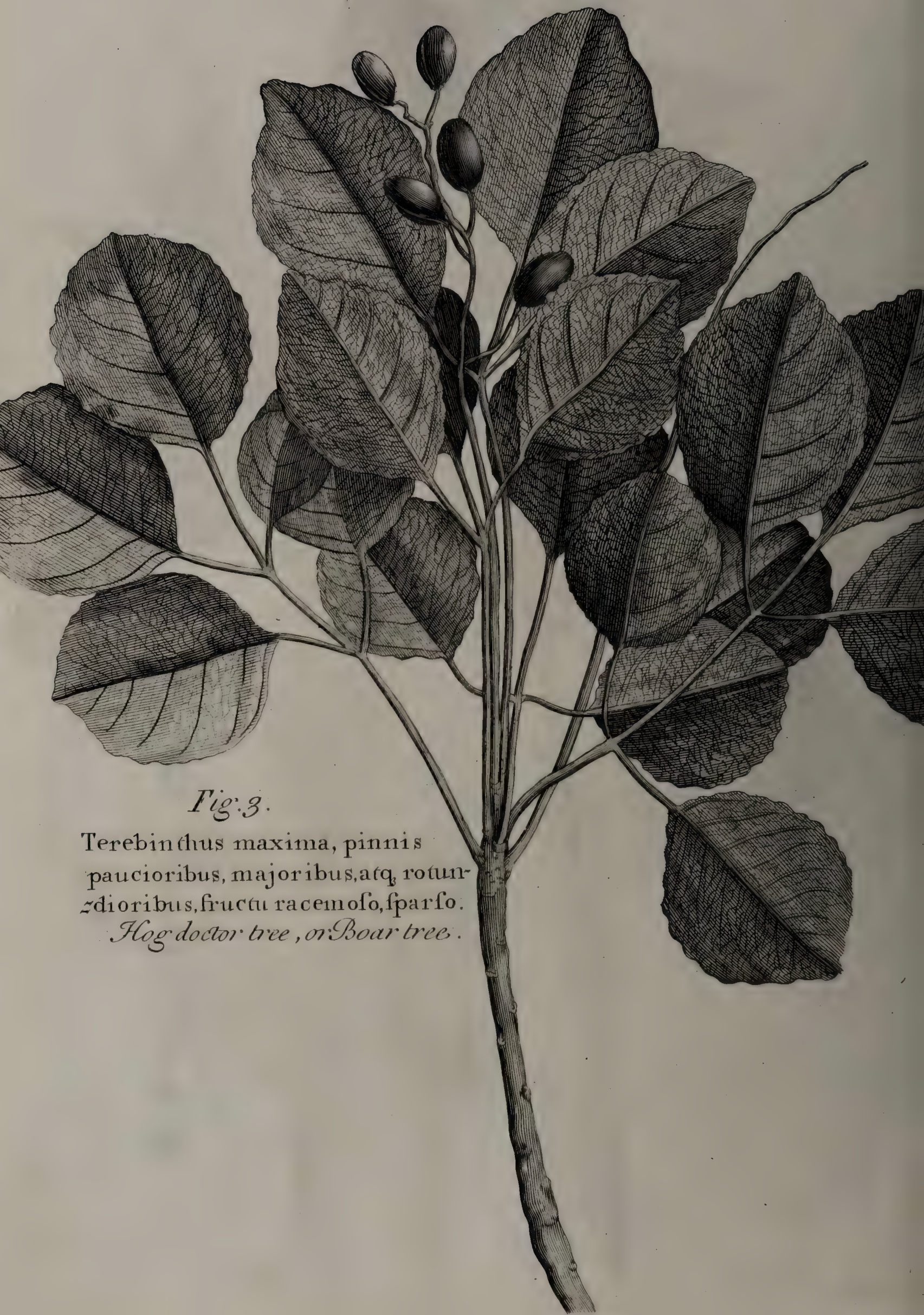


Fig. 3.

*Terebinthus maxima, pinnis
paucioribus, majoribus, atq; rotun-
dioribus, fructu racemoso, sparso.
Hog doctor tree, or Boar tree.*



Terebinthus major
fructu triangul

Fig. 1. 2.
betulae cortice,
ari. *The Birch tree.*

Fig. 2.







Fig. 1.

Terebinthus fo-
etida singulari non
alato, rotundo, succu
lentio, flore tetrape
talo pallide luteo
fructu majore
monopyreno.

The Balsam tree.



Fig. 2.

Viscum latioribus &
subrotundis folijs, flo-
zre purpureo. —

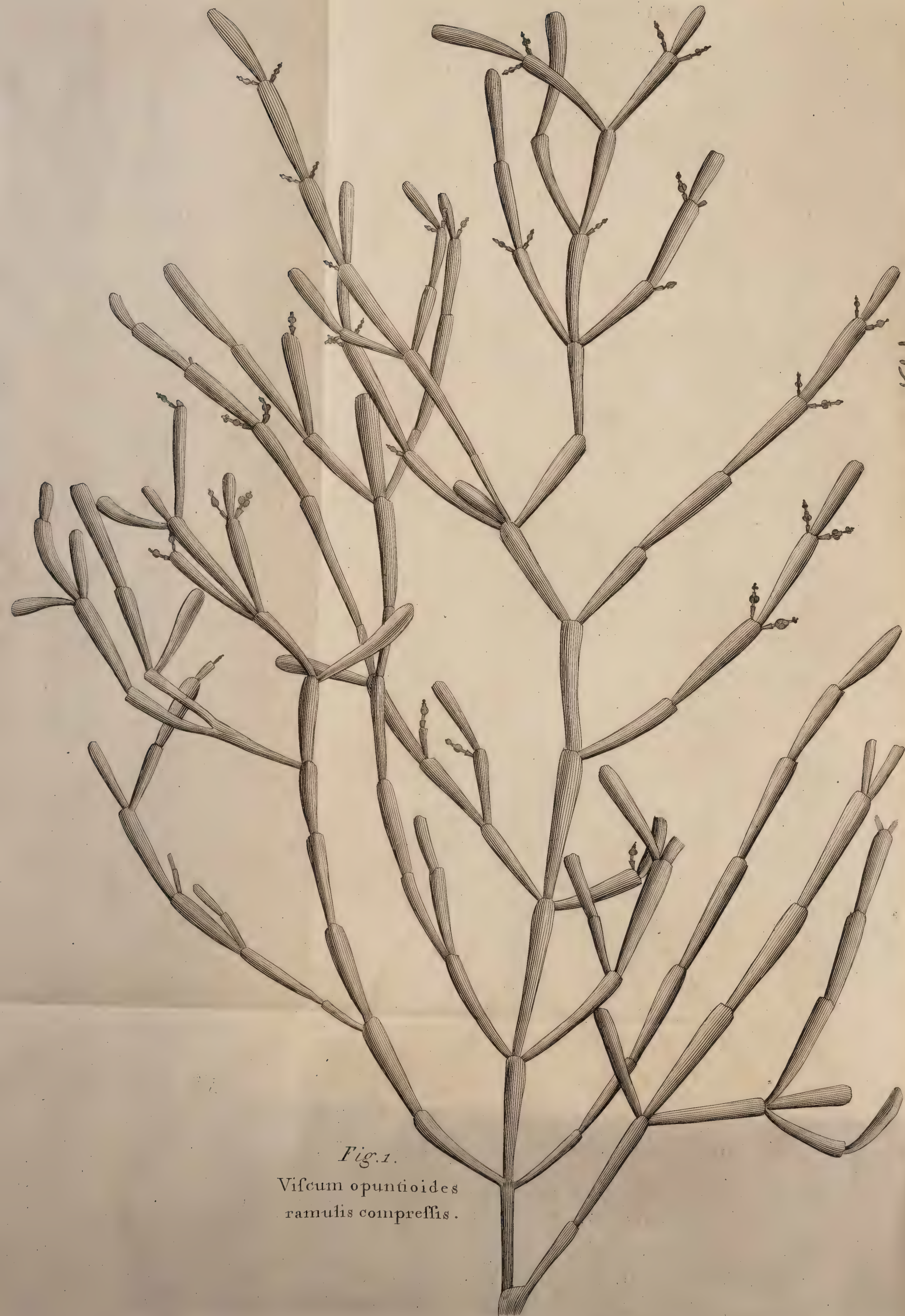


Fig. 1.
Viscum opuntioides
 ramulis compressis.

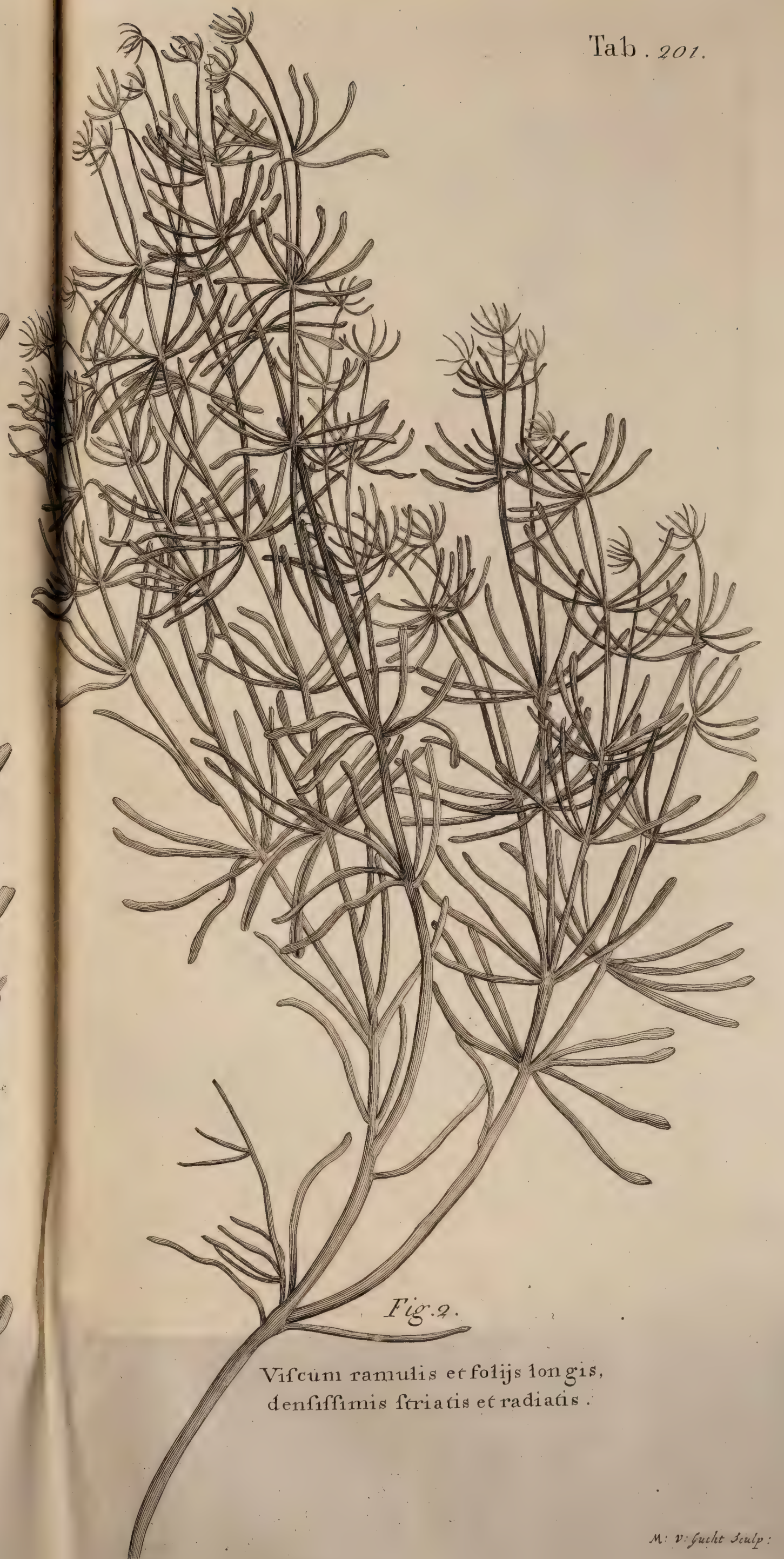
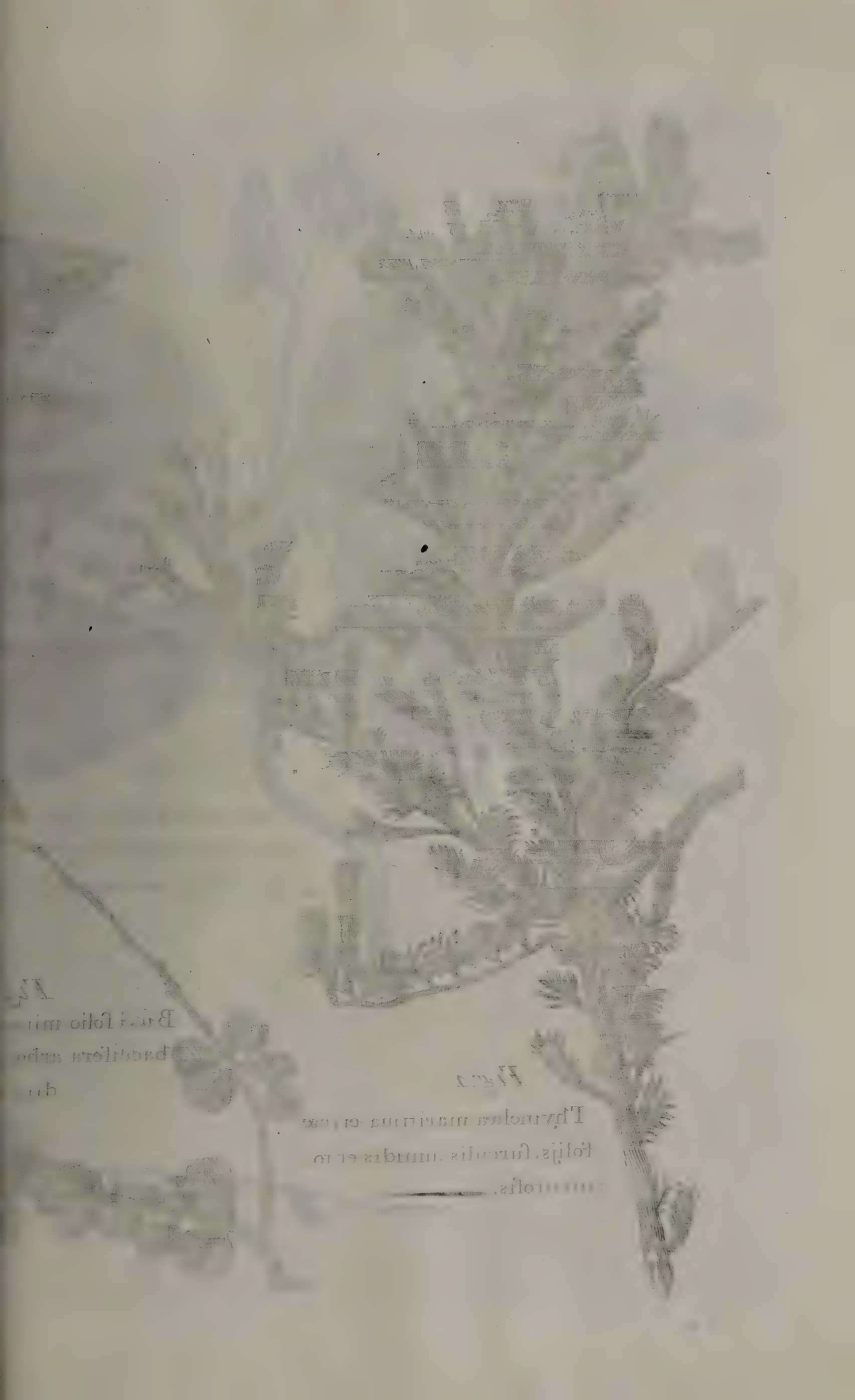


Fig. 2.
Viscum ramulis et folijs longis,
 densissimis striatis et radiatis.

1907





Thymus maritimus L.
folijs. lanceolis. serratis et to-
mentosis.

Herz

Baccharis rubra
Baccharis rubra



Fig. 1.

Thymelaea maritima ericae
folijs, furculis tumidis et to-
zimentosis.



Fig. 3.

Buxi folio minore
baccifera arbor, fructu
dipyreni.



Fig. 2.

Ceraso affinis arbor bac-
zifera racemosa, fructu coeru-
zleo monopyreno testiculato.

rotondo
minore





Fig. 2.

Urtica dioica L.

Urtica dioica L. - *Urtica dioica* L.

Urtica dioica L. - *Urtica dioica* L.

Urtica

dioica



Fig. 2.

Ceraso affinis arbor baccifera racemosa, flore
pentapetalo herbaceo, guttato, fructu cocci-
neo monopyreno viscido, semine rugoso.

Clammy Cherries.



Fig. 1.

Ceraso affinis arbor baccifera racemosa, flore albo pentapetalo, fructu flavo, monopyreno, eduli, dulci. Bastard Cherry tree.



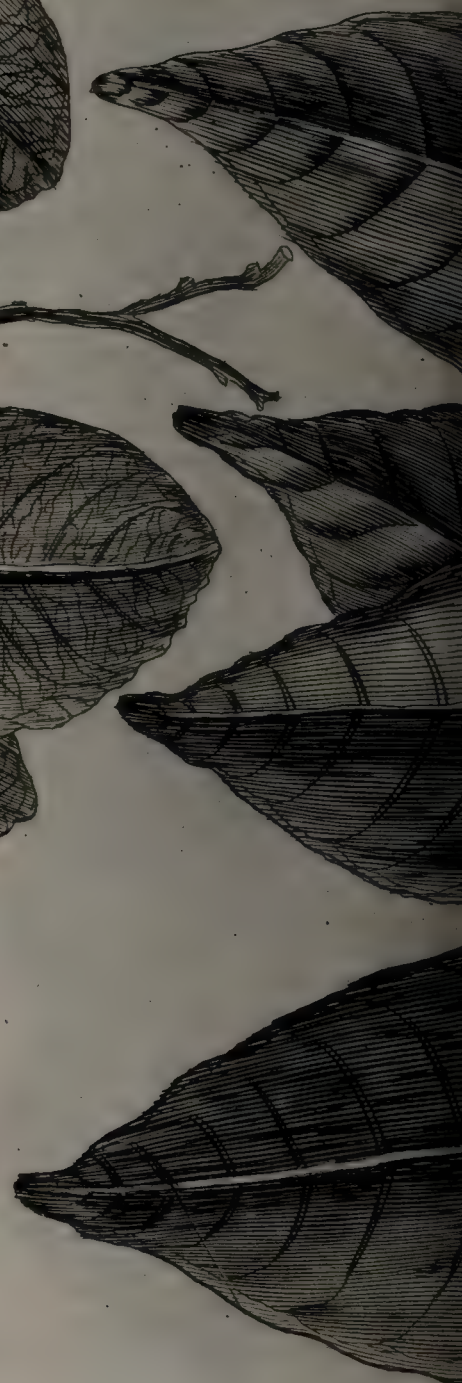
Fig. 1
A. *Alnus incana* (L.) Mill.
B. *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Mill.
C. *Alnus matricaria* (L.) Mill.

Alnus
incana



Fig. 1.

*Jasminum periclymeni folio,
flore albo, fructu flavo, rotundo,
tetrapyreno.*



*Jasminum laurifolium
fructu atrocaeruleo.*



Fig. 2.

folijs, flore pallide luteo,
polypyreno venenato.

1840





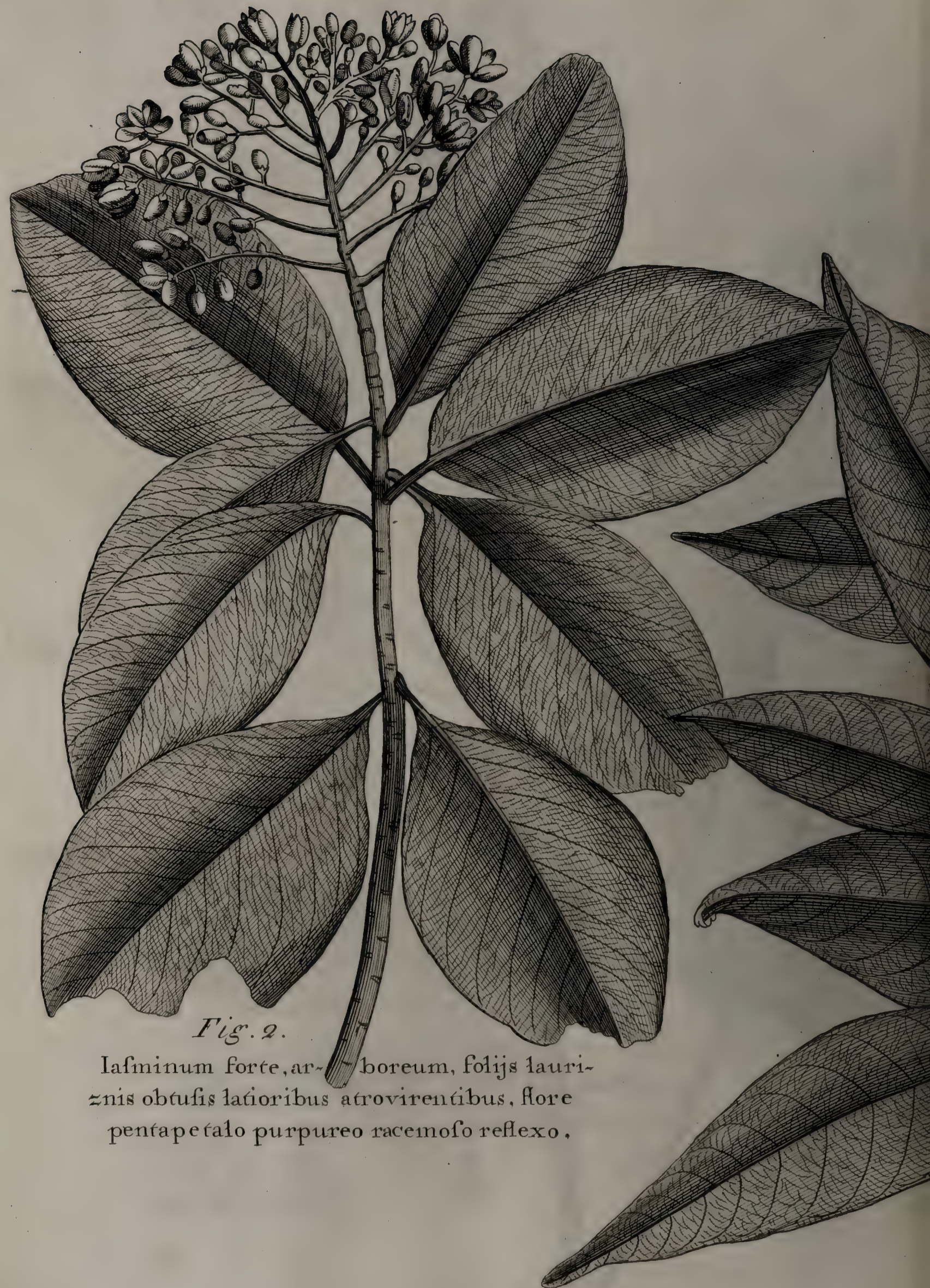


Fig. 2.

Iasminum forte, ar- boreum, folijs lauri-
znis obtusis lañioribus atrovirentibus, flore
pentapetalo purpureo racemoso reflexo.



Fig. 1.

Jasminum forte, arboreum, folijs
laurinis ex adverso nascentibus
oblongis acuminatis flore albo.



Fig. 1.

Mali folio subtus albicante arbor
baccifera: ligno durissimo, fructu
monopyreno rubro ossiculo can-
nulado. *Iron wood.*

Fig. 2

Salicis folio lato splendente, arbor, flori-
bus parvis pallide luteis pentapetalis, è
ramulorum lateri- bus confertim exeuntibus



Fig. 3. 4.

beris fructu arbor maxima baccifera
 emosa, foliis integris obtusis, flore
 pentapetalo odoratissimo, fructu ni-
 monopireno. *Fiddle wood.*



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Fig. 2.
Arbor baccifera,
fructu cerasino.
Pyreño, ossiculis
The Cherry tree,

folio subrotundo
fulcato rubro poly-
cannulatis.
or Barbados cherries



Fig. 3.
Arbor baccifera, folio oblongo subtilif-
-simis spinis obfeto, fructu cerasino ful-
-cato polypyreño ossiculis cannulatis.
The Cowhage cherry.





Rhamnus foliis
buxeis mini-
mis confertim
spinis longis
armata.

Fig. 1.







Fig: 1.

*Baccifera Indica trifolia, fructu
rotundo mono pyreno. Ray hist.*



Fig. 2.

Berberis fructu fruticosa ra-
cemosa, fraxini folio alato,
fructu nigrodi-pyreno





Buxifolium
Linn.

ibidem.
no. 1000.



Fig. 1.

Buxi folio majore acuminato arbor baccifera fructu minore croceo di pyreno. —



Fig. 2.

Myrti folio angusto acuminato arbor racemosa
baccifera, fructu sulcato seu cannulato dipyreno.



Albizia julibrissis (Silk Tree)
Drawing by [illegible]



1917
The
1917

1917
The
1917



Fig. 1.

Lycium buxi folio rotundiore integro, flore purpureo tetrapetalo, spinis validissimis & longis armatum.



Fig. 23.

Evonymus caudice non ramoso, folio alato, fructu rotundo tripyreno.



Fig. 4.

*Vitis fructu minore rubro acerbo, folio sub-
 zrotundo minus laciniato, subtus alba lanu-
 zgine tecto. Wild vine or Waterwilt.*



Fig. 3.



Fig. 28

1. *Alnus incana* (Willd.) Miller
2. *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Mill.
3. *Alnus matricaria* (L.) Mill.



Fig. 1.

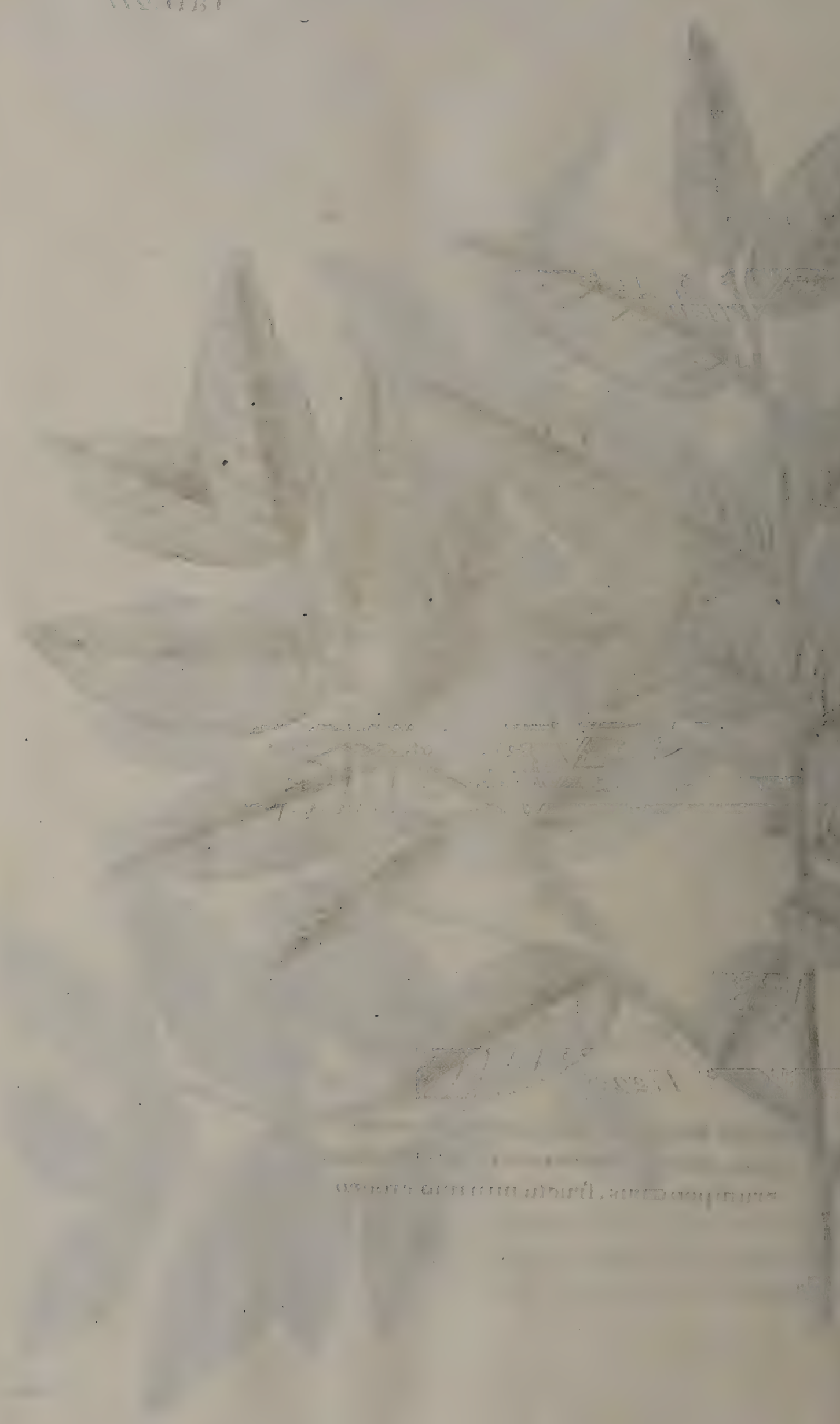
Solanum fruticosum, folijs
laurinis oblongis integris subtus
hirsutis, flore minore purpureo.



Fig. 2.

Arbor baccifera, folijs oblongis acumi-
znatis, floribus confertim ex alis foliorum
erumpentibus, fructu minimo croceo.

1870



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Fig. 1.
Heliotropij flore, frutex bauifer racemosus,
folio rugoso, fætido, maximo, subrotundo, hirsuto, fructu albo.



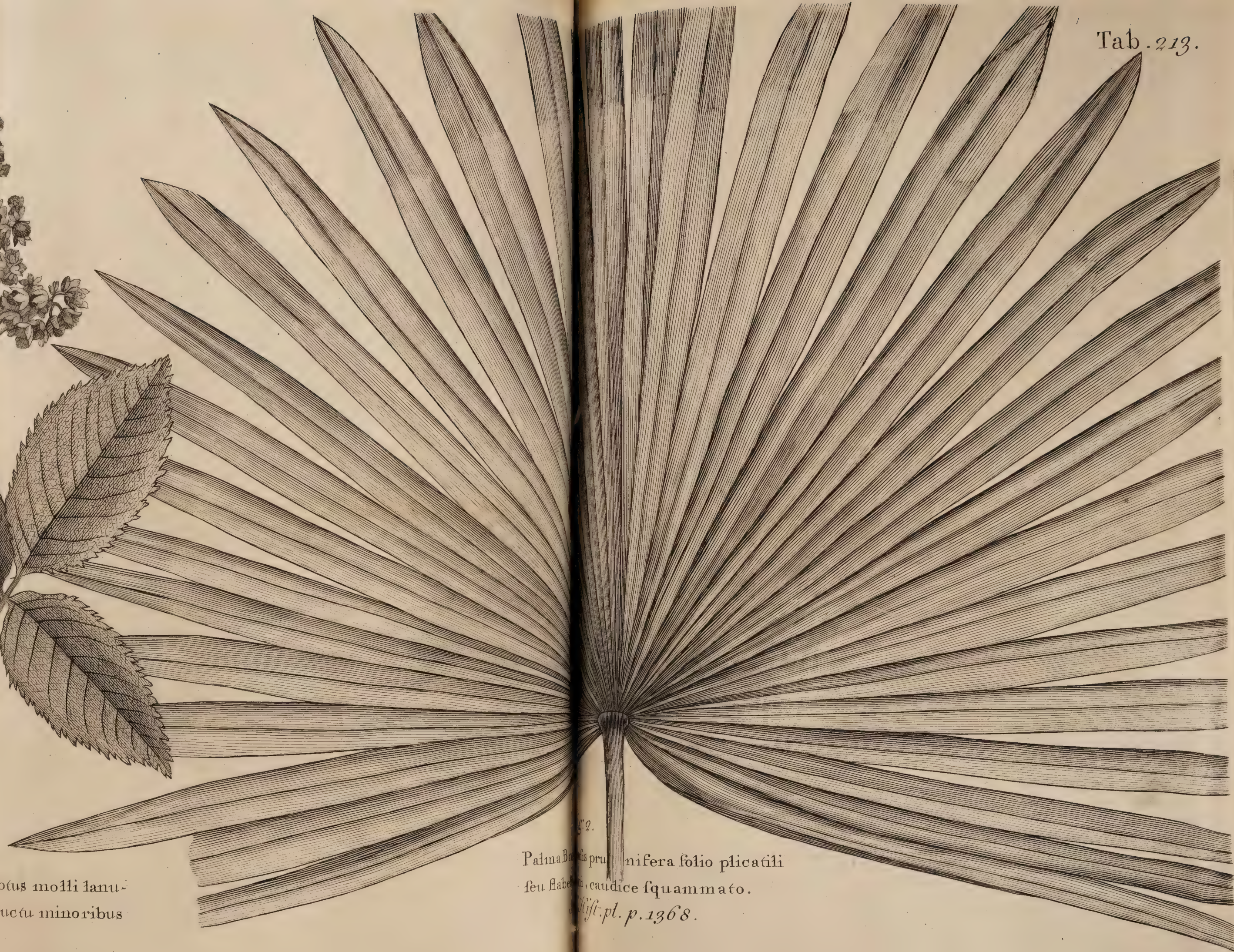
Fig. 2.
Heliotropij flore, frutex, folio, *maximo, oblongo, acuminato, glabro.*





Fig. 1.

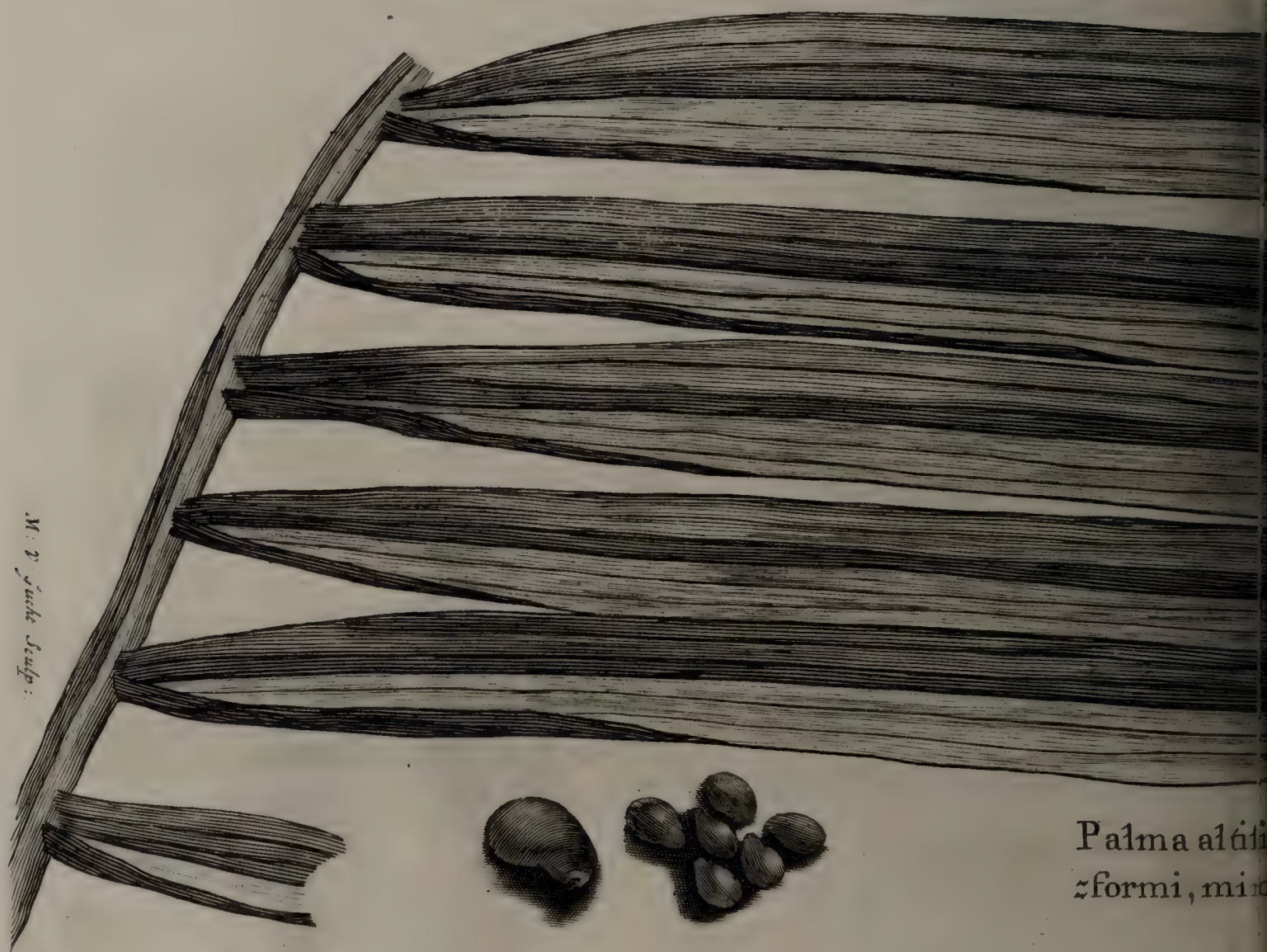
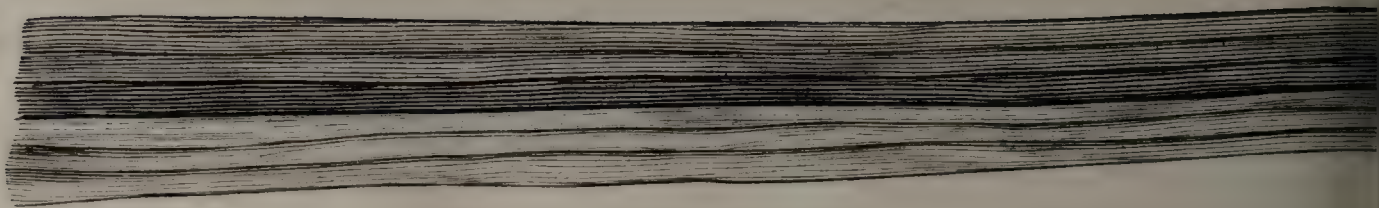
Rubus folijs longioribus, subtus molli lanugine obductis & incanis, flore & fructu minoribus



Palma Borealis pruriens, nifera folio plicatili seu flabellato, caudice squamato. Hist. pl. p. 1368.

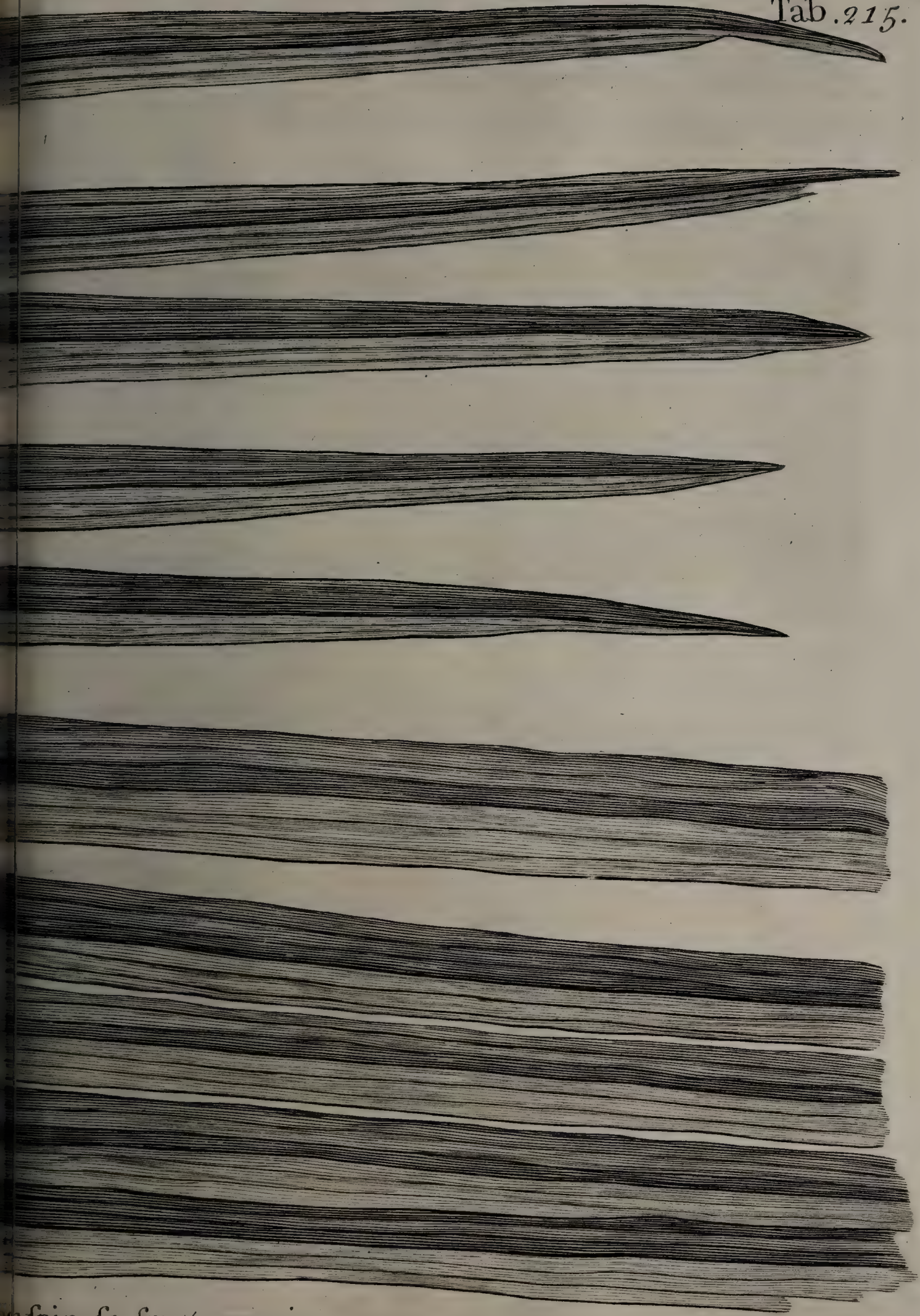


Palma foliorum pediculis spinosis, fructu pruniformi luteo oleoso.



M. P. juv. Sculp.

Palma alúin
zformi, mio



spinosa, fructu pruni-
moso, sparso. *The Cabbage tree.*



*Palmis affinis malus Persica maxima caudice non
ramoso, folijs longissimis, flore tetrapetalo pallide
luteo, fructu ex arboris trunco prodeunte.*

The Anchovy pear tree.



Fig. 3.

Malus Persica maxima, folijs rotundioribus splendentibus glabris, fructu maximo scabro, rugoso, subrotundo, pulpa dura sublutea, unum vel plura officula filamentosa cingente. *The Mammee tree.*

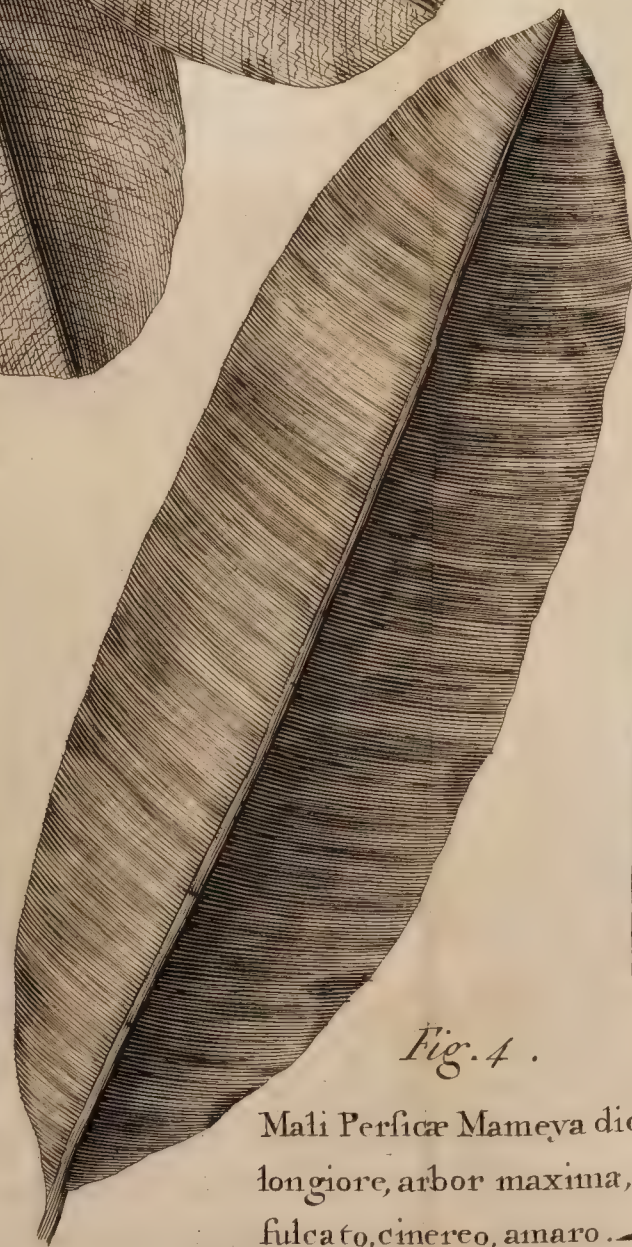


Fig. 4.

Mali Persica Mameya dicta folijs longiore, arbor maxima, cortice fulcato, cinereo, amaro. *Bastard Mammee tree or Santa*



Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. 2

Palmis affinis malus Persica maxima caudice non ramoso, folijs longissimis, flore tetrape-
talo pallide luteo, fructu ex arboris trunco prodeunte.
The Anchovy pear tree.



Malus persica maxima folijs
magnis integris longis, fructu
maximo oblongo scabro, ossiculo par-
tium rugoso, partim glabro.
The Mammec Sapota tree.



Fig. 1. 2.

Myrobalanus folio
 alato fructu luteo
 magno fibroso.

fraxini
 officulo

The Yellow plumb-
 -trees.

Fig. 2.

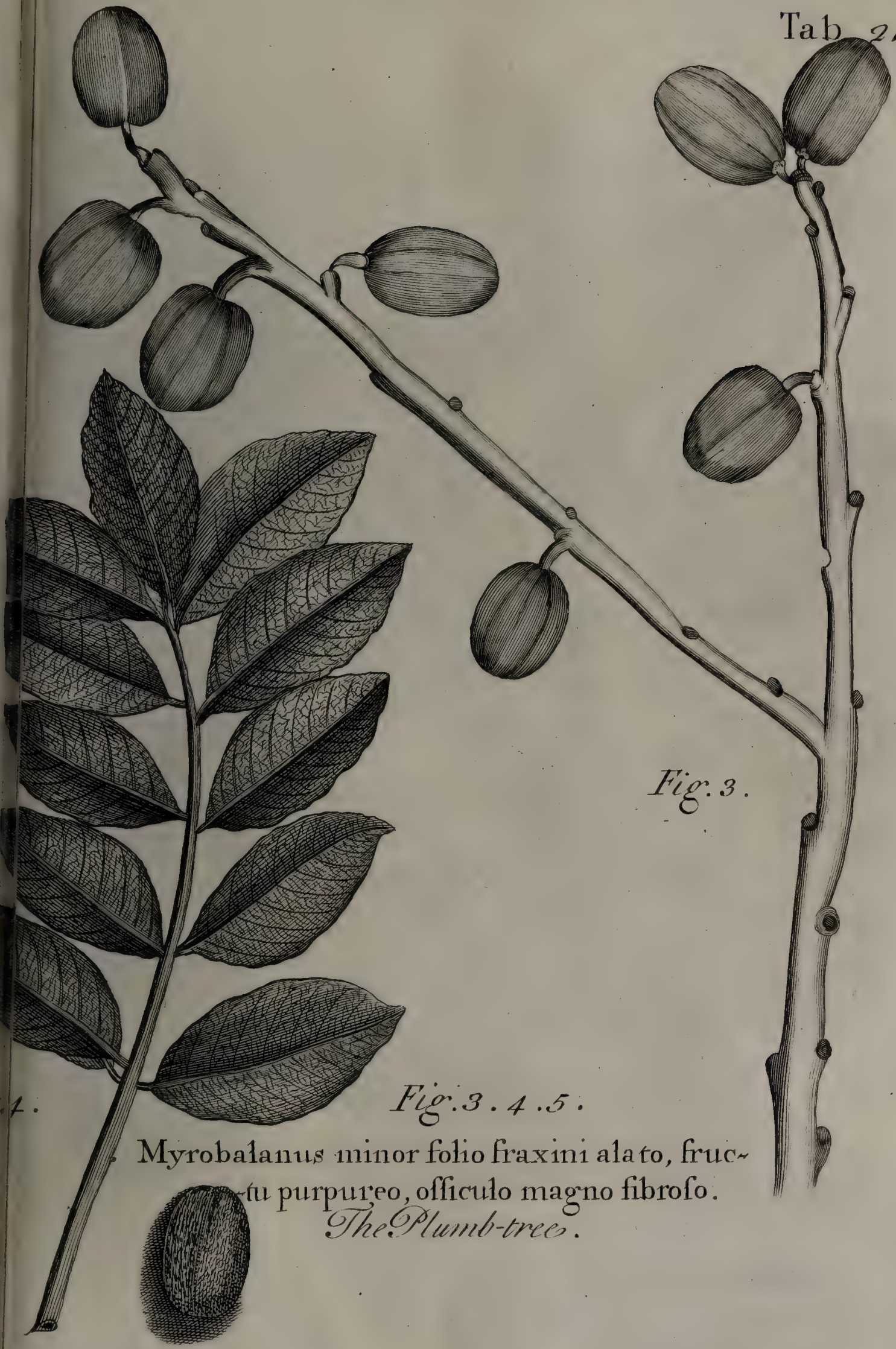


Fig. 3.

Fig. 3. 4. 5.

Myrobalanus minor folio fraxini alato, fructu purpureo, ossiculo magno fibroso.

The Plumb-tree.

Fig. 5.

1897



Fig. 2. 1897

1897



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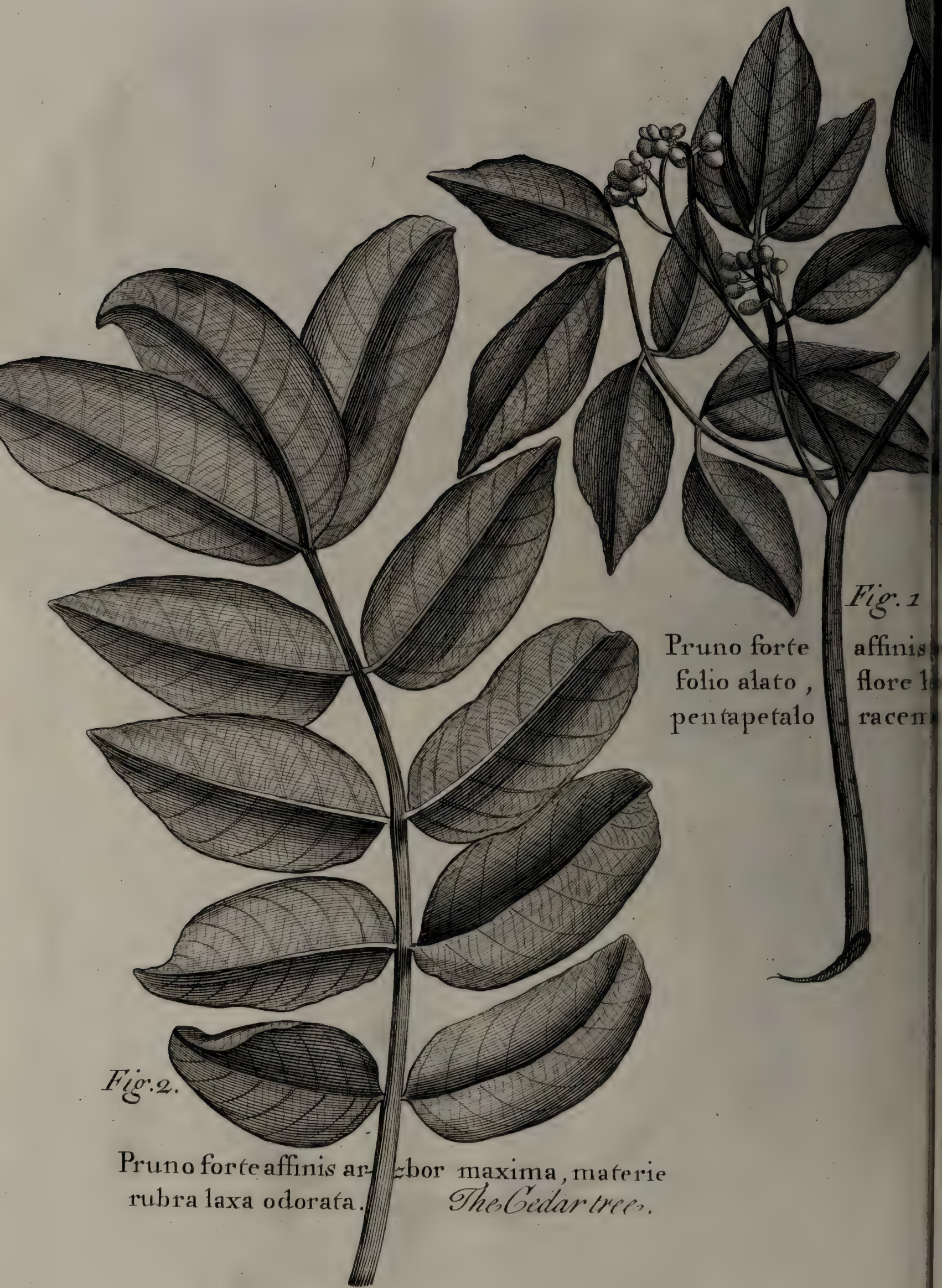


Fig. 1

Pruno forte
folio alato,
pentapetalo

affinis
flore l
racem

Fig. 2.

Pruno forte affinis arbor maxima, materie
rubra laxa odorata.

The Cedar tree.

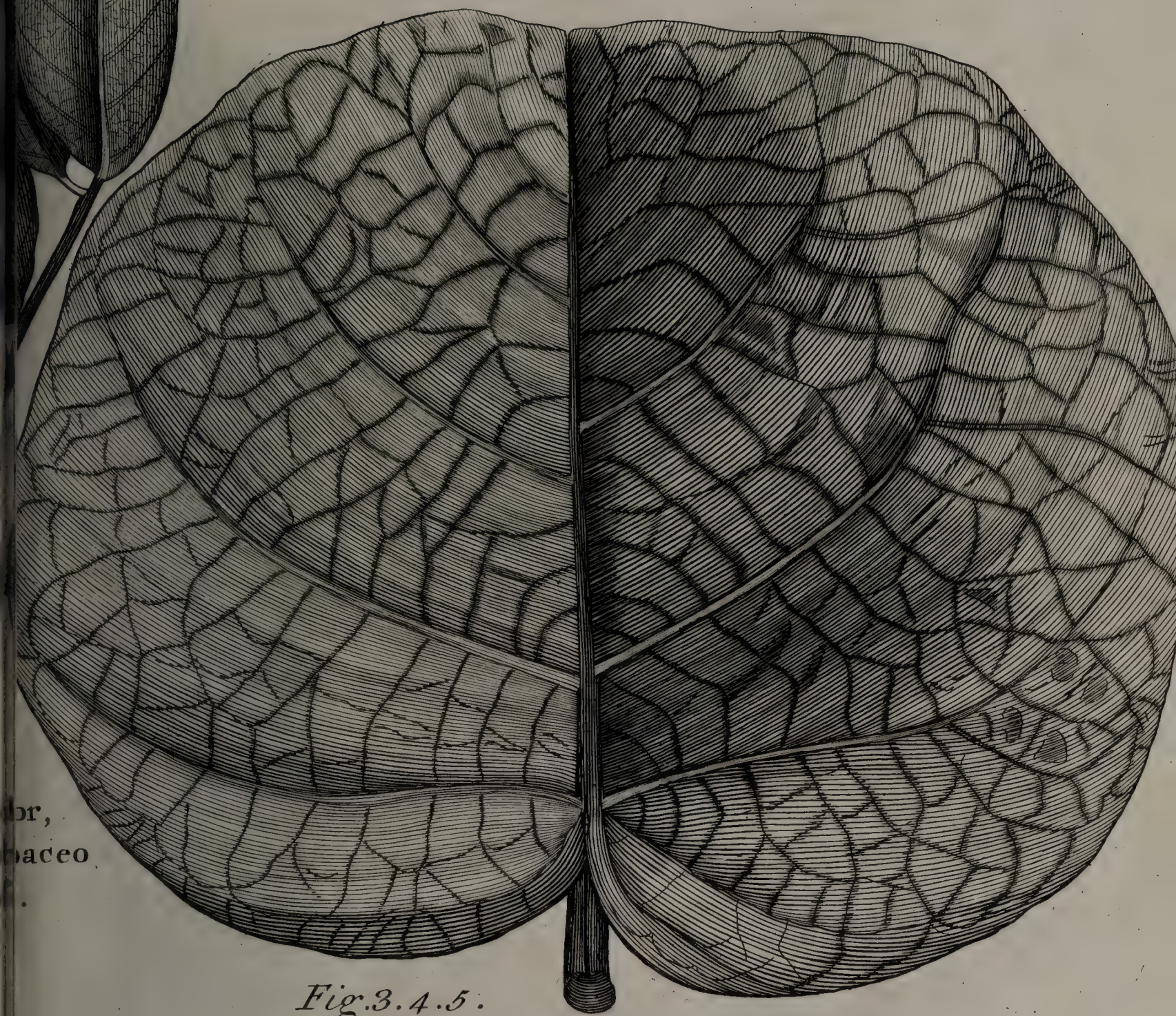


Fig. 3. 4. 5.

Prunus maritima racemosa, folio rotundo
glabro, fructu minore purpureo.

The Mangrove grape tree.



Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

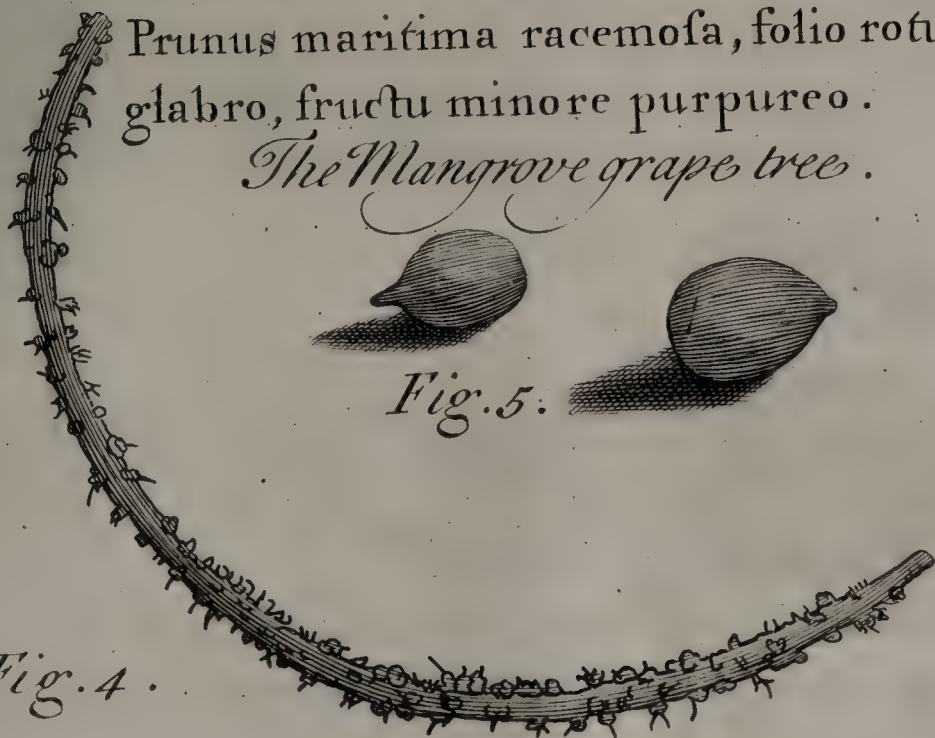






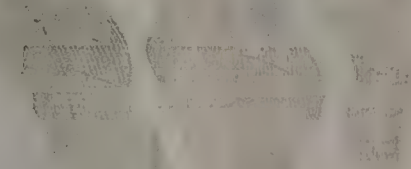
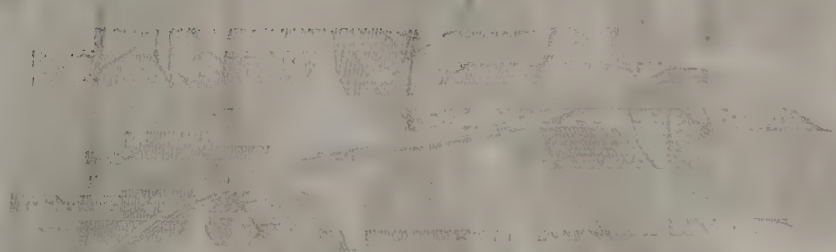
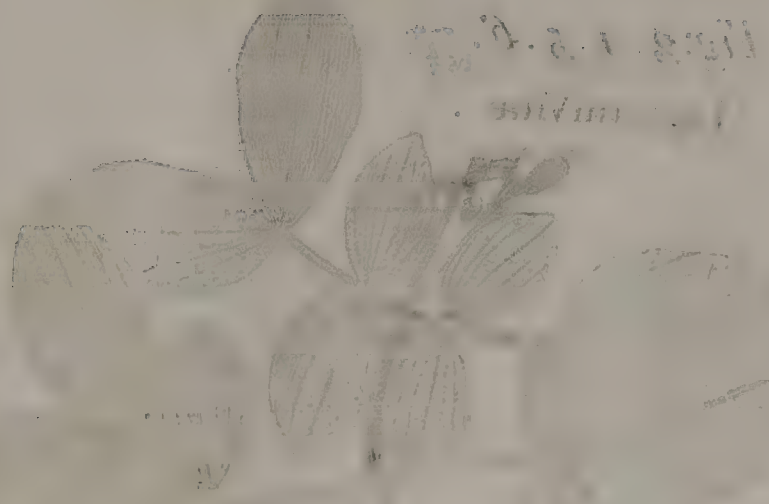
Fig. 1

Prunus racemosa
oblongis hirsutis
maturis rubro. The broad le

Fig. 2.

Arbor fortè prunifera, folio
subrotundo glabro venis purpu-
reis .

folijs
mis, fruc-
Cherry tree



on corolla. ...
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Fig. 3. 4. 5. 6.

Lignum Vitæ.

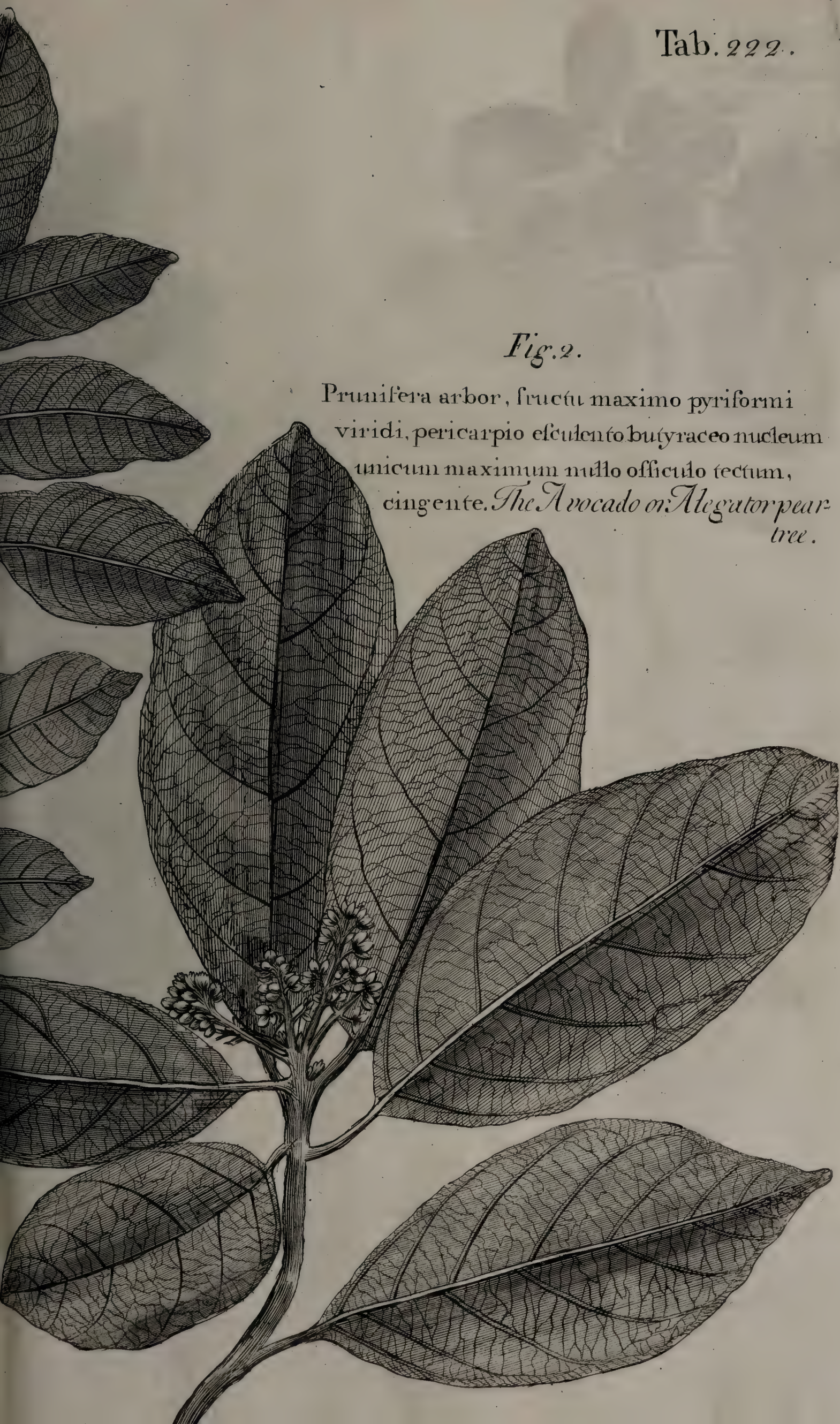


Fig. 1.

Prunus racemosa, caudice non ramoso, alato fraxini folio non crenato, fructu rubro subdulci. *The maiden Plum tree.*

Fig. 2.

Prunifera arbor, fructu maximo pyriformi
viridi, pericarpio esculento butyraceo nucleum
unicum maximum nullo officulo tectum,
cingente. *The Avocado or Alegator pear-*
tree.





Ficus Indica maxima, folio longo, funiculis
 è summis ramis demissis radis agentibus se pro-
 pagans, fructu minore sphaerico sanguineo.

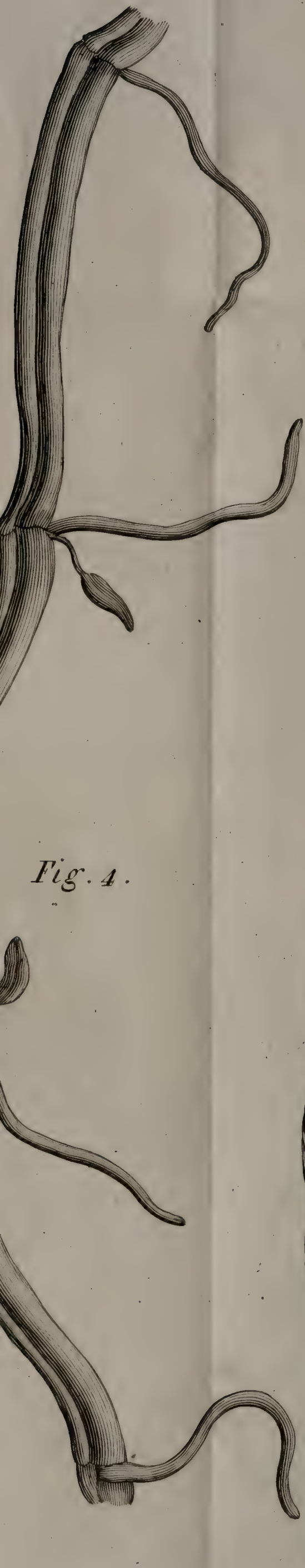


Fig. 4.

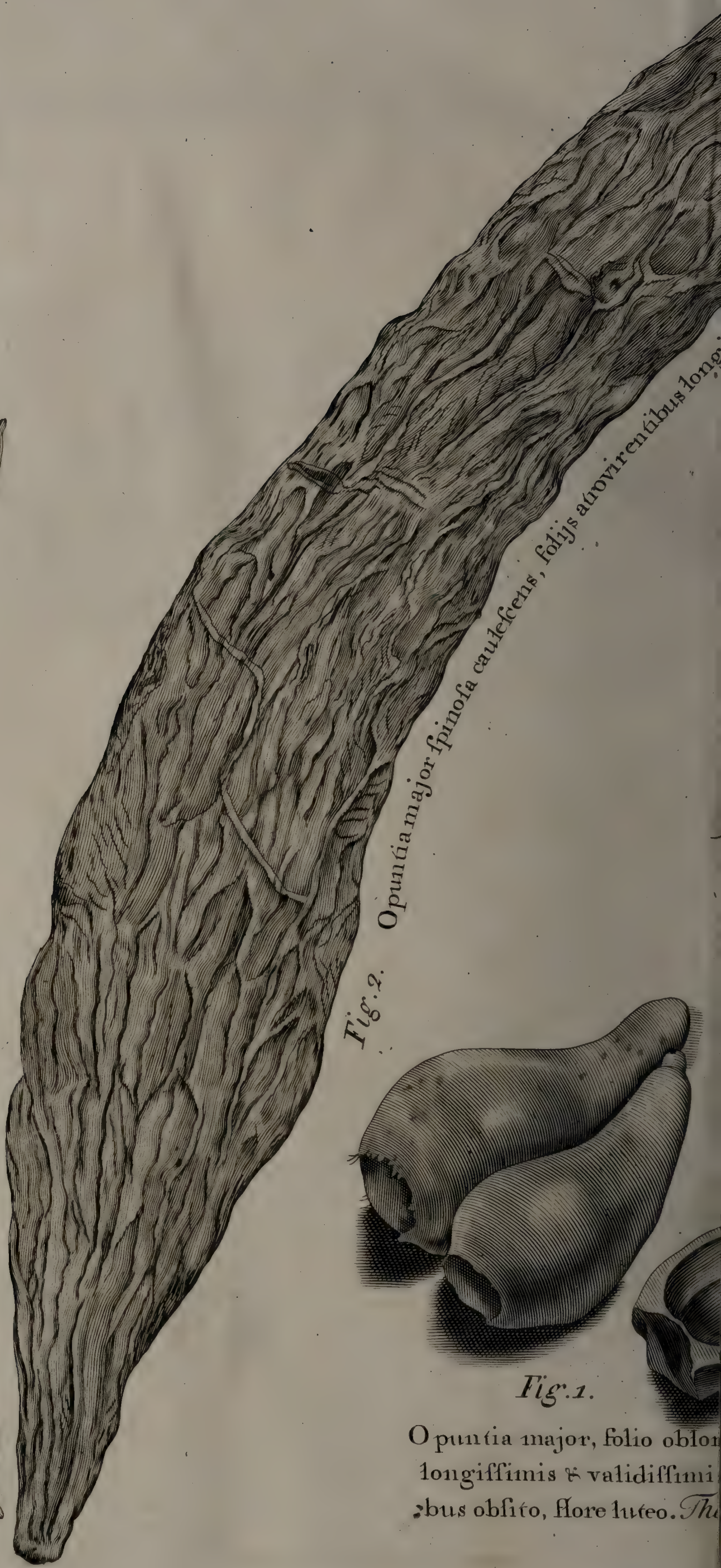


Fig. 2. *Opuntia major spinosa caulescens*, folijs atro-virentibus longiss...



Fig. 1.

Opuntia major, folio oblongo longissimis & validissimis, spinibus obsito, flore luteo. *Th...*

angustis pendulis, flore rubro.

Fig. 3. 4.

Cereo affinis scandens planta
aphylla, caule rotundo articu-
lato, glabro succulento satura-
te viridi. *Green with*.

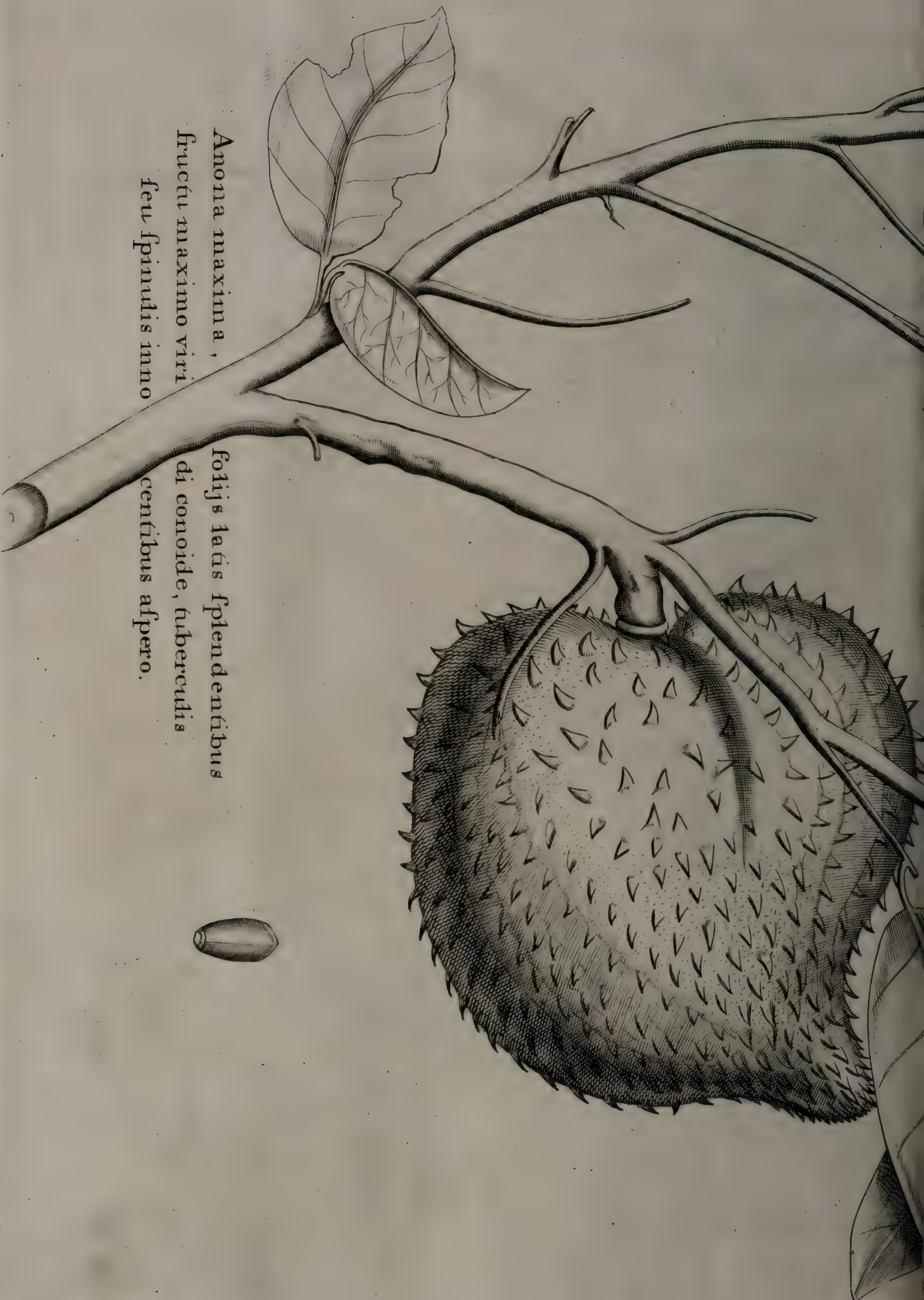
rotundo spinis
fertilis nascenti-
bus. *Wickly pear tree.*



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Anonna maxima ,
fructu maximo viri
feu spinulis inno

folijs latis splendens
di conoide, tuberculis
centibus aspero.



Tab

225.



A detailed botanical engraving of Annona maxima. The illustration features a woody branch extending from the lower left towards the upper right. On the left side of the branch, a large, round fruit is shown, covered in numerous overlapping, scale-like bracts. Three elongated, lanceolate leaves are attached to the upper part of the branch; they have prominent pinnate venation and slightly wavy margins. At the tip of the branch on the right, there is a small, developing flower or fruit bud. The entire drawing is executed in a fine-line engraving style.

Anona maxima, folijs oblongis angustis,
fructu maximo luteo conoide, cortice glabro
in areolas distincto. *The Custard apple tree.*

M. V. G. sculp.

A detailed botanical engraving of Annona maxima. The illustration features a woody branch extending from the lower left towards the upper right. On the left side of the branch, a large, round fruit is shown, covered in numerous overlapping, scale-like bracts. Three elongated, lanceolate leaves are attached to the upper part of the branch; they have prominent pinnate venation and slightly wavy margins. At the tip of the branch on the right, there is a small, developing flower or fruit bud. The entire illustration is rendered in a fine-line engraving style with cross-hatching for shading.

Anona maxima, folijs oblongis angustis,
fructu maximo luteo conoide, cortice glabro
in areolas distincto. *The Custard apple tree.*

M. V. G. sculp.





Копия с оригинала в рукописи
Оригинал в рукописи, в архиве



Anona, folijs odoratis minori-
bus, fructu conoide squammoso
parvo dulci *The sweet sop tree.*







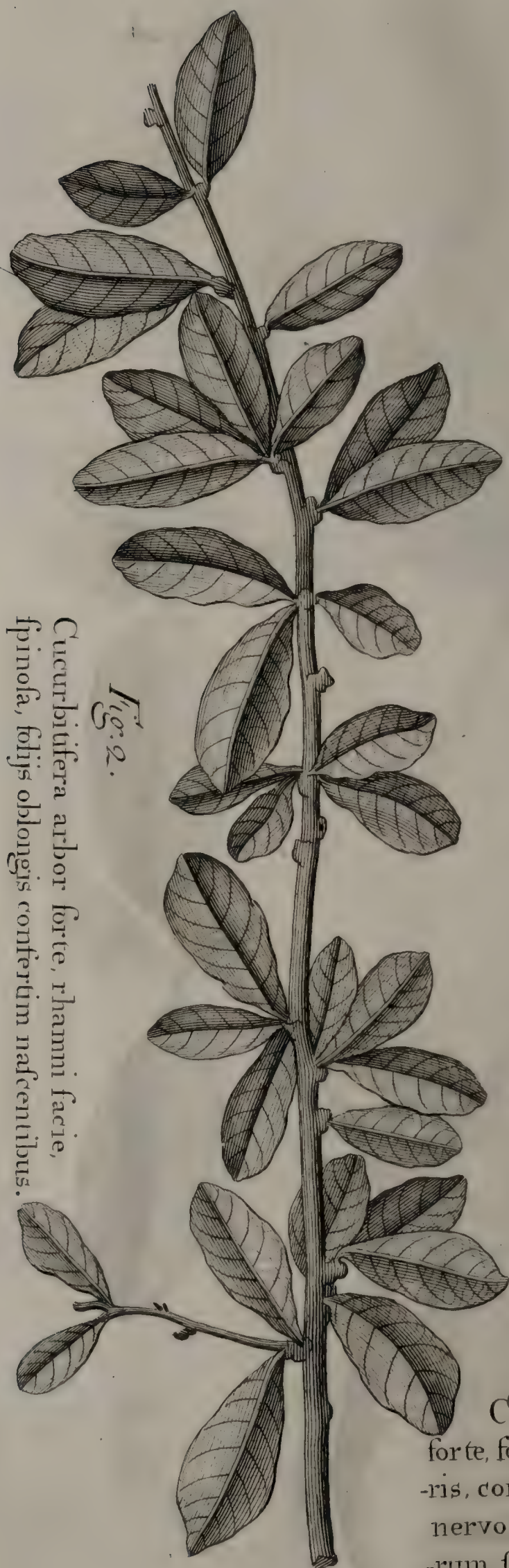


Fig. 2.

Cucurbitifera arbor forte, rhamni facie,
spinosa, folijs oblongis confertim nascentibus.



Fig. 4.

Cucurbitifera arbor
forte, folijs oblongis integ-
ris, confertim nascentibus,
nervo folij medio, & ramulo-
rum summitatibus lanug-
ine ferruginea obsitis.

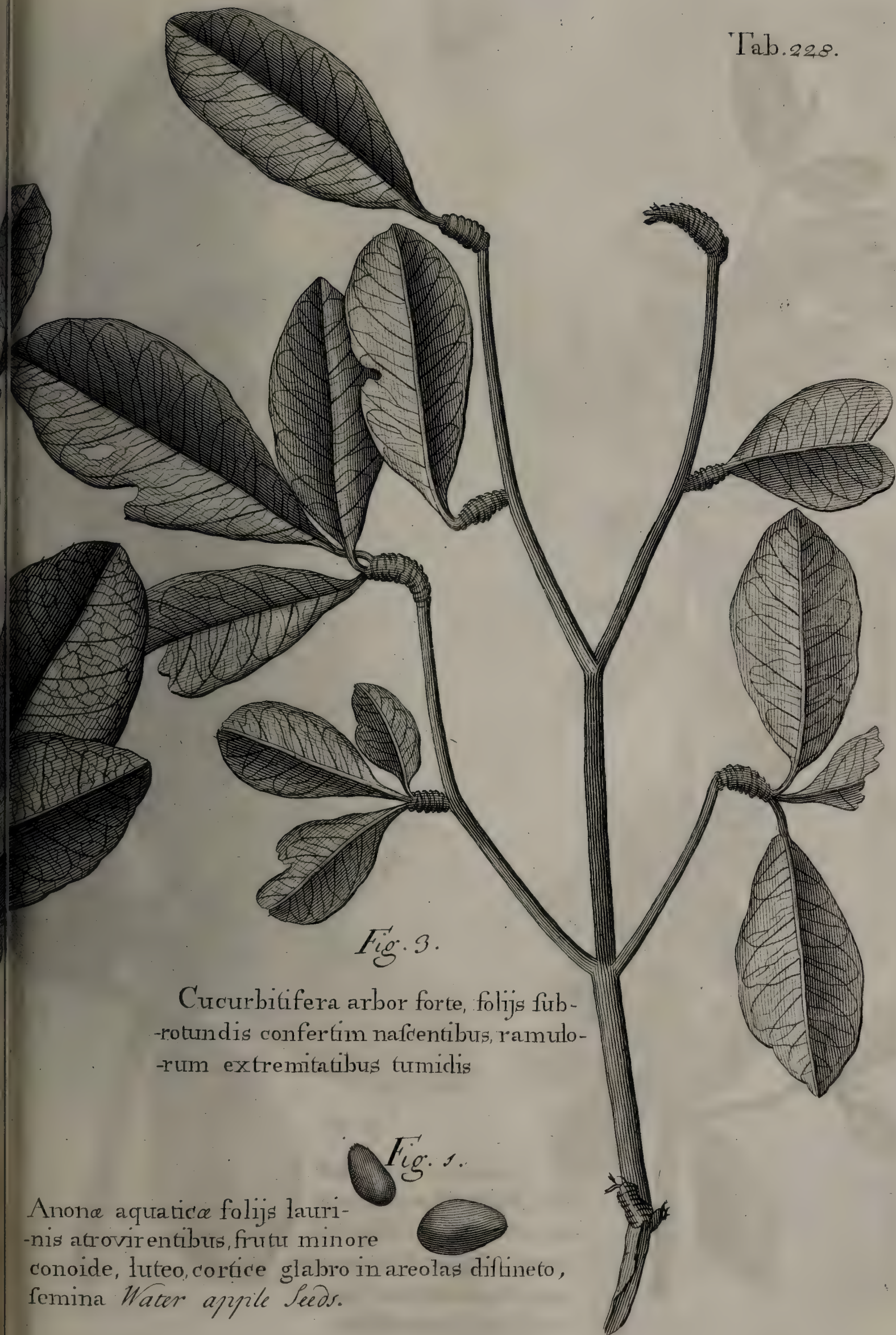


Fig. 3.

Cucurbitifera arbor forte, folijs sub-
-rotundis confertim nascentibus, ramulo-
-rum extremitatibus tumidis

Fig. 1.

Anonæ aquaticæ folijs lauri-
-nis atrovirentibus, frutu minore
conoide, luteo, cortice glabro in areolas distincto,
femina *Water apple Seeds.*





Anona, folijs subtus ferrugineis
fructu rotundo majore
purpureo, semine nigro,
partim glabro. *The Star Apple*



eis,
vi,
m rugoso,
ple tree.







Anona, folijs lauri-
 rotundo minore viri-
 bus, fulcīs splendenti-
The Nispero, Naseber-

nis v
 di flav
 bus fiss
 ry or Sy



is...uscis, fructu
 ...ro, femini-
 ...ba notatis.
 ...lla tree.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.
Pseudo-santalum

Lignum Campechianum, species quadam
Brasil. Lact. Logwood.

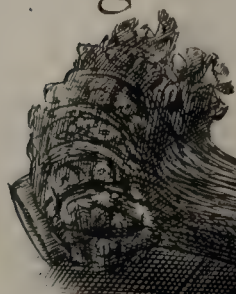
Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

Lignum Insulae Bonaire Belgis Stockvisch hout.

Fig. 6.

Planta fruticosa scandens, ex cujus caule sunt scipiones ciner
flexiles striati & tuberculati, nervis & tuberculis spiraliter dispo
Supple Tacks



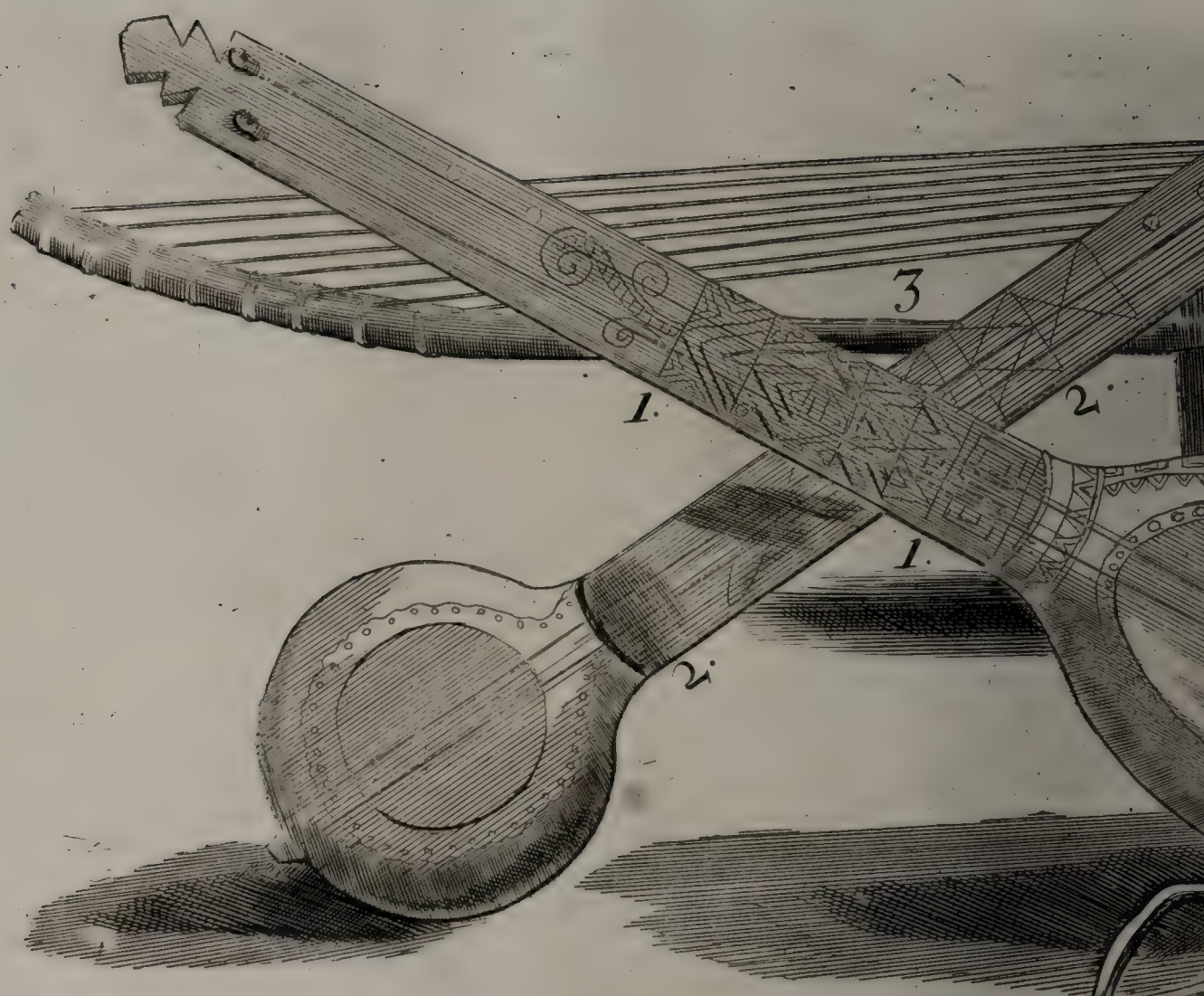
4.
ceum. Brazilletto

Tab. 231.

Fig. 2.

Nicaragua wood.



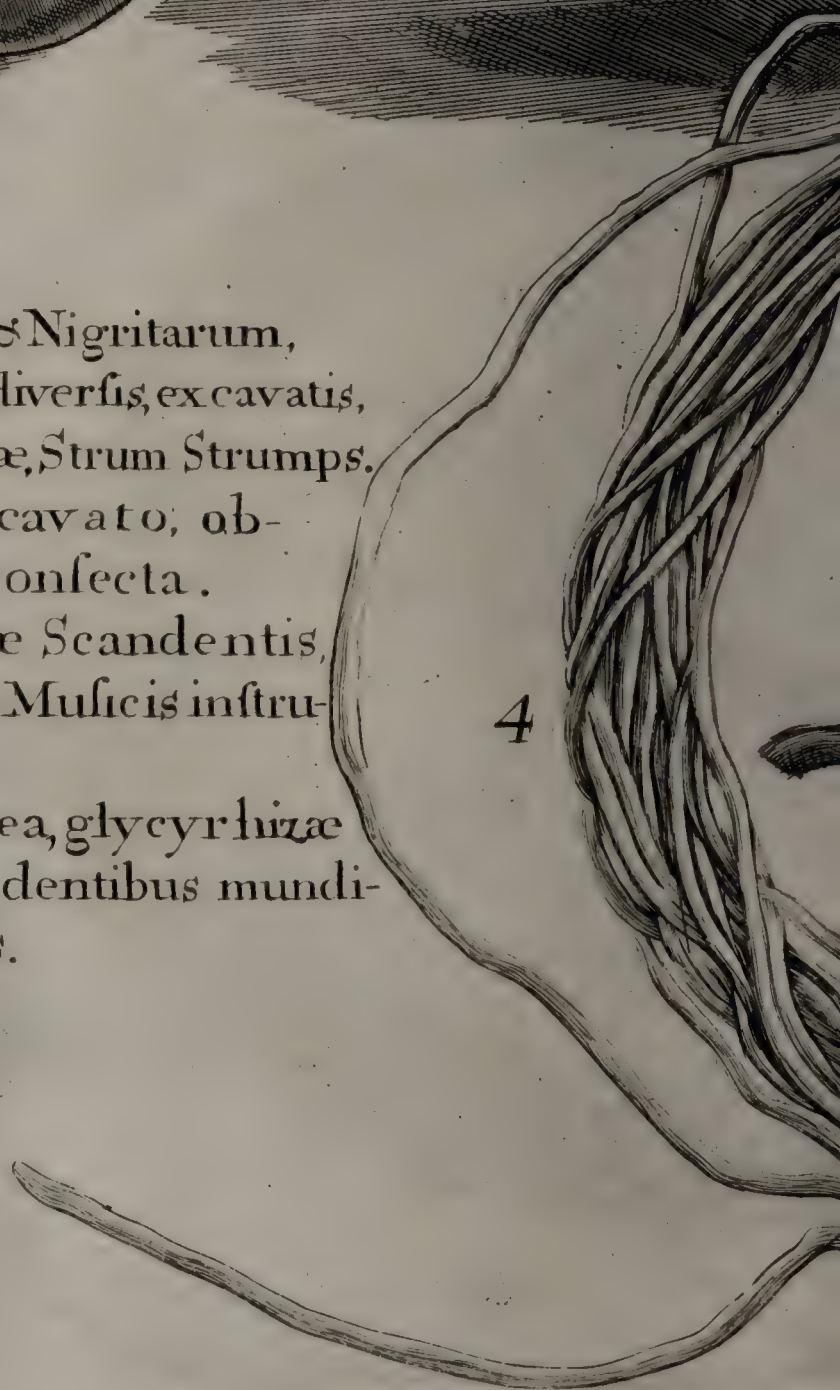


11.2.2. Fidiculæ Indorum & Nigritarum,
e cucurbitis inter se diversis, excavatis,
pellibus tectis, confectæ, Strum Strumps.

3.3. Fidicula, e ligno excavato, ob-
longo, pelle tecto, confecta.

4444. Plantæ fruticosæ Scandentis,
caulis, loco chordæ Musicis instru-
mentis inserviens.

5.5. Radix fruticosa lutea, glycyrrhizæ
similis, cortice fusco, dentibus mundi-
ficandis inserviens.



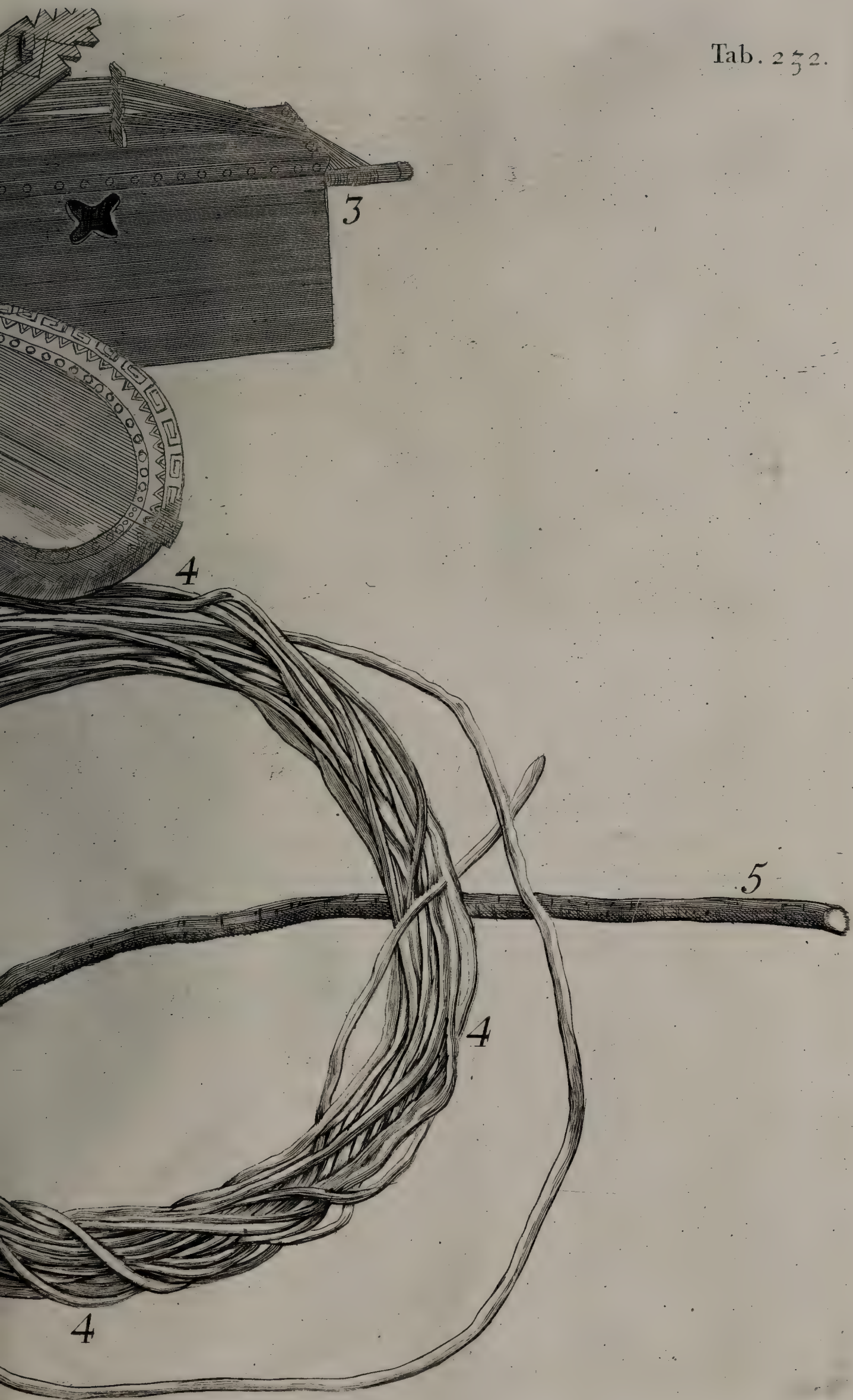


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



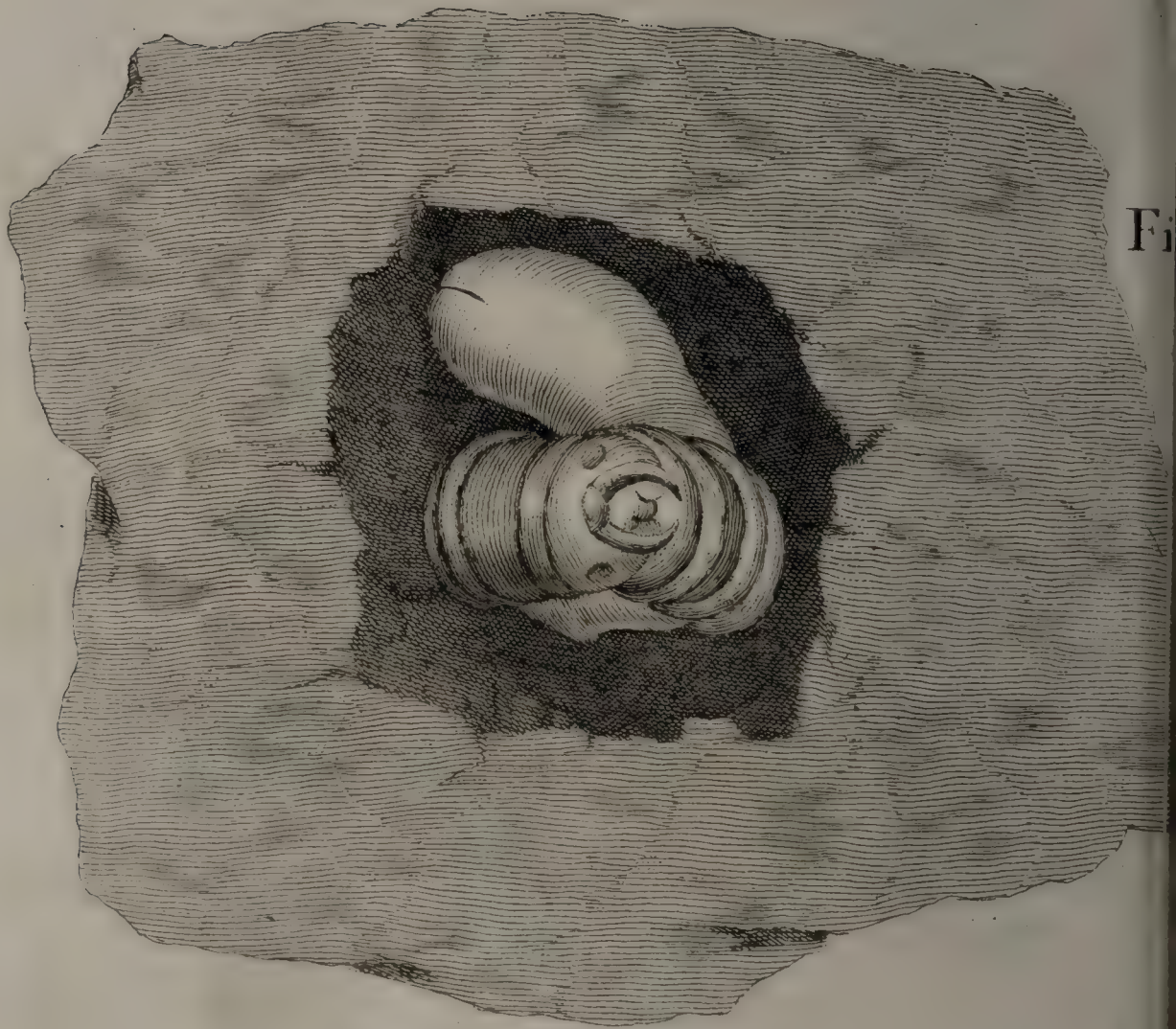
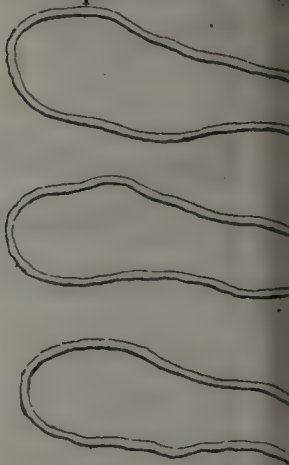
Fig. 2. 3. *Limax nudus*
cinereus terrestris.

Fig. 10.



Fig. 10. *Hexapus infectum minus*
fulco cinereum, capite fulco splen-

Fig. 1.



Fi

Fig. 9.

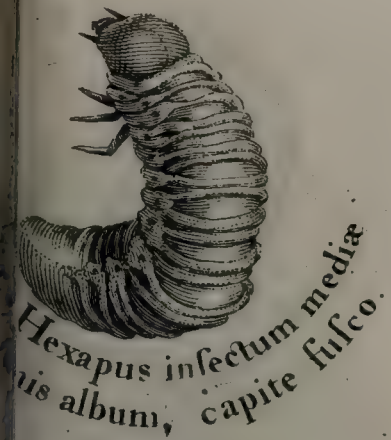


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 4. 5. *Limax nudus* e
cinereo fuscus, maritimus,
sub aquis herbas marinas
uti fucos &c. comedens.

Fig. 1. Vena Medeni
i.e. *Dracunculus*.
Gerard Crem.

Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

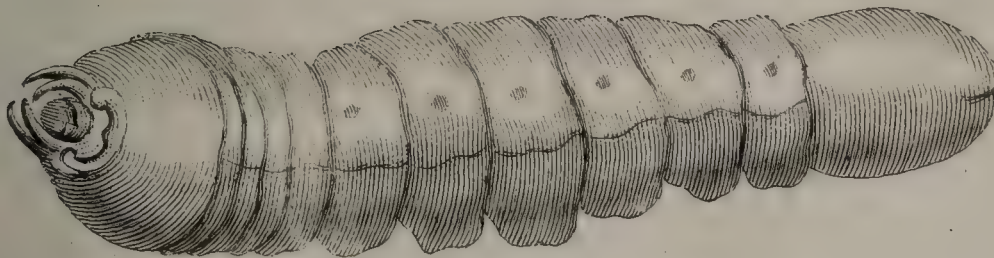


Fig. 6. 7. 8. *Coffus* vel *hexapus*
insectum, maximum, albicans, edule.

Fig. 1.

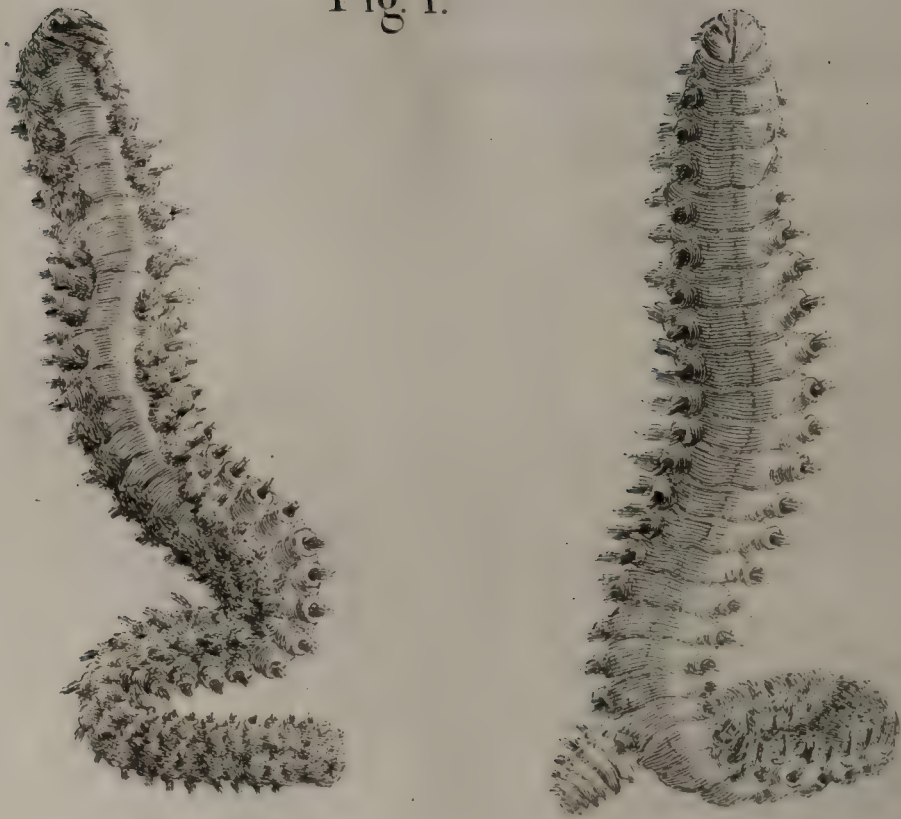


Fig. 3. *Scolopendra media* e
fusco albida. Forty legs.



Fig. 5.

Fig. 4. 5
albido, c

Fig.

Fig. 6. 7. *Eruca*
maxima cornuta.

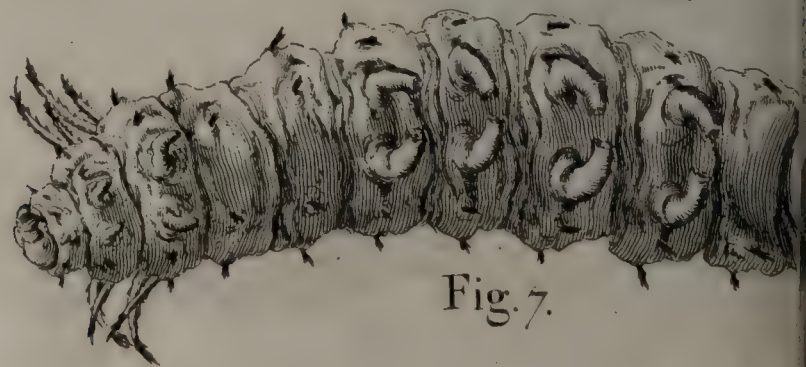


Fig. 7.

Fig. 1. 2. *Teredo vel scolopendra maxima*,
maritima, cinerea, annulis, pilorum penicil-
lis ubiq, superna parte obfita.

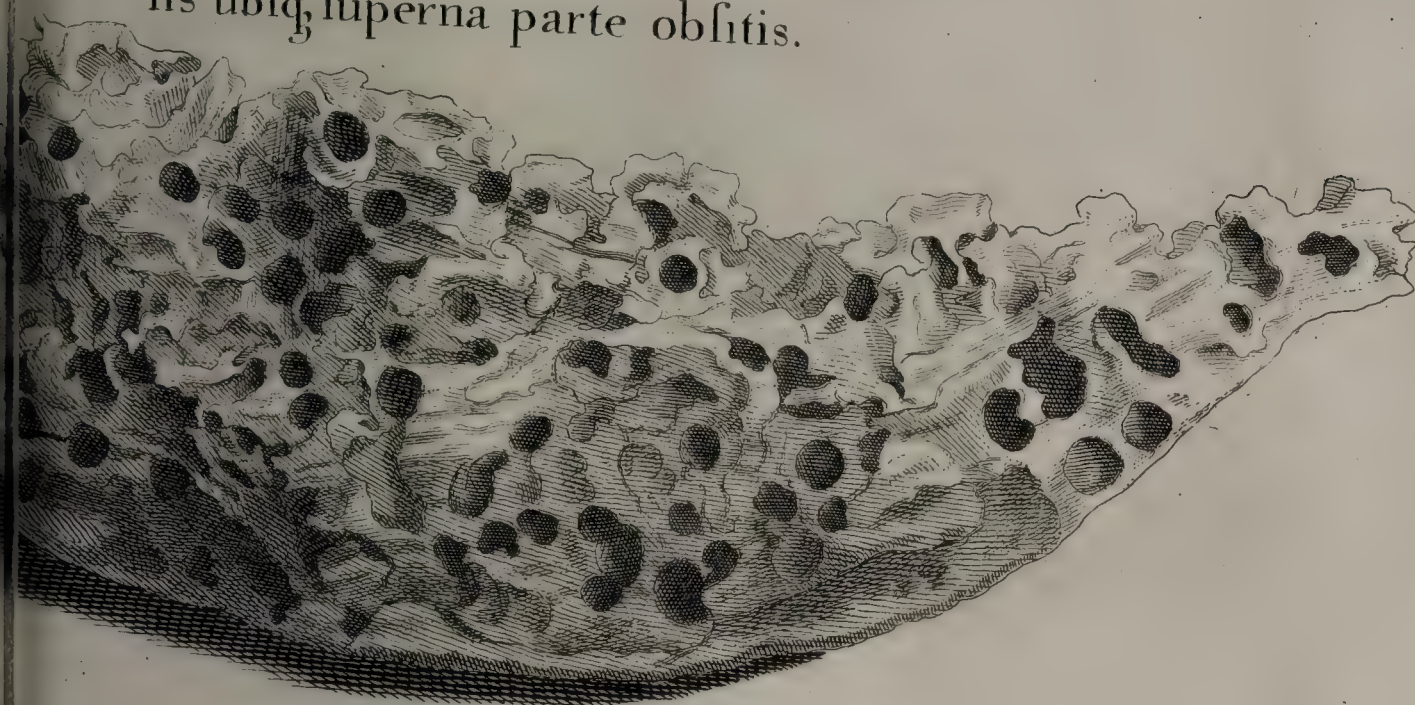


Fig. 2.

minimus pyramidalis, ventre
nereo et fulco vario.

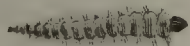


Fig. 4.



Fig. 6.

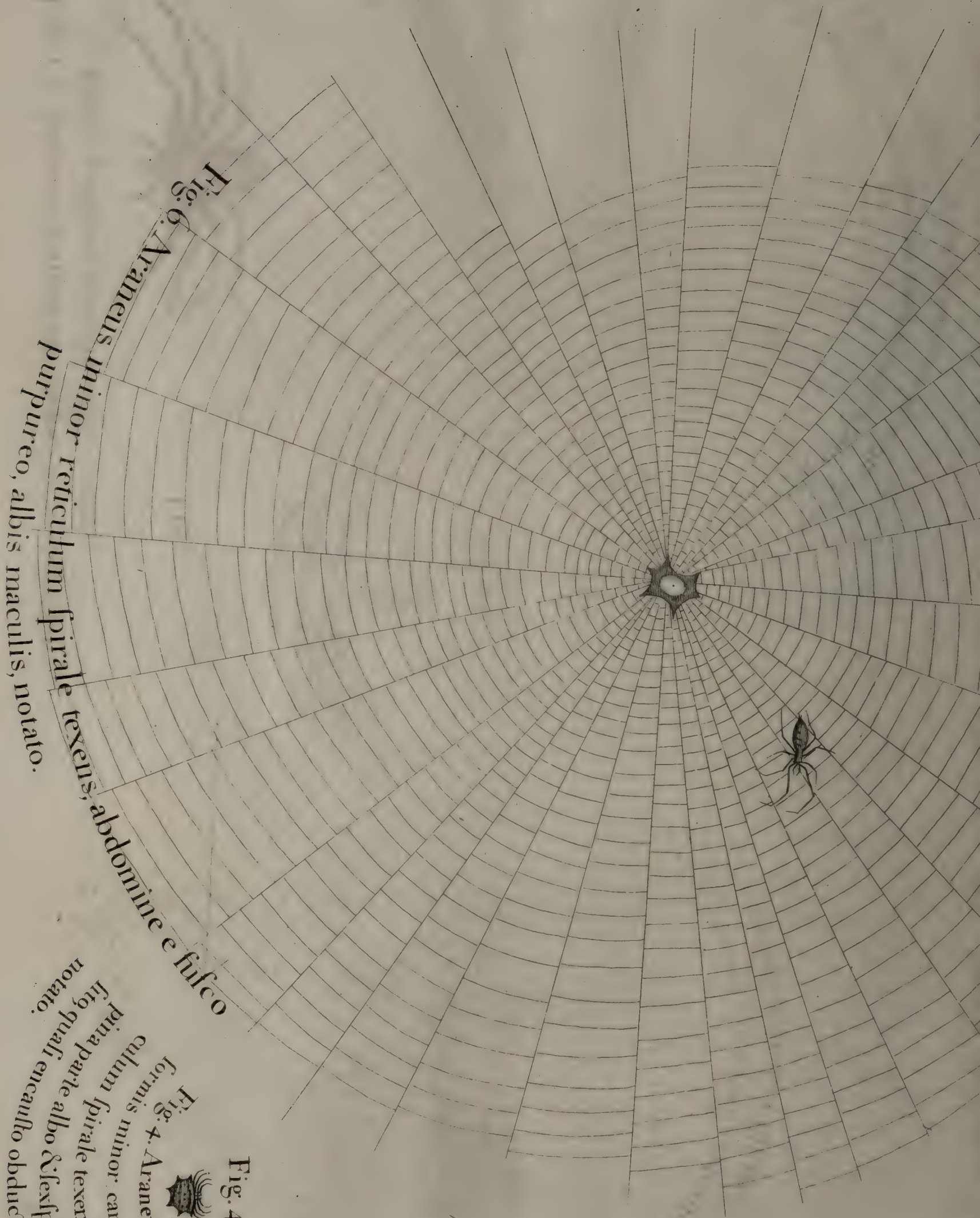


Fig. 6.

Araneus minor

reticulum spirale texens, abdomine e fusco purpureo, albis maculis, notato.

Fig. 4.



Fig. 4. *Araneus cancri-*

formis minor. campetris, reti-

culum spirale texens, abdomine fu-

lito, quasi albo & sex spinulis ad latera ob-

notato.

W. L. G. Sculp.

Fig. 1. 2. *Araneus venatorius* major. Pilosus, domesticus, fulcus, pedibus maculis nigris notatis.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

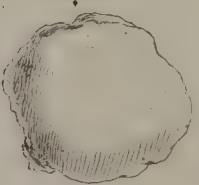


Fig. 5. *Araneus minor cinereus*, compressus, maculis fuscis notatis, pedibus longissimis.



Fig. 5.

Fig. 7.



Fig. 7. *Araneus domesticus reticulum*, tenue texens, medius fulcus.

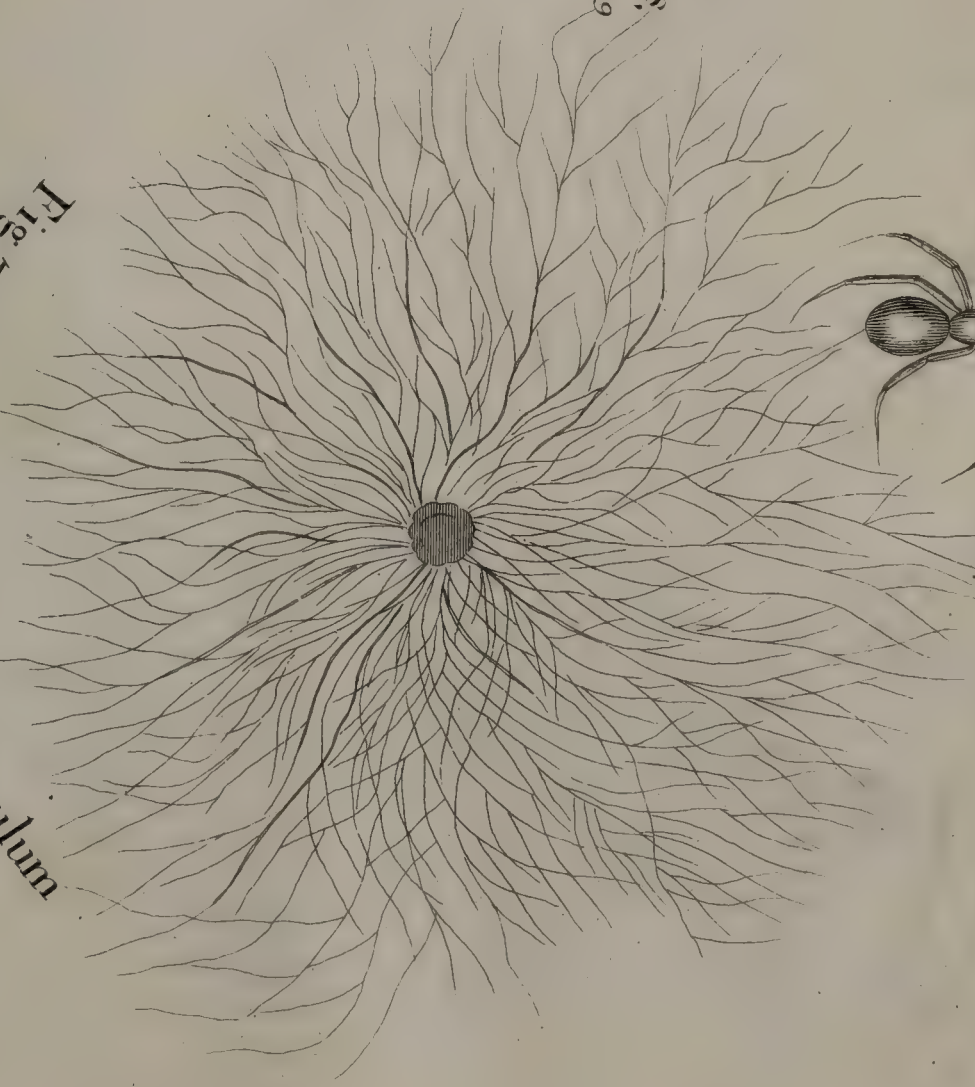


Fig. 7.

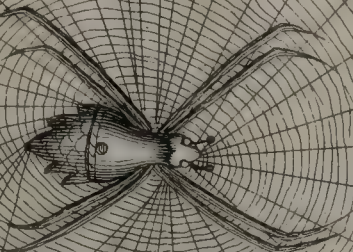
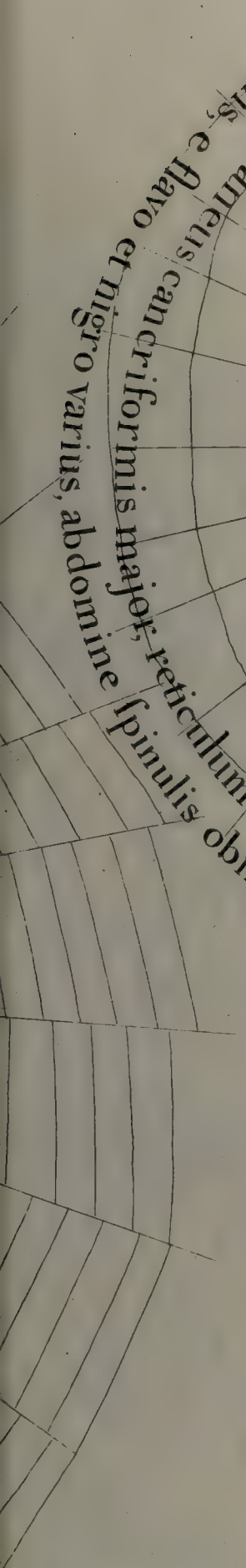


Fig. 7. *Araneus canceriformis major*, reticulum spirale texens, e flavo et nigro varius, abdomine spinulis obsito.



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Fig. 1. 2.
Locusta maxima Viridis
alis latissimis.

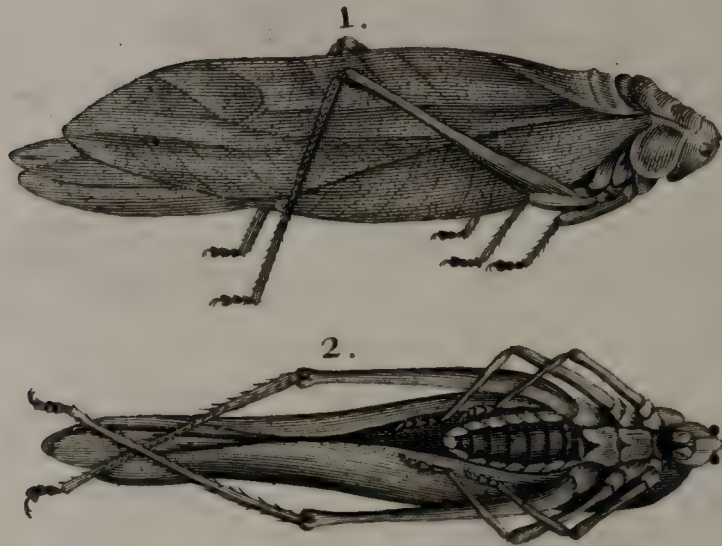


Fig. 8.

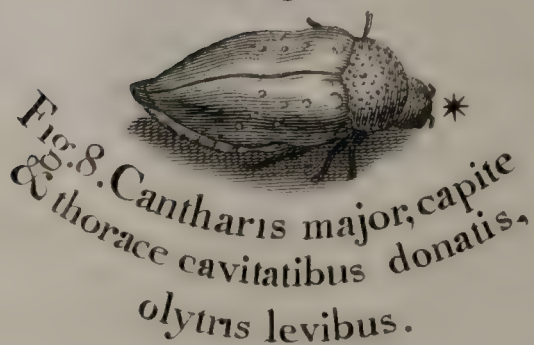


Fig. 8. Cantharis major, capite
& thorace cavitatibus donatis,
elytris levibus.

Fig. 5.
Mantis minor
viridis.



Fig. 5.

Fig. 13. Cantharis n.
cupreicolori

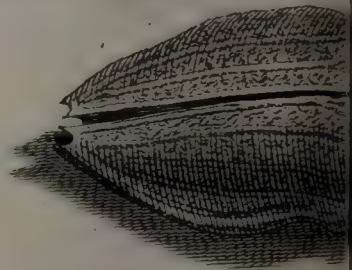


Fig. 13.



Fig. 13. 14.
Papilio maximus
odoratus, oculatus, alis utrinque
fusco purpureis, lineis undatis
fuscis, variegatis.

Fig. 3.
Locusta viridis
media.



Fig. 4.
Locusta viridis
minor.



Fig. 8. 9.
Eruca minor
lutea, maculis ni-
gris notata.



...ximus olytris,
...fulcatis.



Fig. 10. Aurelia
Triangularis
purpurea, lineis luteis notata.



Fig. 6.
Gryllus Campeltris
Mouffet.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 11. 12. Papilio sulphureus, maculis argenteis
& fuscis notatus, et Papilio major, alis e flavo
albidis, superioribus marginibus fuscis.

M. 1^{re} Gucho Sculp.

Fig. 1

Fig. 4
Locality 1
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Fig. 5
Locality 2
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Fig. 6

Fig. 8

Fig. 9
Locality 3
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Fig. 10

Fig. 11
Locality 4
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Fig. 12

Fig. 13
Locality 5
10000

Fig. 14

Fig. 15

Fig. 16

Fig. 17

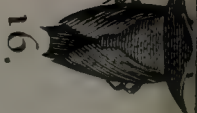


Fig 22 Cimex sylvaticus laetens viridis triangularis minor.



Fig 24. Scarabaeus capricornus dictus minor elytris ex cinereo & fusco variegatis.

Fig 25. 26. Blatta major cinerea.



Fig 27. 28. Scarabaeolus hemisphaericus, totus luteus, auri inflar splendens, testudinis forma.



Fig 29. 30. Cimex silvestris oblongus & coccineo & nigro variegatus, lupina parte cruce St Andreae notatus.

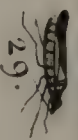


Fig 31. 32. 33. Scarabaeus hemisphaericus cochineolifer. Pet.



Fig 34. Scarabaeus capricornus dictus major elytris fascijs vel lineis albis per dorsum longitudinem excurrentibus, variegatis.



Fig 35. Scarabaeus & curculionum genere, proboscide longa, deorsum arcuata elytris fascijs albis & luteis variegatis.



Fig 36. 37. Cimex minor ceruleus, lineis albis variis testudinis forma.



Fig 38. Scarabae minor ex argenteo luteus maculis nigris splendens.



Fig 39. 40. Scarabaeus capricornus dictus, major, viridis, suave olens.



Tab. 237.

Fig. 1. *Scarabæus medius, fuscus, thorace anguloso lucem emittens.* Fig. 2. *Scarabæus major, niger; splendens area triangulari inter elytra sita, donatus.* Fig. 3. *Scarabæus major, è fusco niger; splendens.*



Fig. 4. 5. *Scarabæus major niger tricornis.*



Fig. 6. *Scarabæus capricornus dictus maximus, fuscus, cervi volantis, cornibus rectis, brevibus, inflexum dentatis.*



Fig. 7. 8. *Scarabæus è rubro cinereus minor maculis nigris notatus.*

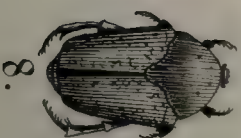


Fig. 9. 10. 11. 12. *Blatta major fusca.*

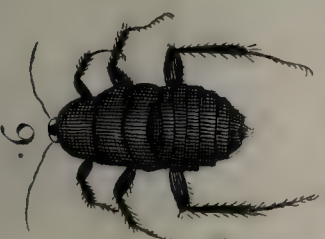


Fig. 13. 14. *Hydrocantharus niger, levis, mediae magnitudinis fimbria subflava circumdatus.*



Fig. 15. 16. *Cimex lylvaticus fetens, viridis, triangularis.*

Fig. 19. *Scarabæus minor è viridi nigricans, alarum*

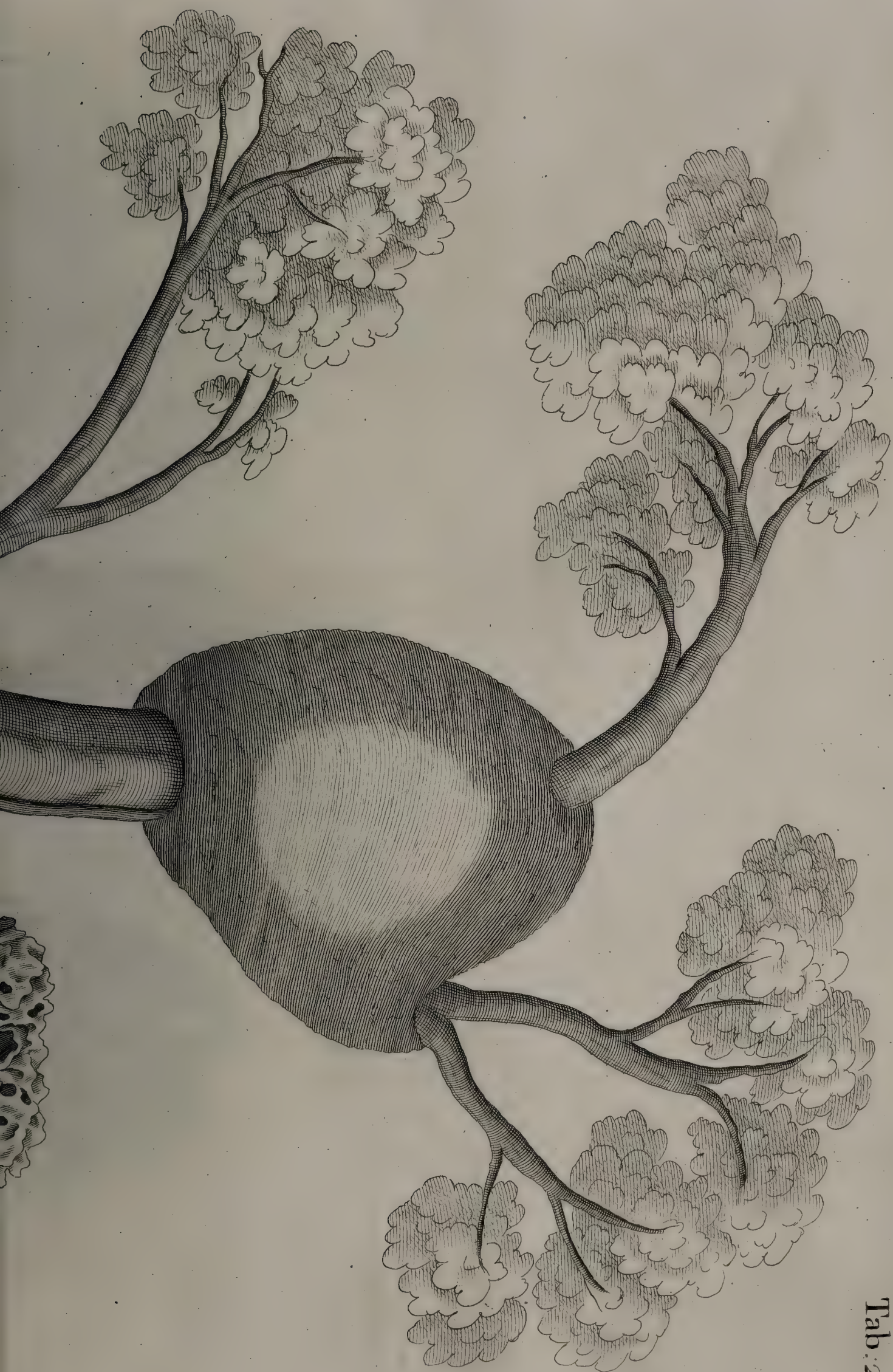
Fig. 20. *Scarabæus affinis formicæ simile infectum.*

Fig. 21. *Scarabæus capricornus dictus, gracilis, fuscus, minor, elytris, maculis quatuor pallide luteis, variegatis.*



Acervorum live Nidorum Formicarum maximarum,
nigrarum, alatarum, circa arborum truncos & ramos ni-
dicantium, externa & interna facies.

Wander gucht. Sol.



Tab: 238.

Fig. 1. 2. Papilio major fuscus caudatus alis supinis tribus fascijs transversis, albidie, obliquis, exteriorib⁹ tribus maculis albis ad angulum extremum notatis, pronis fascijs crebris obliquis albis fulvis & purascendibus variegatis.



Fig. 3. 4. Papilio medice magnitudinis alis supina parte fuscis ad angulum exterior em unica area lutea notatis, infra lineis albidis purpureis & fuscis undatis variegatis.

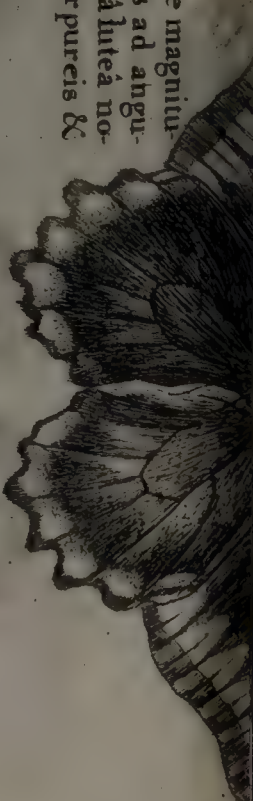


Fig. 5. 6. Papilio Jamaicensis major, alis amplissimis, media parte fulvis, cum nervis nigris marginibus nigris maculis & punctis albis crebris pulchre resperitis Ray.



Fig. 11. 12. Papilio caudatus Jamaicensis nigrescens, utrinque ex viridi aureo splendide stratus.



Fig. 13. 14. Papilio major cinereus alis oculis sex donatis, lineis fuscis & fulvis crebris undatis, oblique ductis, variegatis.

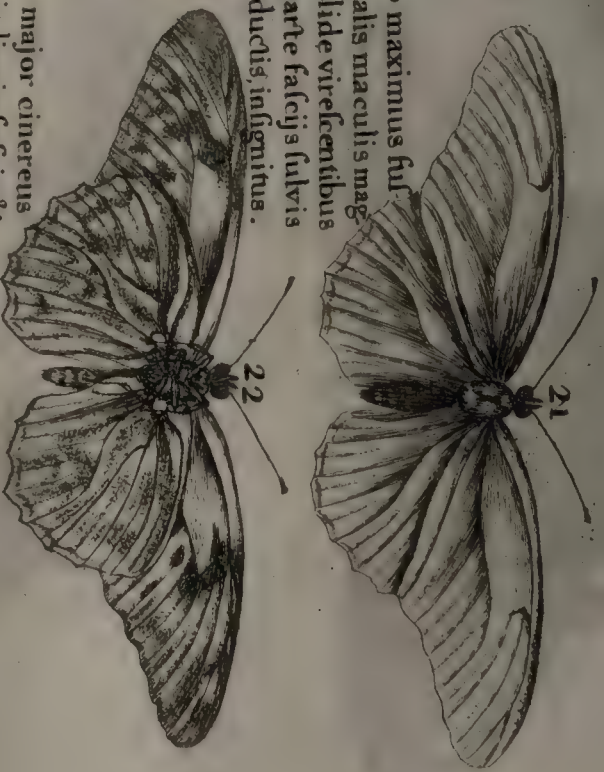


Fig. 15. 16. Papilio minor nigricans, alis fascijs oblongis quinque & maculis parvis luteis utrinque donatis, interioribus prona parte maculis quibusdam coccineis parvis insignitis.



Fig. 17. 18. Papilio caudatus major fuscus, alis utrinque stris & maculis e ceruleo virelcentibus insignitis interioribus maculis & lineis coccineis notatis.



Fig. 21. 22. Papilio major utrinque fulvis, alis subtus lineis aliquot fuscis undatis notatis.



Fig. 23. 24. Papilio medice magnitudinis, alis utrinque fulvis supina parte maculis rotundis nigris, prona argenteis oblongis splendentibus notatis.



Fig. 19. 20. Papilio major e viridi nigricans, alis laciniais, quarum superior um margines utrinque maculis luteis notantur, inferiores annulis croceis insigniuntur.

Fig. 25. 26. Papilio minor alis fuscis ad exortum fulvis & fascia transversa alba ad exteriorem angulum notatis.

Fig. 27. 28. Papilio minor luteus, alis ad angulum exteriorem fuscis.

Fig. 28. 29. Papilio minor e fulvo fuscus, oculatus.



Fig.5. Vespa-Ichneumon, red
tudinis tota cærulea f



Fig.4. Vespa-Ichneumon major tota
cærulea splendens.



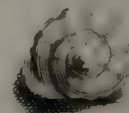
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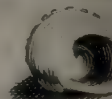
21.

Fig.18.19.20.21. Cochlea fusca
terrestris, major, compressa, fascijs
albidis, non dentata.

Fig.14.15. Trochus cinereus terrestris
patulo labro repando, lineis fuscis



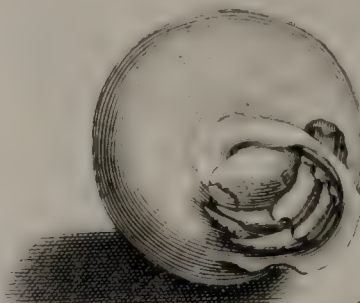
14.



15.



22.

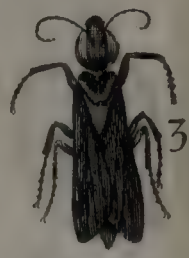


23.

Fig.22.23. Cochlea terrestris, fusca compressa, minor clavi-
cula parum elata non dentata



2.



3.

Fig.23. Vespa è fusco lutea.



7.



6.

Fig.6.7. Cochlea terrestris maxima, compressa, fusca,
ore unico dente donato.

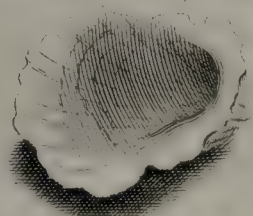


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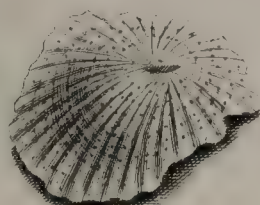
Fig.10.11. Trochus terrestris
nor, strijs & lineis fuscis

non. a dia magni-
cula tendens.

Fig. 16. 17. *Patella major tenuis*, compressa, striata, cinerea, maculis crebris è rubro fuscis variegata, vertice albo.



16.



17.

minor, ore
variegatis.

Fig. 1. *Bombylius totus* è viridi cæruleus.

18.



19.

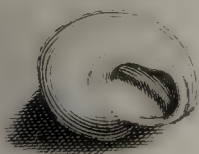
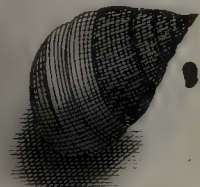
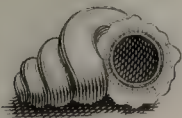


Fig. 1.

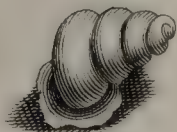
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12.



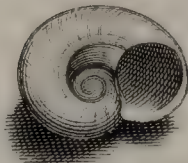
13.



restris subluteus mi-
fscis variegatus.

Fig. 12. 13. *Buccinum terrestre minus*, è fusco cinereum cancellatum, ore rotundo fimbriato.

8.



9.

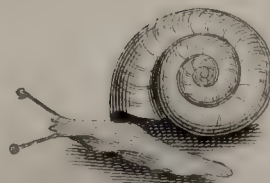


Fig. 8. 9. *Cochlea terrestris umbilicata*, minor, albida, compressa, ore rotundo operculo donato.



Fig. 8.9. *Spondylus major*, crassissimus, scaber, angustus, è cinereo subruber, apice distorto, cavitate interiore auriculam referens.

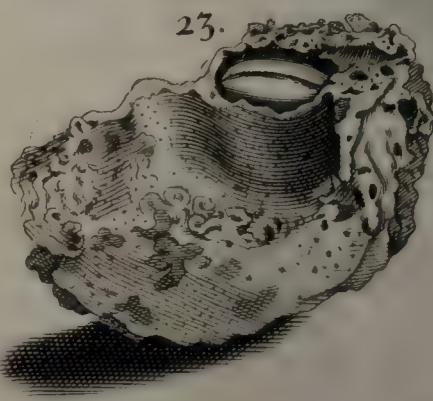


Fig. 22.23. *Pholas minor*, atro rubeus, tenuis striatus.

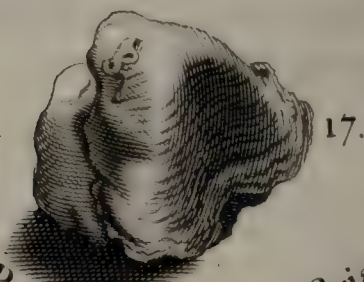


Fig. 17. *Pectunculus* dense striatus margine ferè inæquali & sinuosa.



Fig. 24.25. *Balanus* tenuiter striatus.

Fig. 4.5.6.7. *Spondylus minor*, fur interior.



Fig. 10.11. *Spondylus crassus*, minimus, albus, strijs vel fascijs extantibus imbricatus.

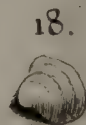


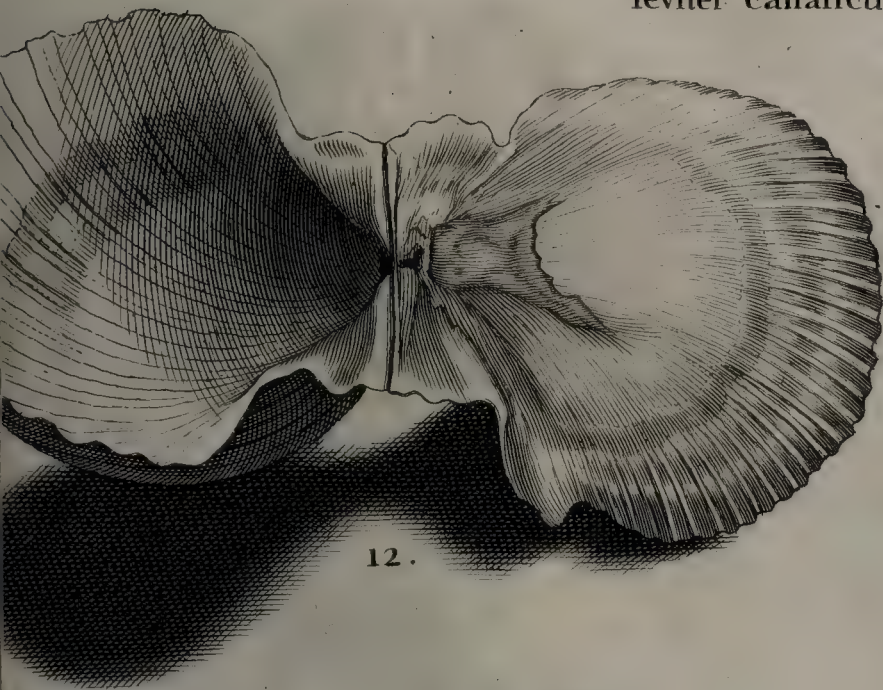
Fig. 18.19. *Pectunculus albus*, minimus, profundus, striatus.



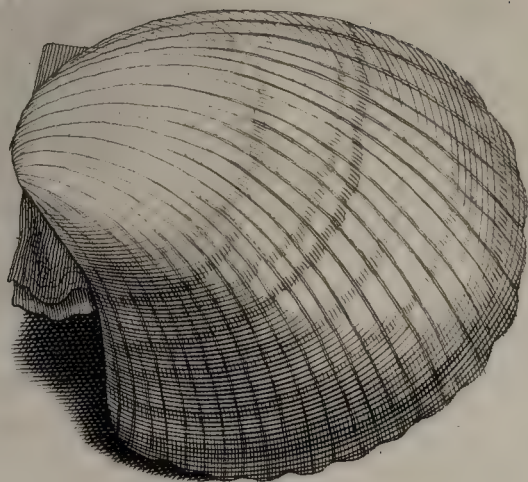
Fig. 2. *Operculum* marinus, apicibus donatus, gibbus.

Fig. 12. 13. *Pecten ex atro rufescens, tenuis, admodum cavus, leviter canaliculatus.* *List.*

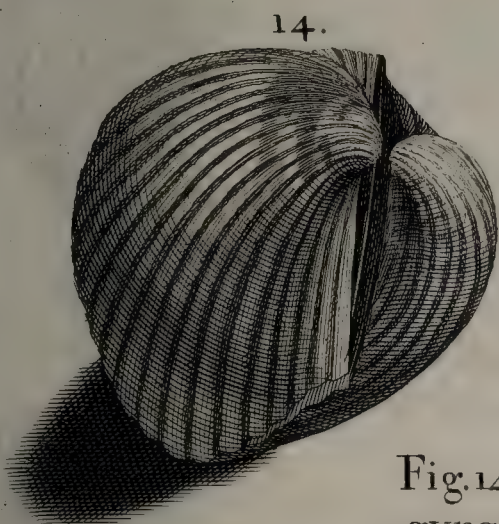
Tab. 241.



12.



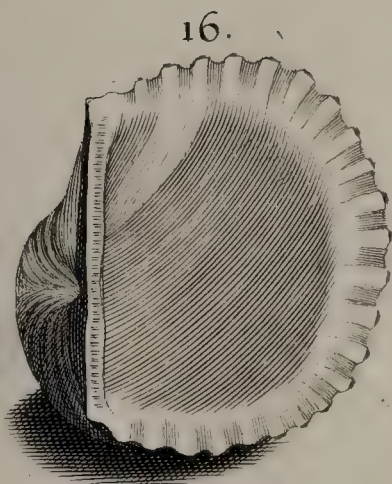
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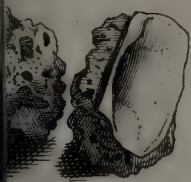
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16.

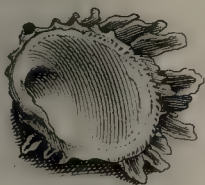
Fig. 14. 15. 16. *Pectunculus major, polygynglimus hirsutus.*

Bellonij
List.



25.

ruber, tenuis, imbricatus, apice distorto, cavitate
re auriculam referens.



6.



7.

Fig. 3.



sive umbilicus
parte convexâ
oblongus.

Fig. 3. Operculum, sive umbilicus Veneris, è viridi nigricans, compressus, membranaceus.

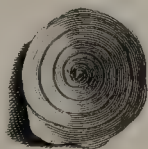
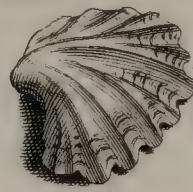


Fig. 20. 21. *Ostrea minor fulcata oblonga, gibbosa, ambitu serrato.*



20.



21.

Fig. 1. Operculum, sive umbilicus marinus, hemisphaericus, albidus laevis.



1

Fig 1 2 Echinus marinus major,
 clatus, rotundus, aculeis gracilibus,
 subviridibus, glabris. *The*
common Sea Egg.

Fig. 1.

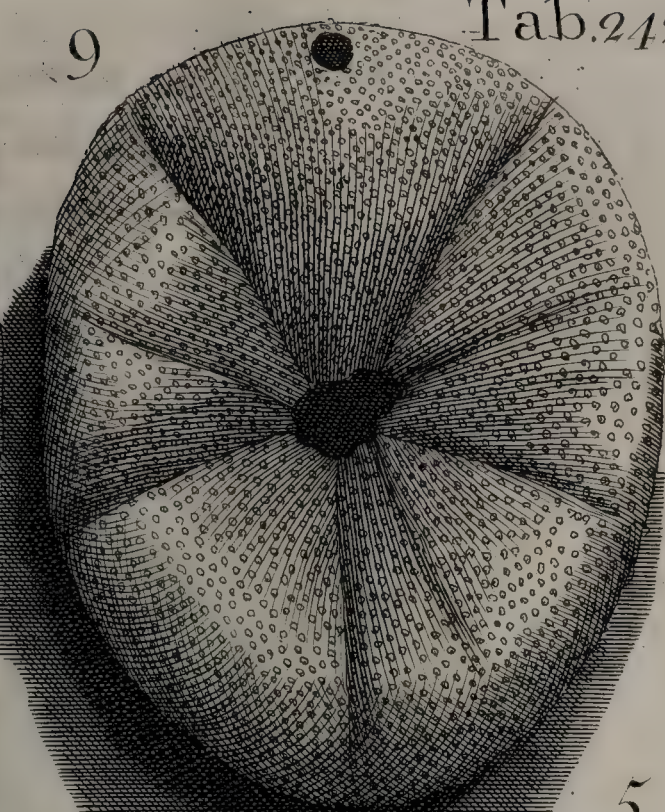
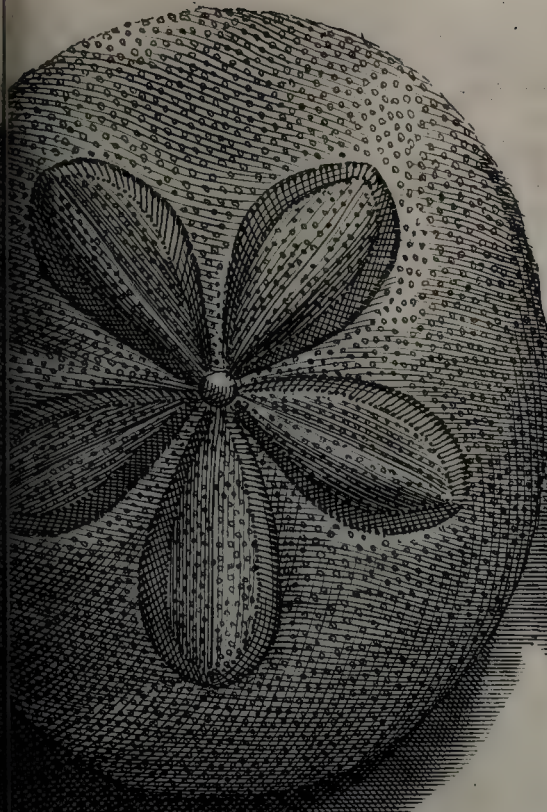


Fig. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.

marinus major, com-
 dus, aculeis minoribus,
 vibus, & quinque radijs
 supinâ parte, foliorum rosæ
 instar,
 dona-
 tus.



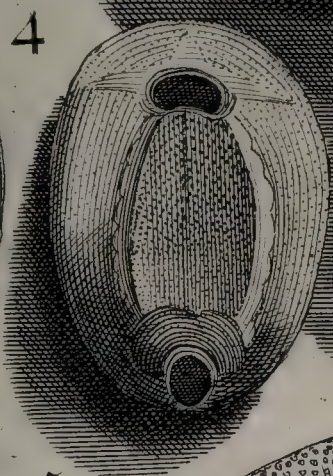
9



5

hinus
effus, albi
e.

3



4

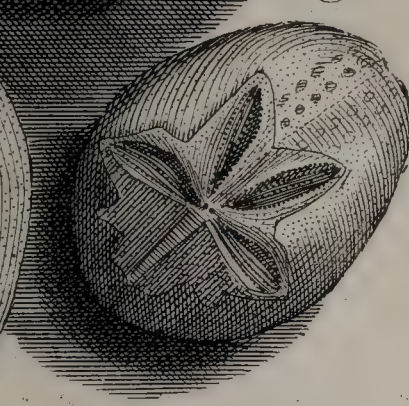
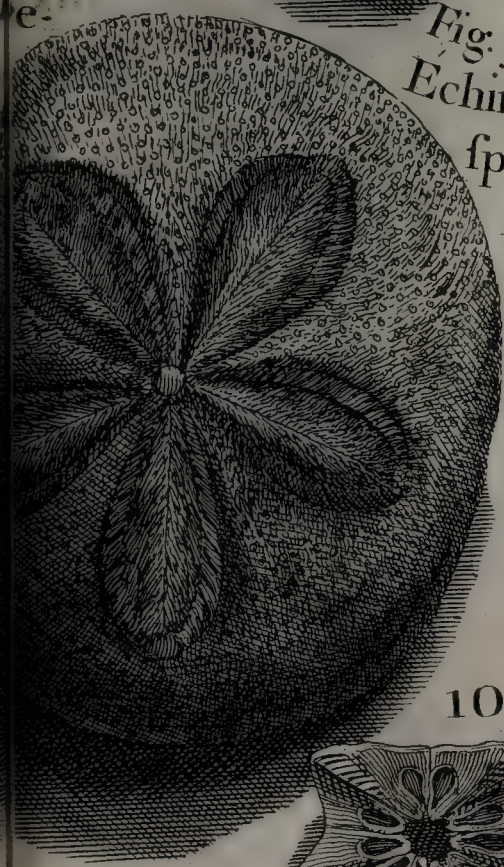
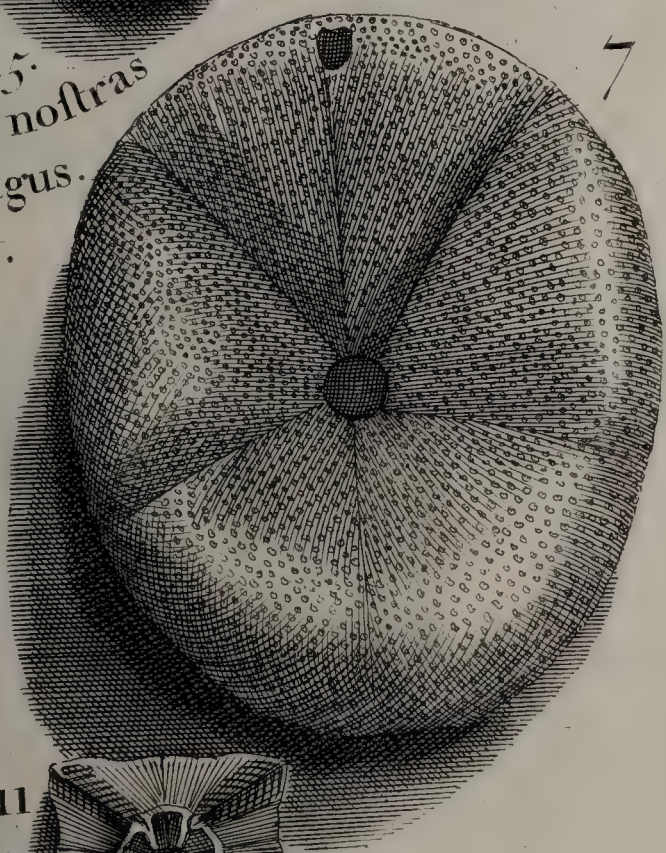


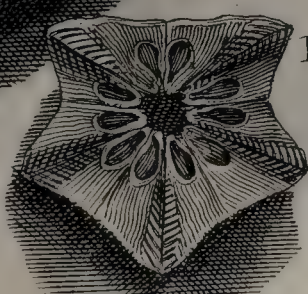
Fig. 3. 4. 5.
Echinus nostras
spatagus.
Pct.



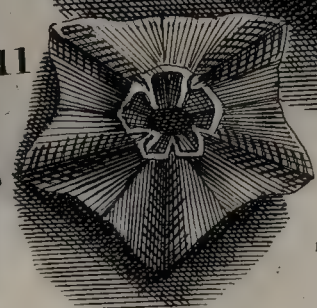
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7

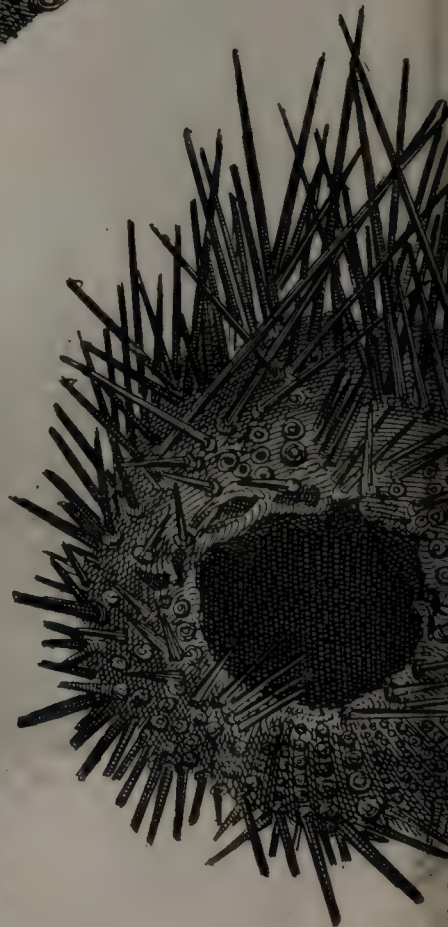
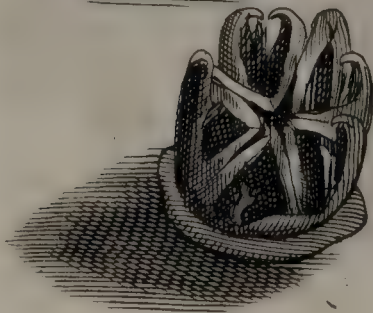
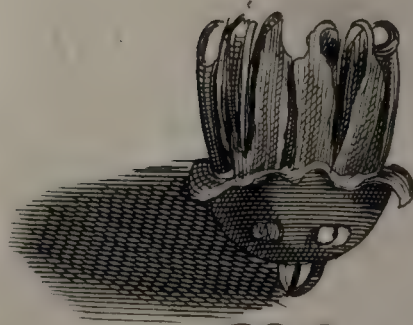
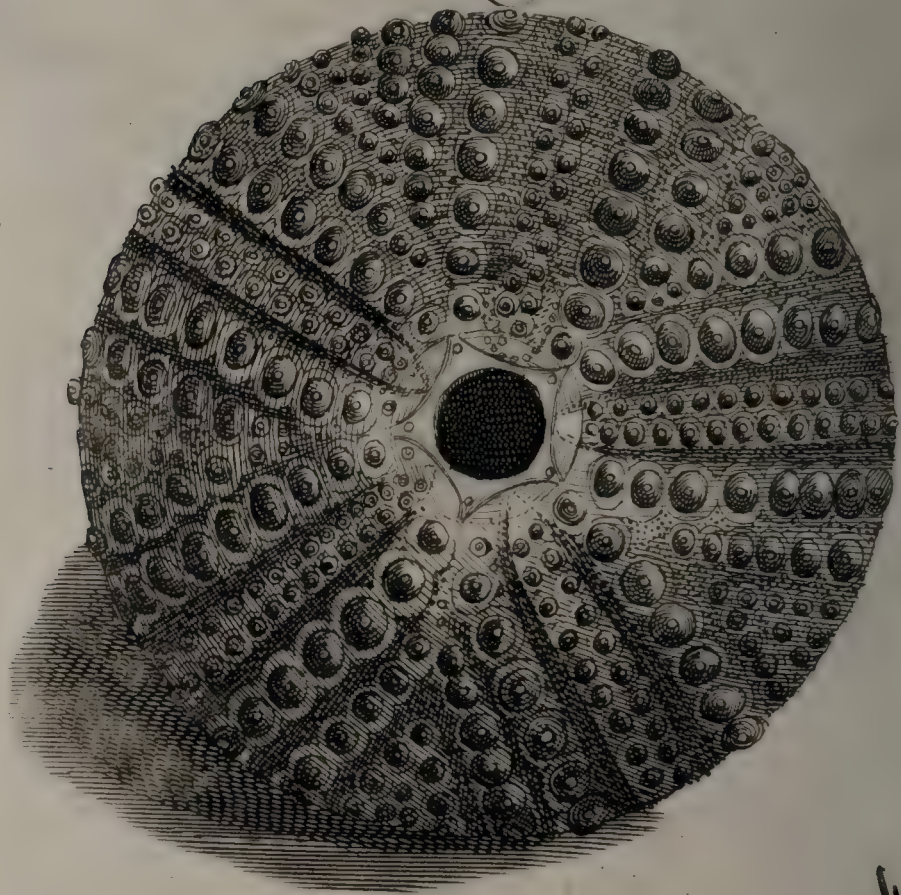


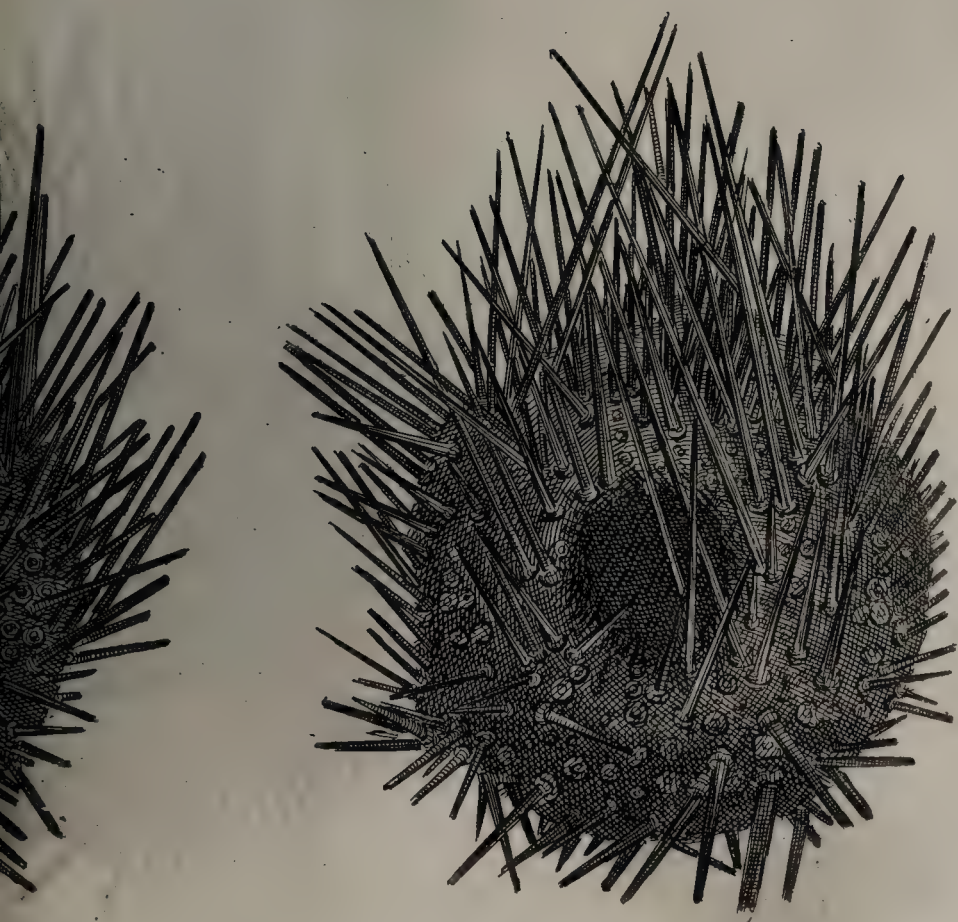
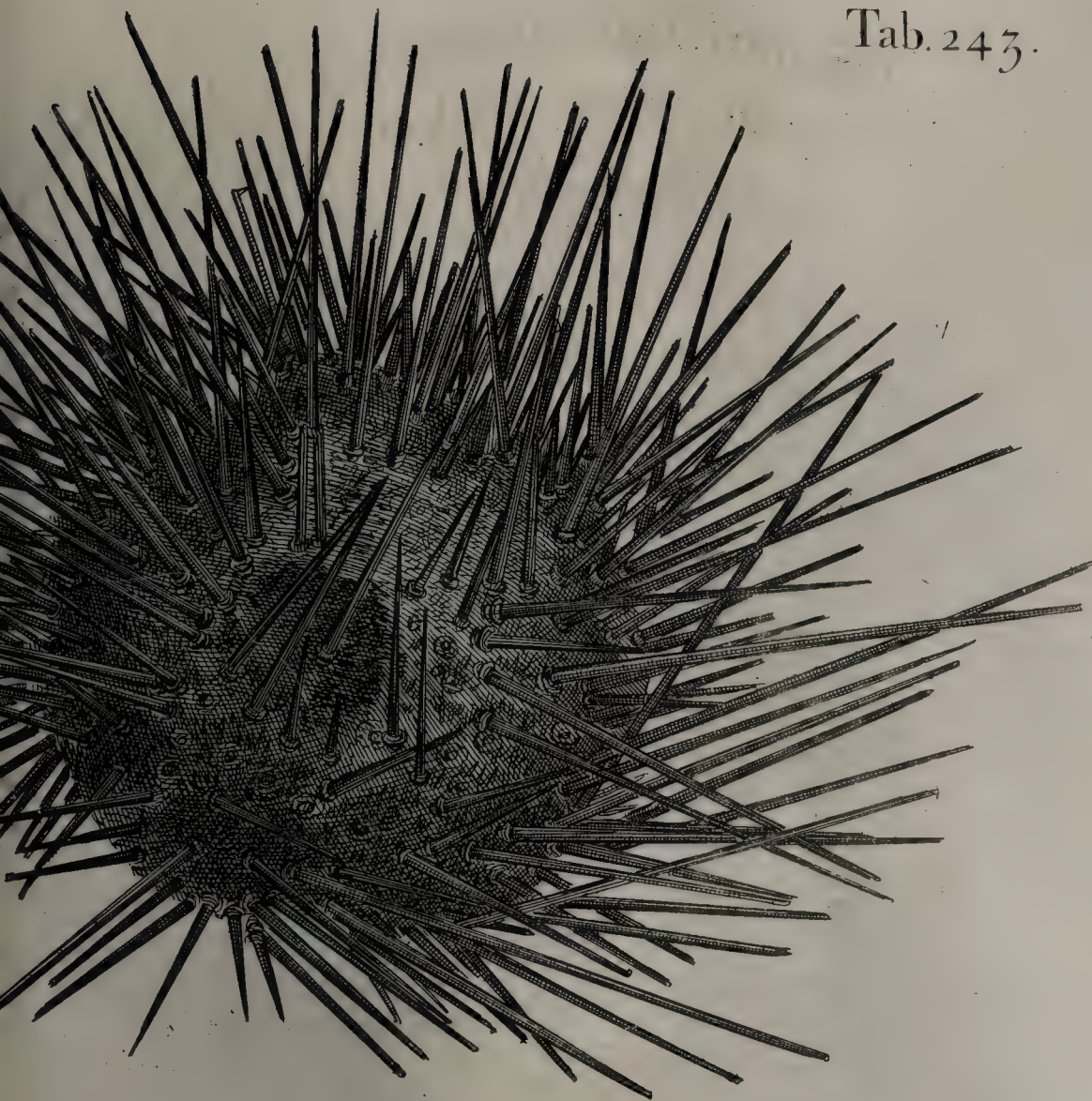
11



Echinus Marinus major,
rotundus, elatus, aculeis
gracilioribus, asperis,
longioribus nigri-
cantibus donatus.

*The great long prickled
Sea Egg.*





Tab. 244.

Fig. 1. 2.

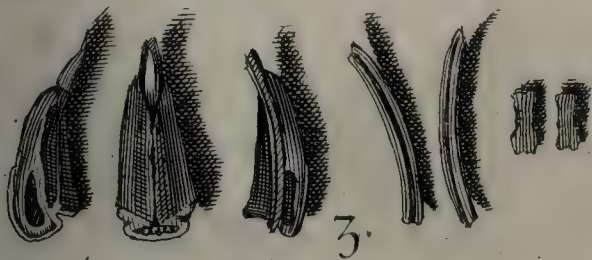


Fig. 8. 9. *Stella marina* m.
echinata purpurea.

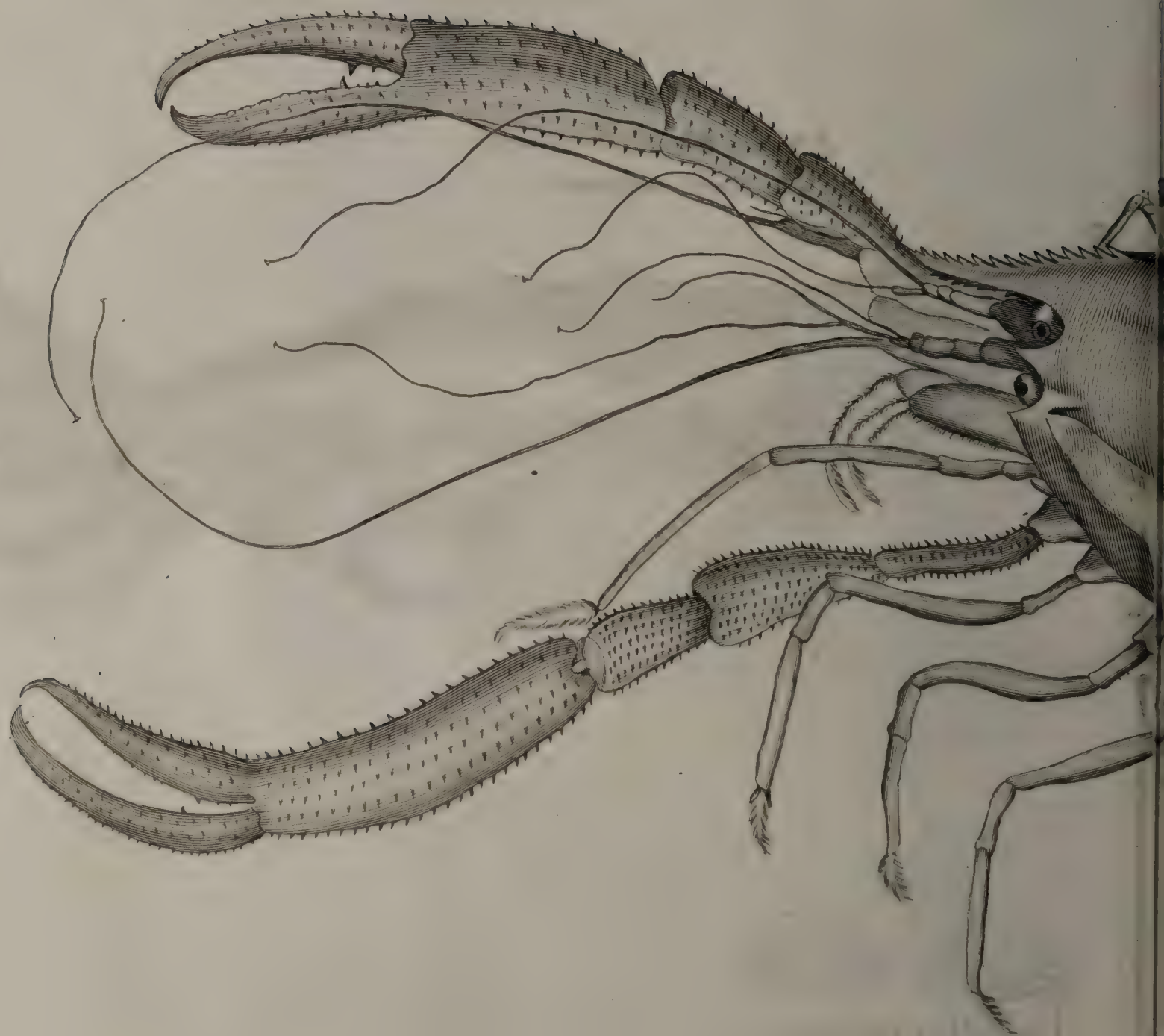


Fig. 4. 5. 6. 7. *Echinus*
rinus mediae magni
rotundus, elatus, aculeis
oribus, crassioribus, abe
tulis, subrubris donat

Echinus marinus minor, rotundus, elatus,
 aculeis gracilioribus, asperis, longioribus
 nigricantibus donatus.



ma-
 udinis,
 s longi-
 eris, ob-
 us.



Aftacus fluviatilis major
chelis aculeatis.

fig. 2.

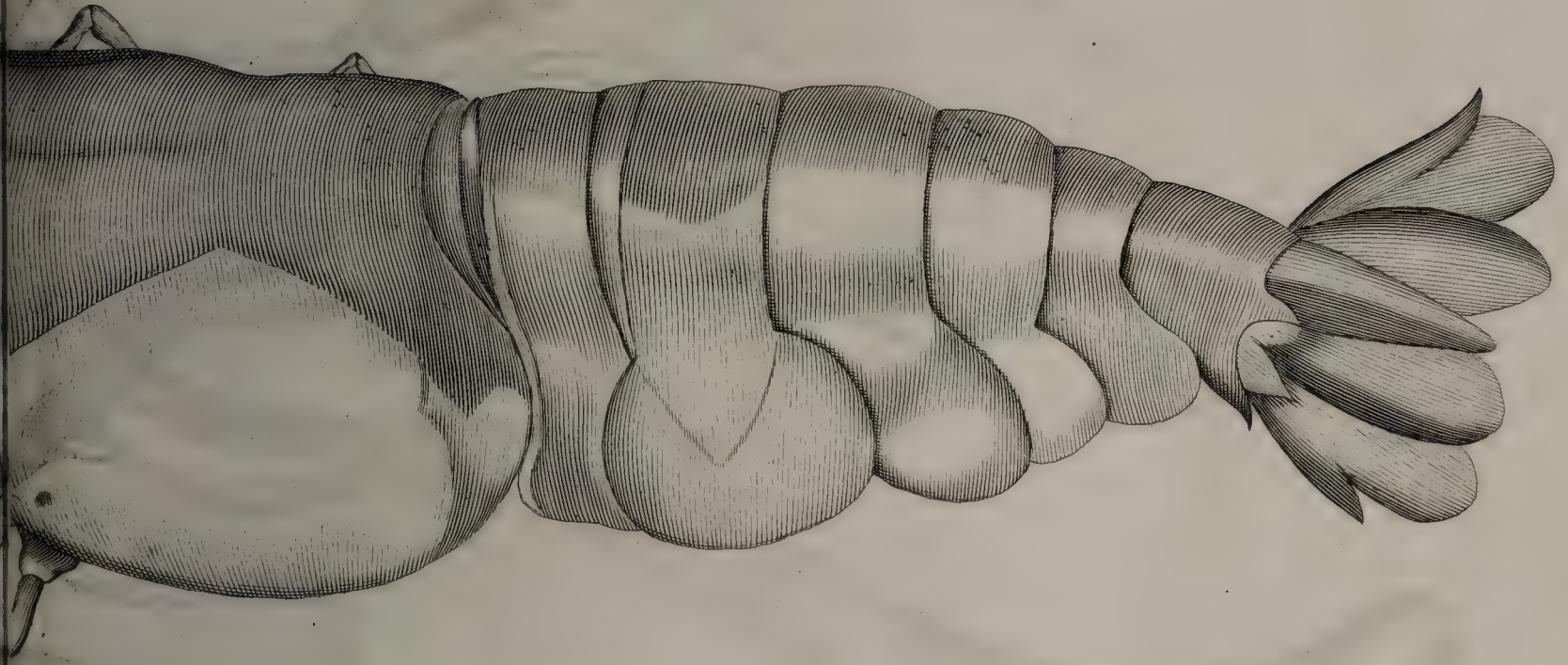


Fig. 1.



Cancellus marinus
minimus quadratus.

M. vander Gucht Scul.

Fig. 1.

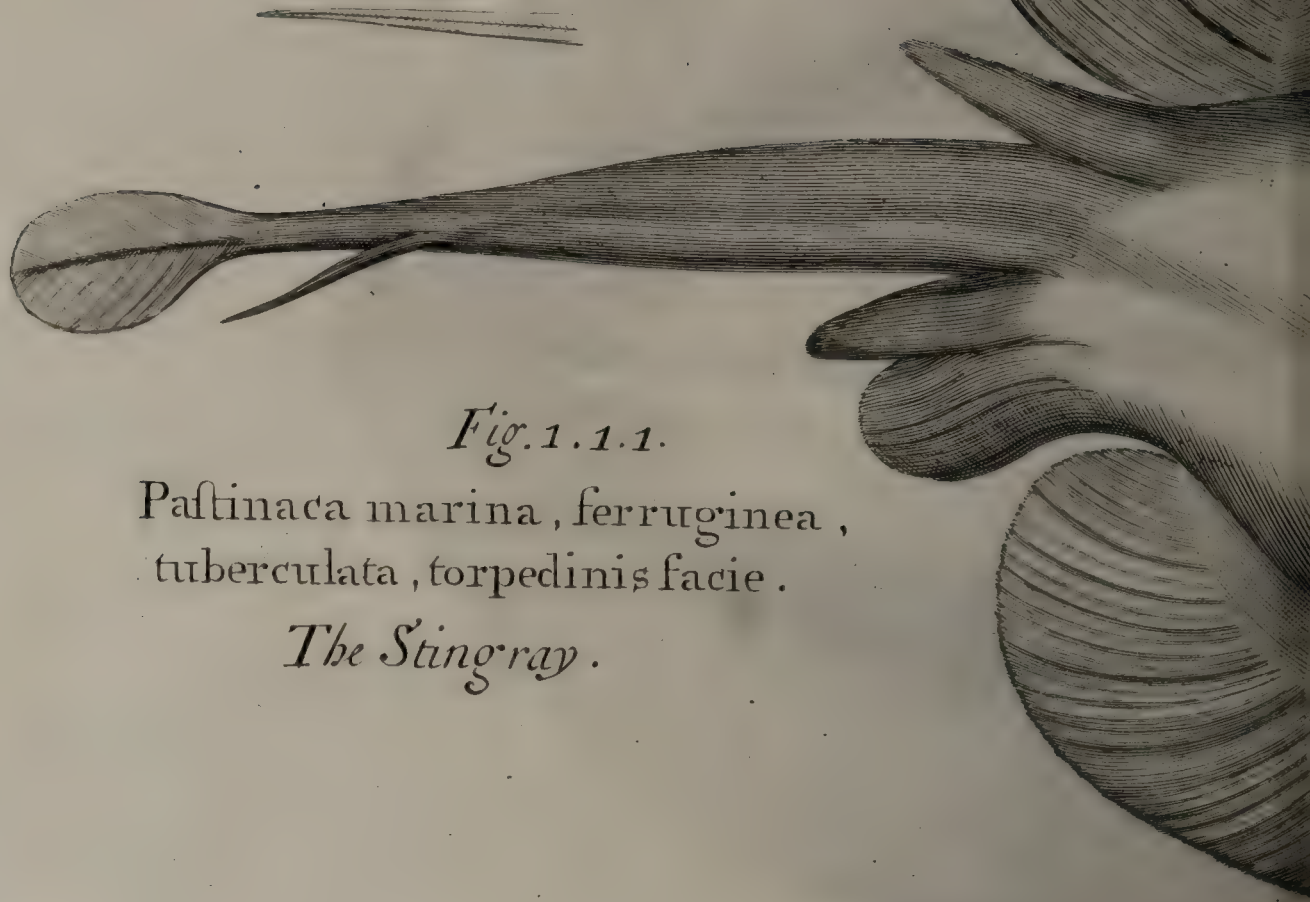
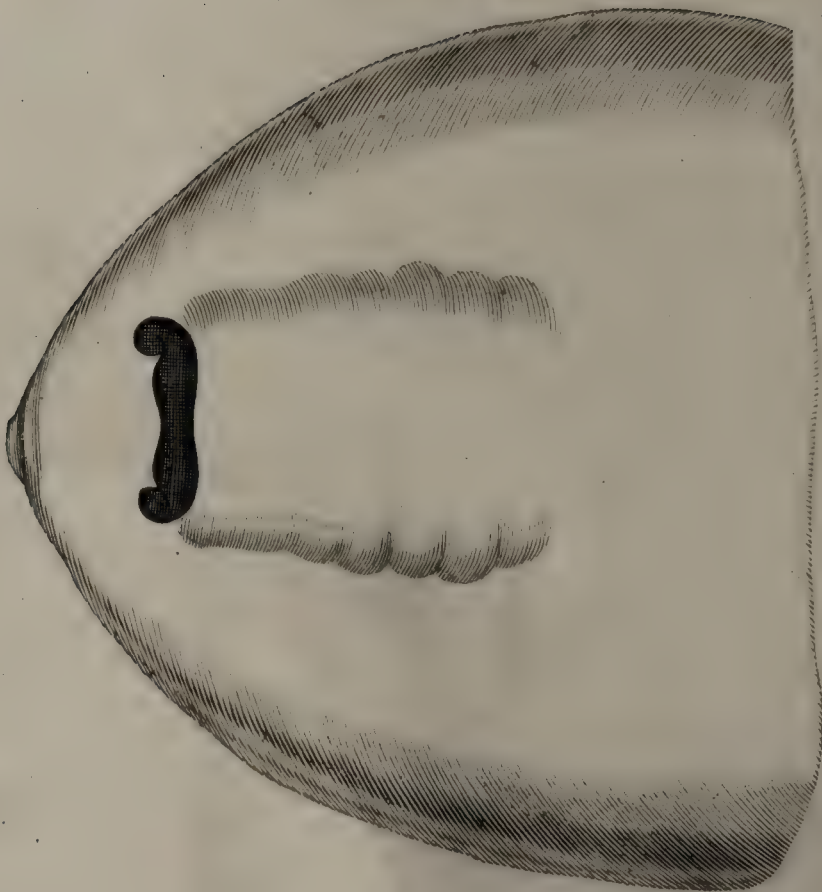


Fig. 1. 1. 1.

*Pastinaca marina, ferruginea,
tuberculata, torpedinis facie.*

The Stingray.

Fig. 1.



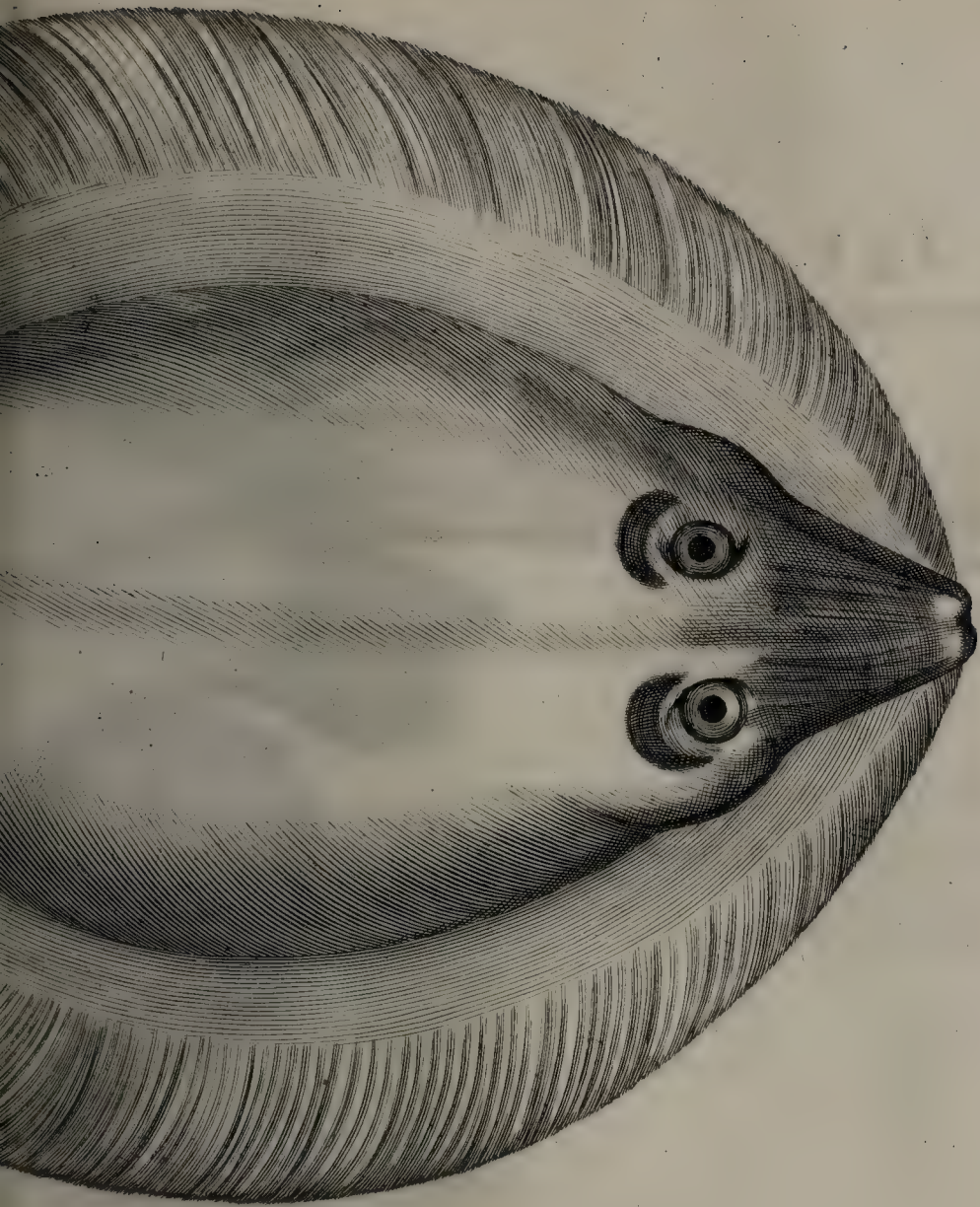
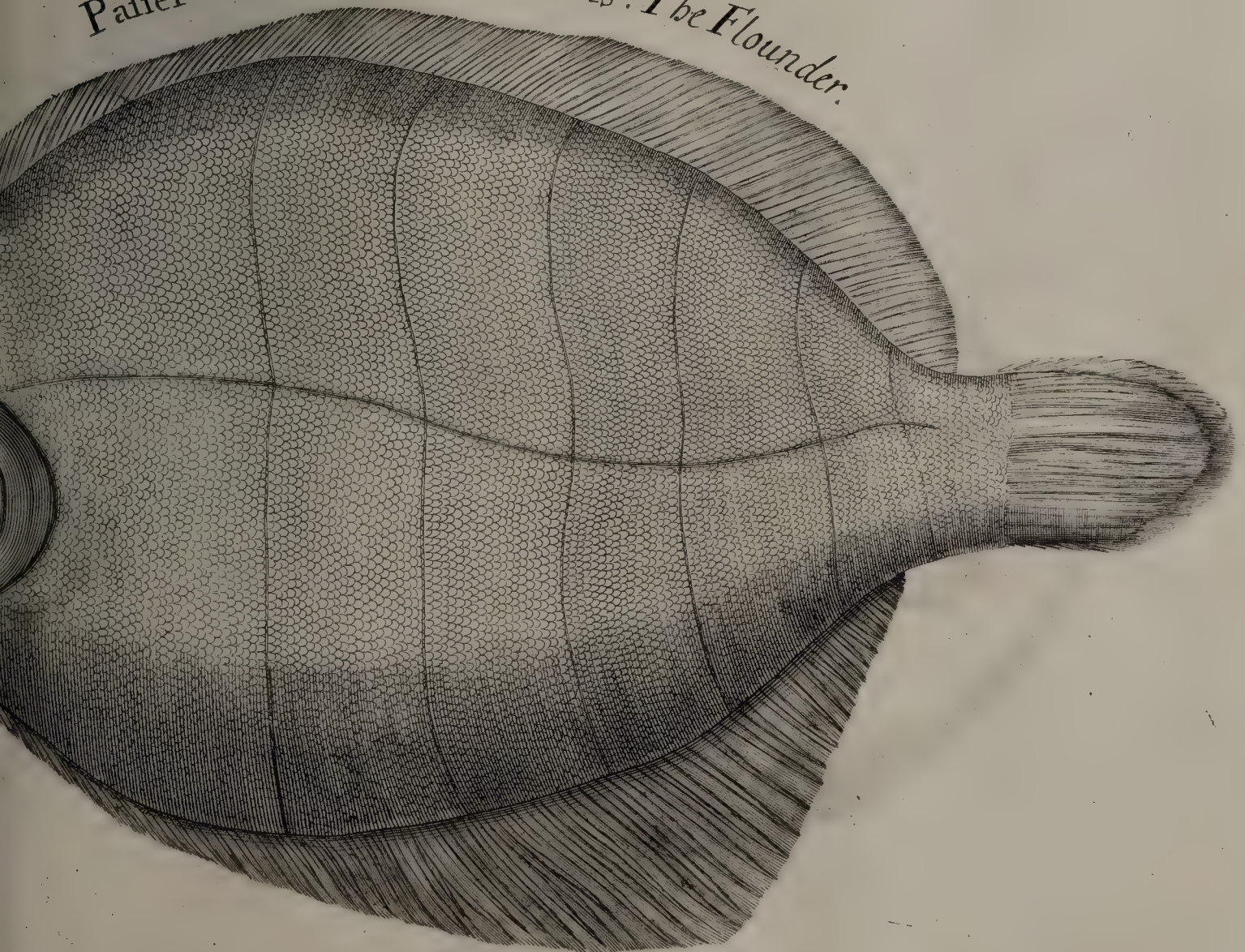
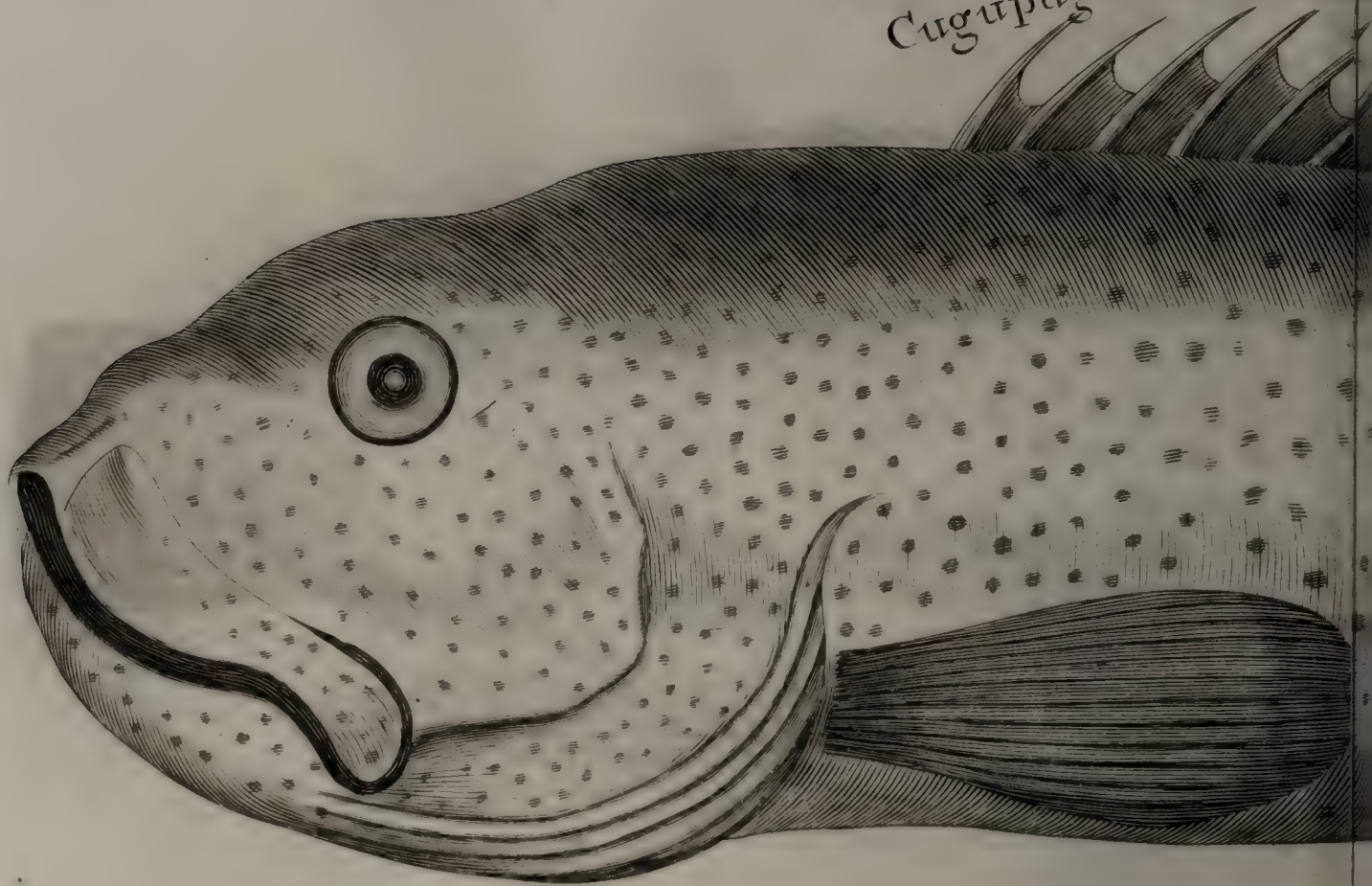


Fig. 2.

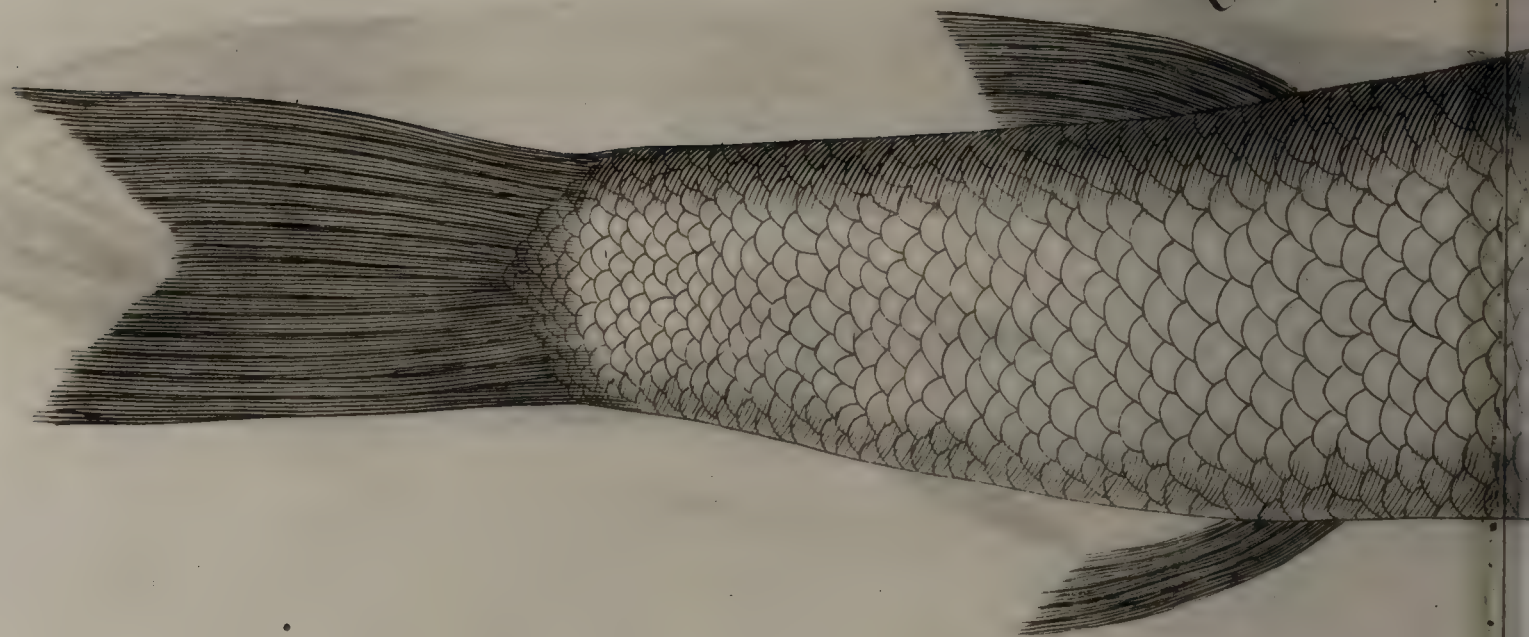
Passer lineis tranversis notatus. The Flounder.



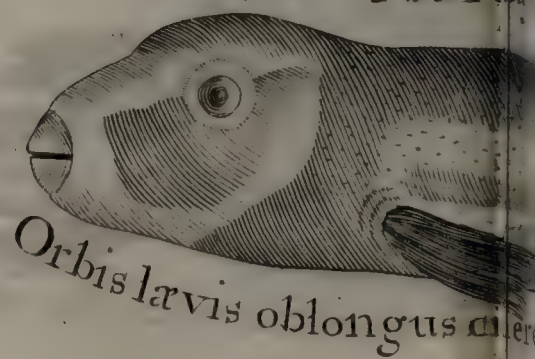
Cugupuguacu Brasili



Umbla minor



The Tad

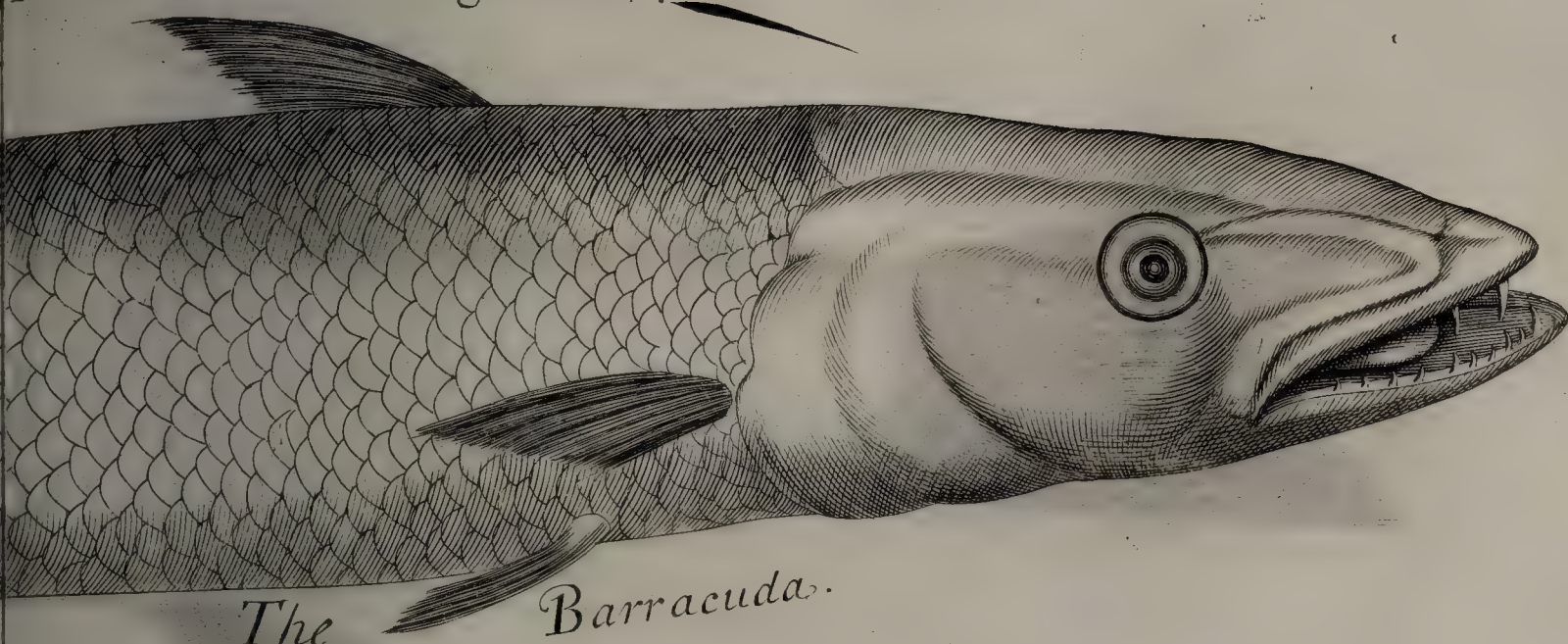


Orbis lavis oblongus

fibris. Marcg. Fig. 2.

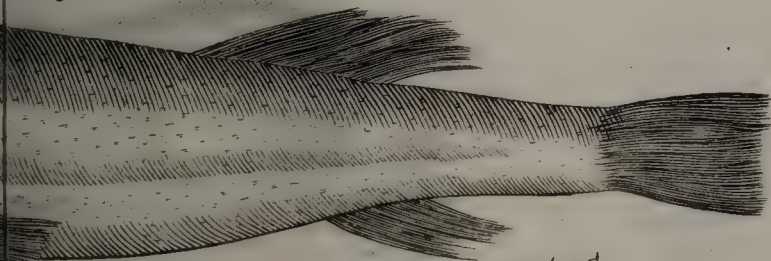


Fig. 3.
marina, maxillis longioribus.



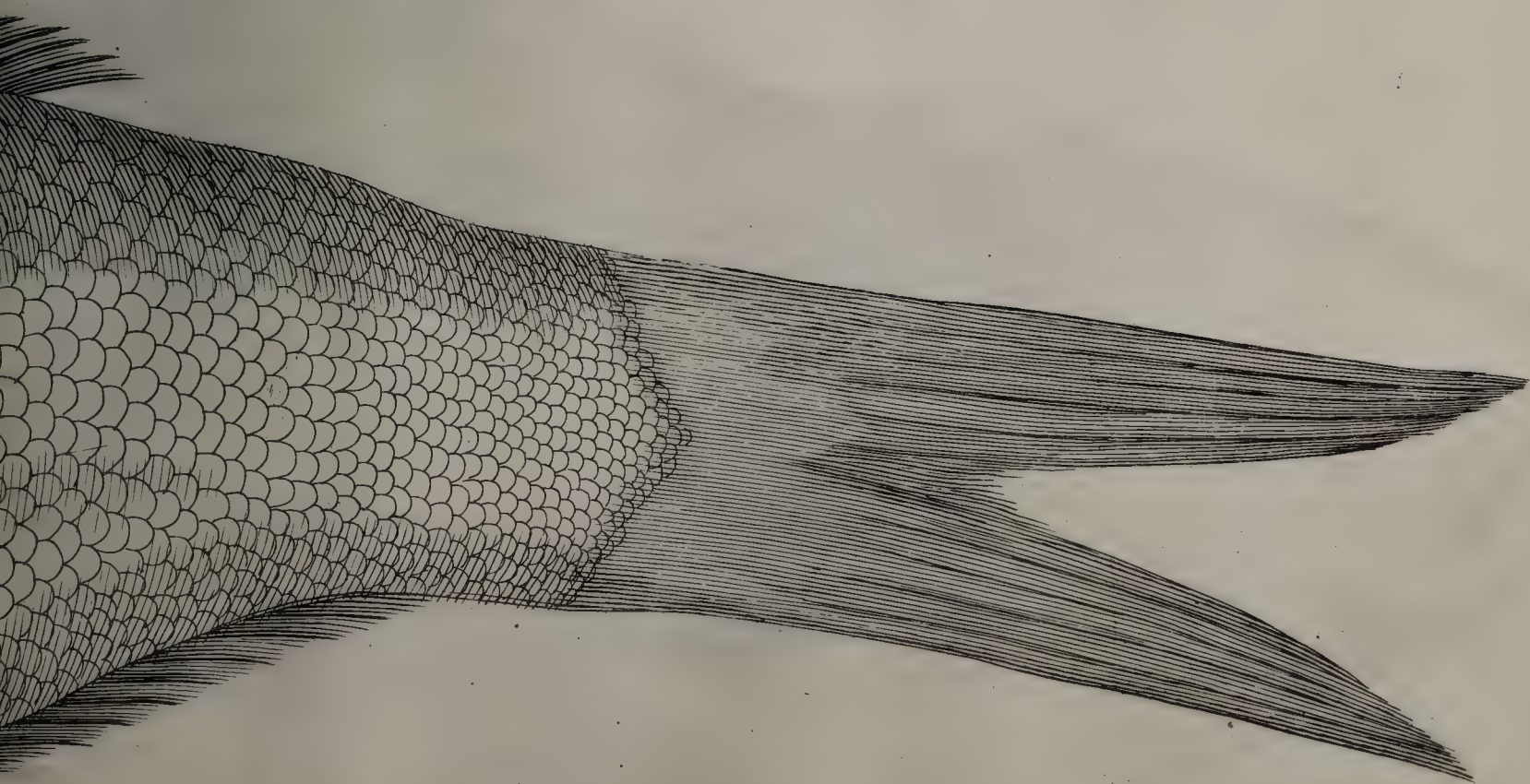
The Barracuda.

dfish. Fig. 1.



ereis & fuscis maculis notatus.





Trutta congener piscis la v

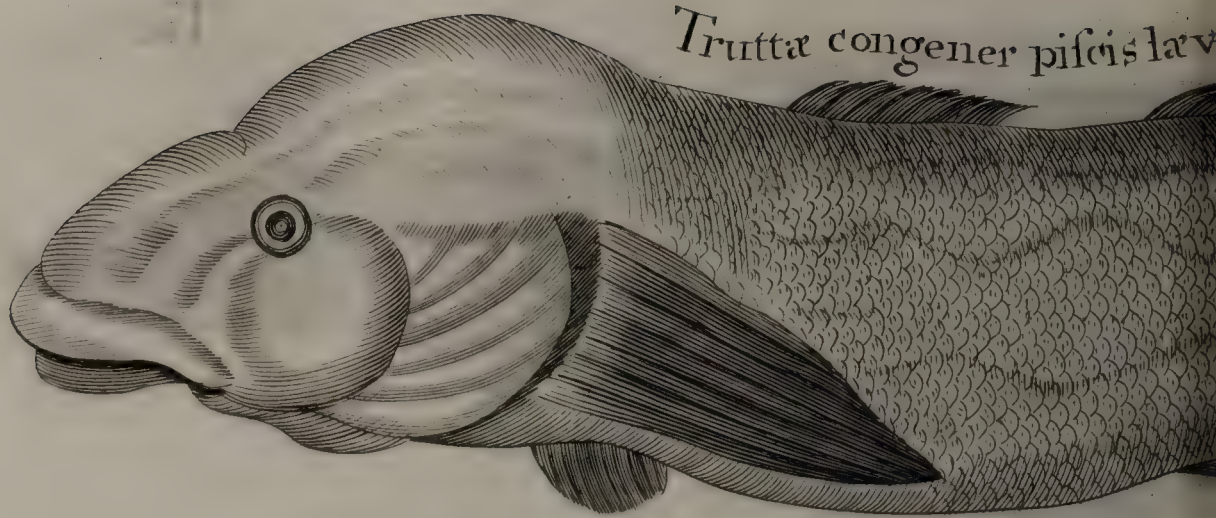
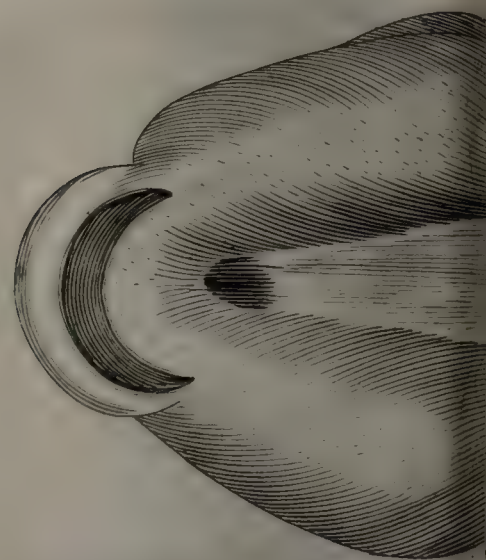


Fig. 1.

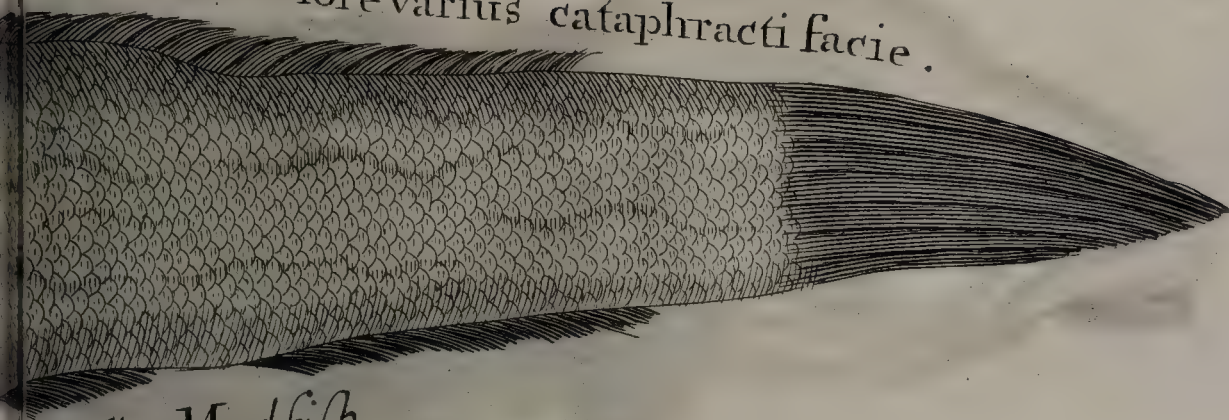


Novacula pisci congener pfitt



Auviatilis colore varius cataphracti facie.

Tab. 249.



The Mudfish.

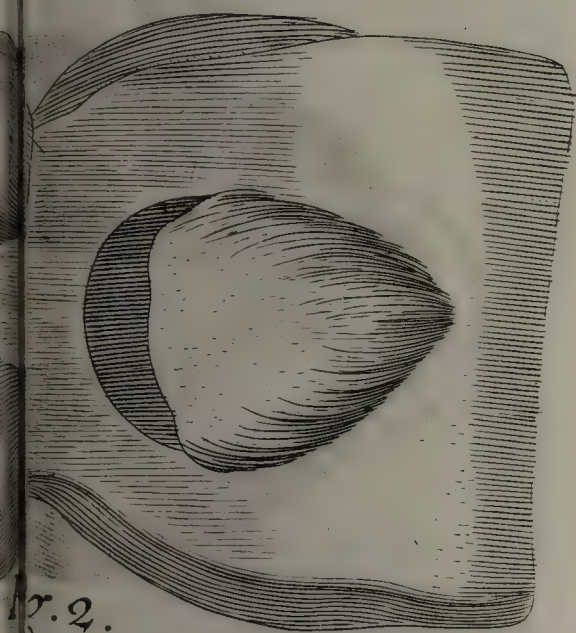


Fig. 2.

Microstoma. The Parrot fish.



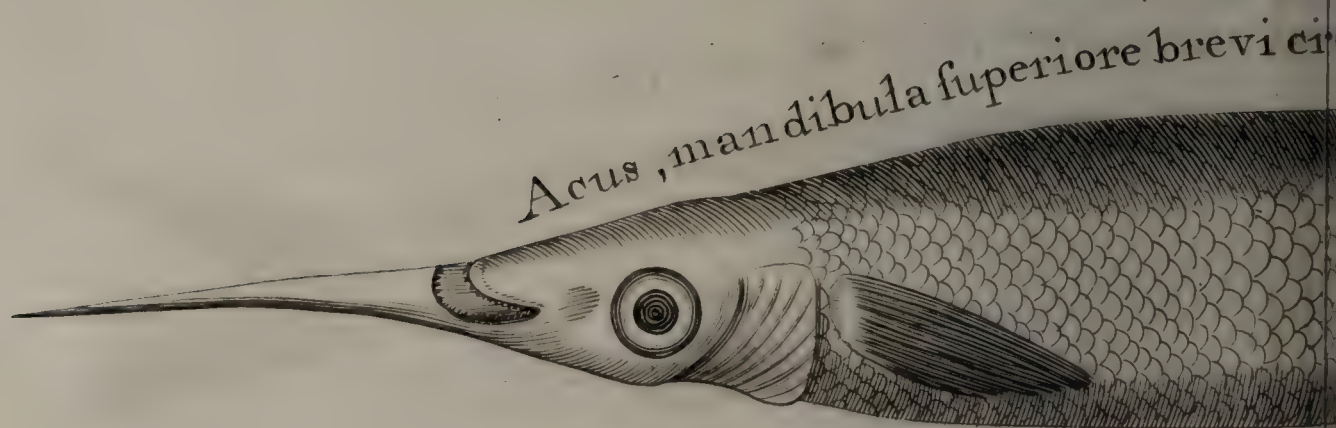
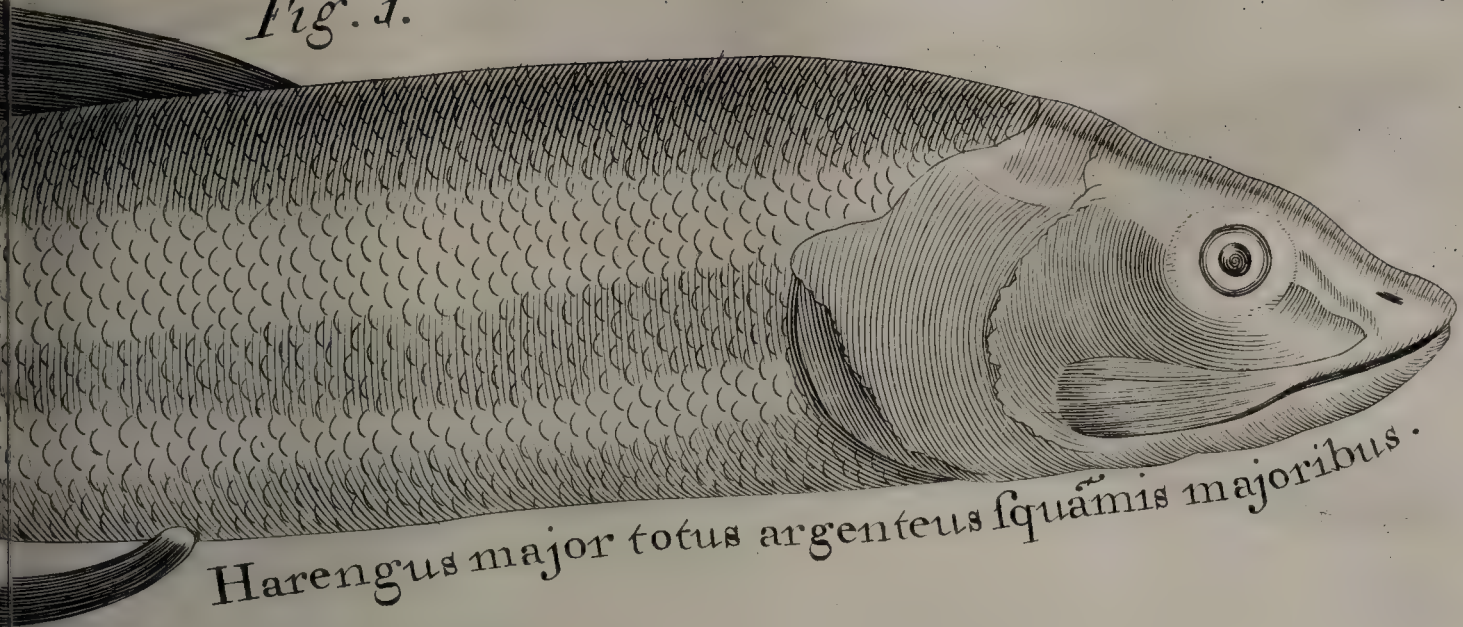


Fig. 2.
Harengus minor.



Fig. 1.



Harengus major totus argenteus squāmis majoribus.

Fig. 3.

cinata, inferiore in rostrum ensiforme producta.

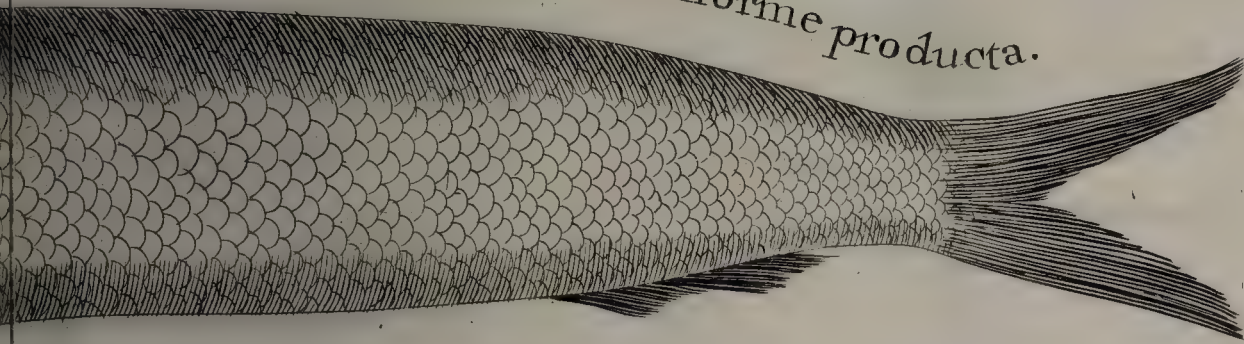


Fig. 4.

The Pamphus.



Paru pisci Brasiliensi congener, sine pinnis ventralibus.

Saurus maximus non maculatus. *Fig. 1.*

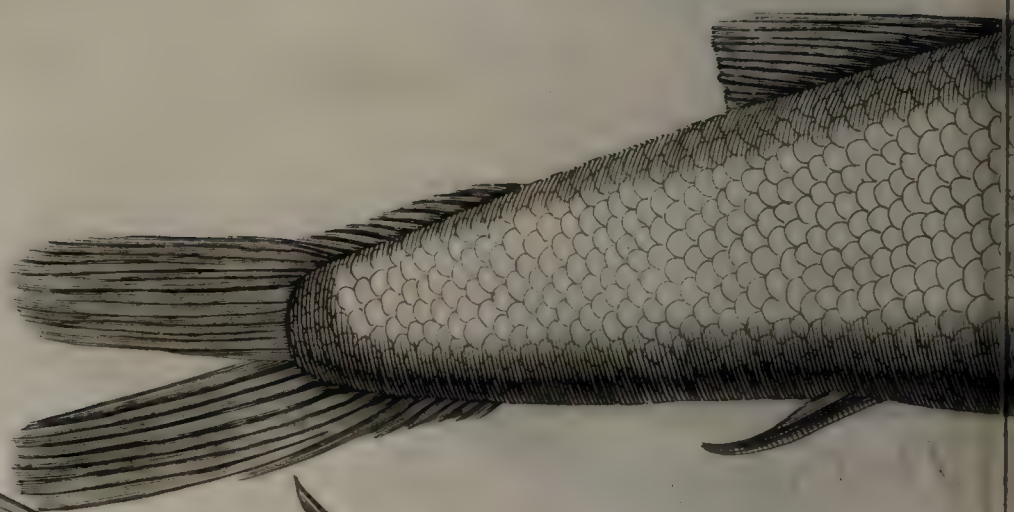
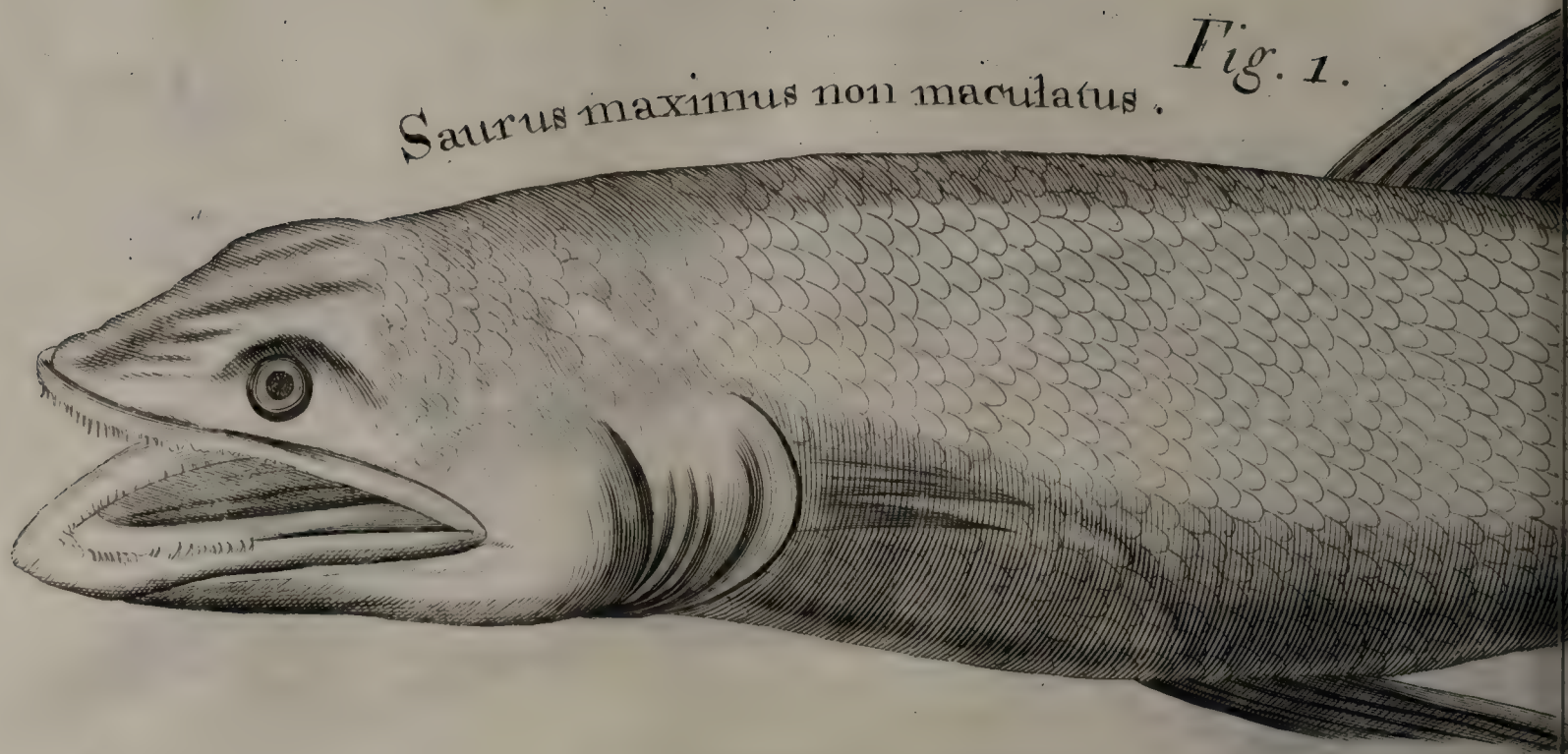


Fig. 4.

Faber marinus fere quadratus.

The Pilot fish.

The Sea Gallinass, or Sein fish.

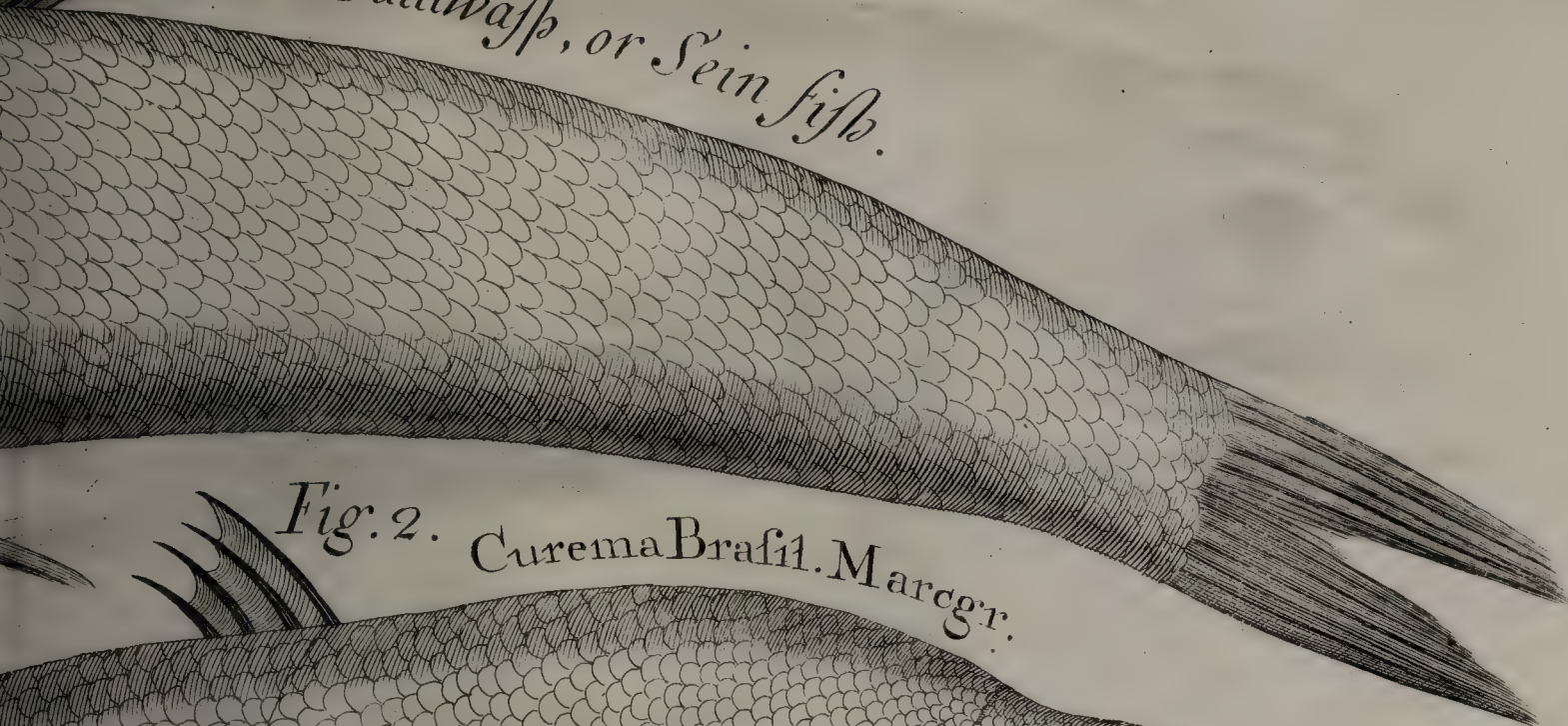
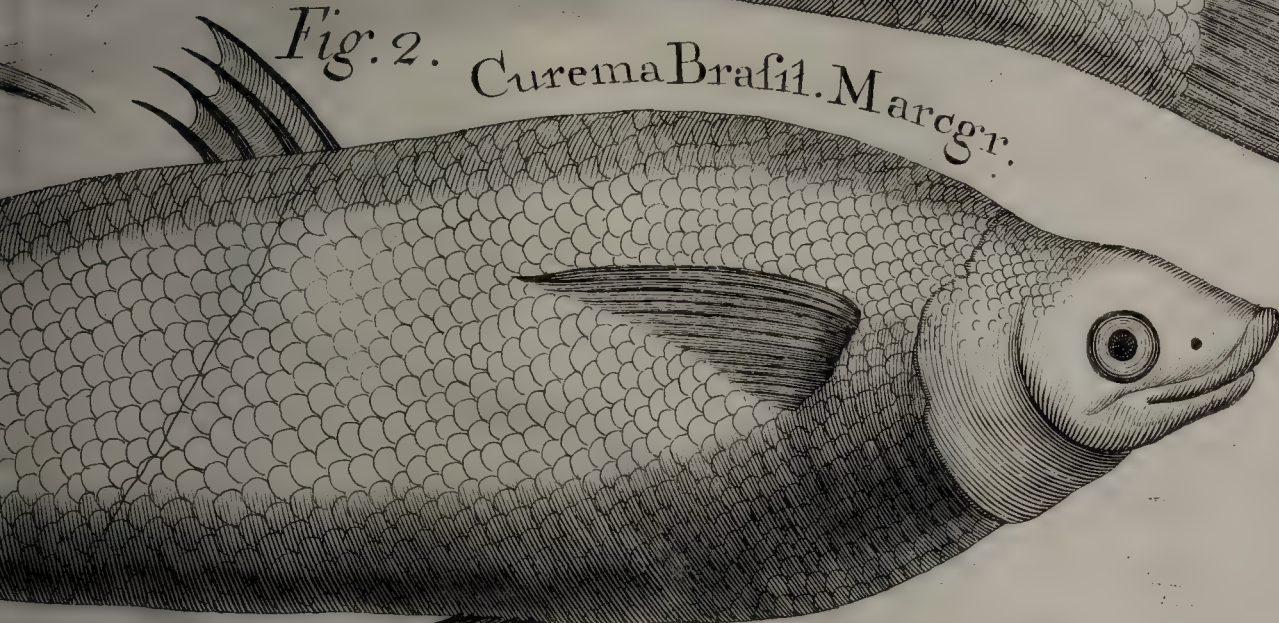


Fig. 2. Curema Brasil. Marcgr.



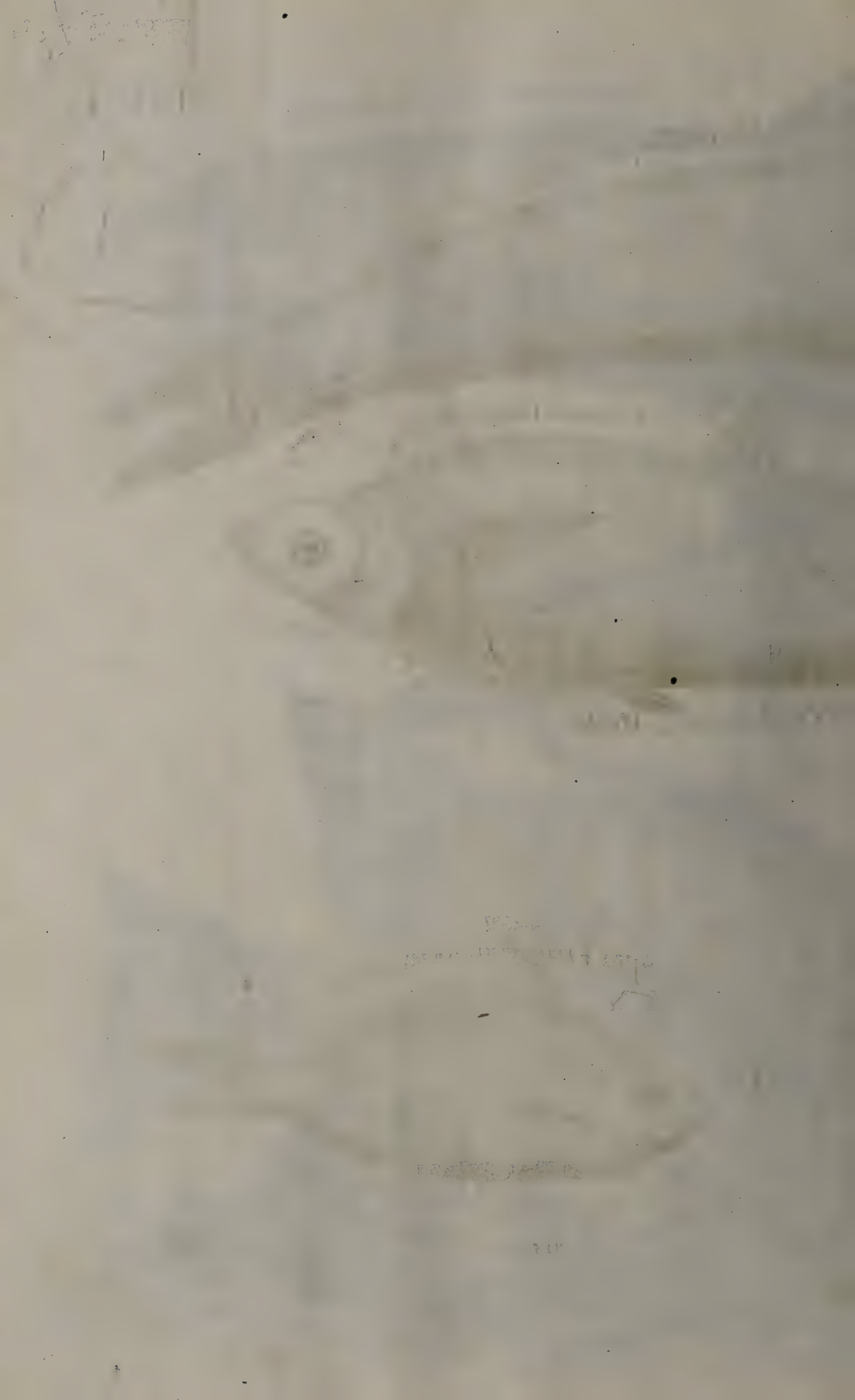
The Fresh water Mullet.

The Fresh water Snapper.

Fig. 3.



*Mugili affinis fluviatilis pisciculus,
duabus pinnis dorsalibus contiguis.*



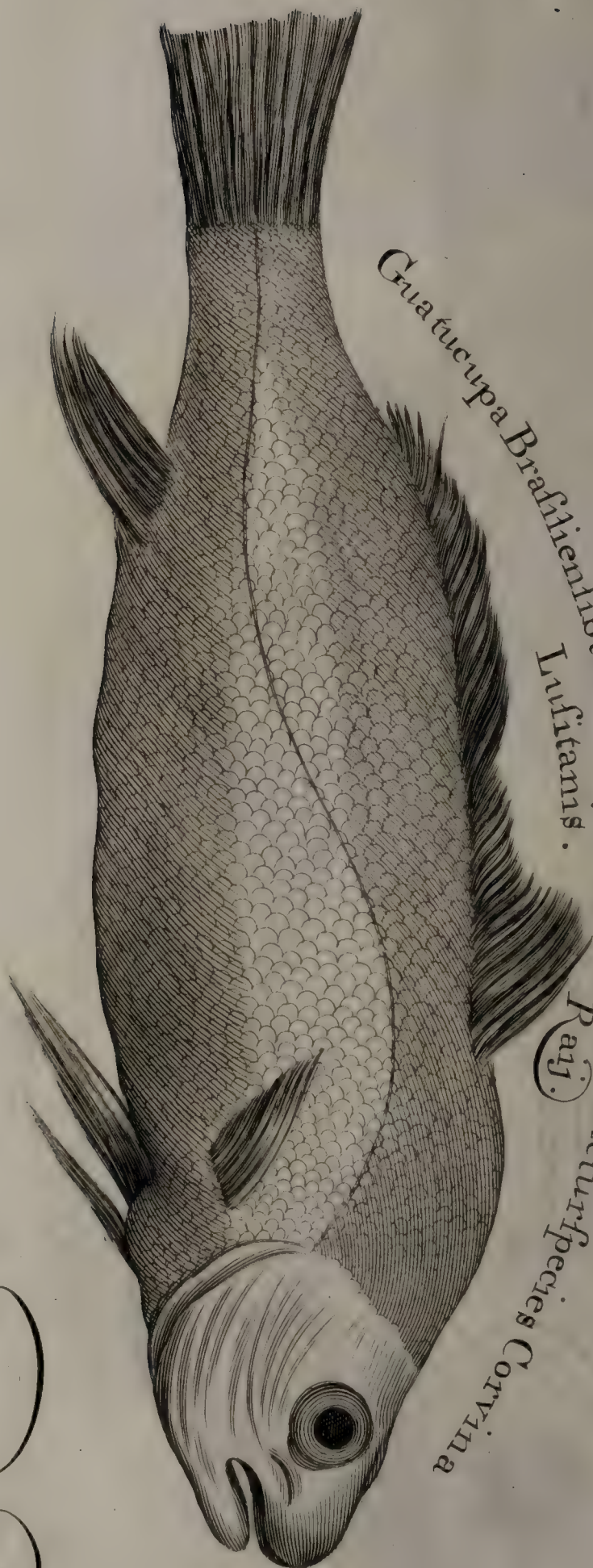


Fig. 2.
Coracini ut videtur species Corvina
Ray.
Guaatucupa Brasiliensis
Mayer.
Lusitanis.

J. Savage Sculp.

Fig. 1.

Pagrus lineis luteis variis . The Parpie.

Tab. 252.

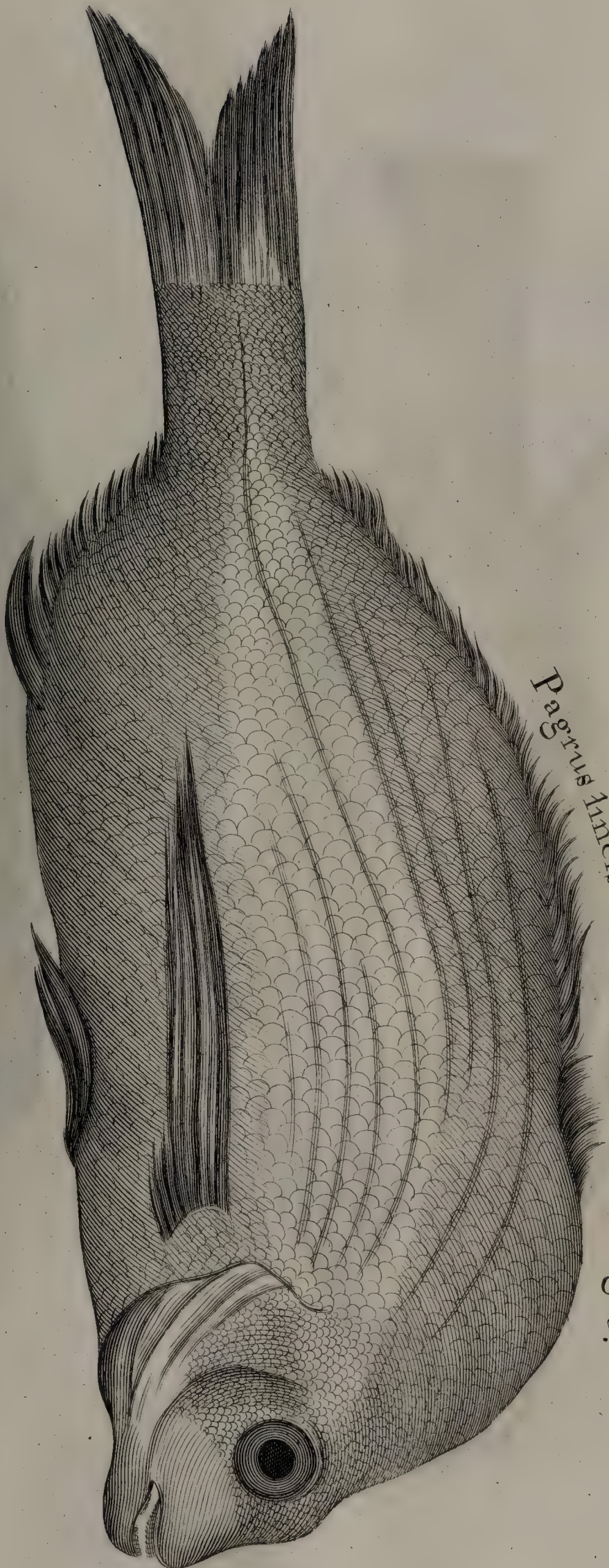


Fig. 3.

Cuculus non citratus nigris maculis notatus.

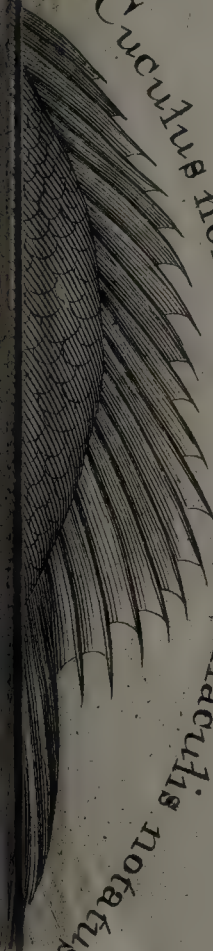
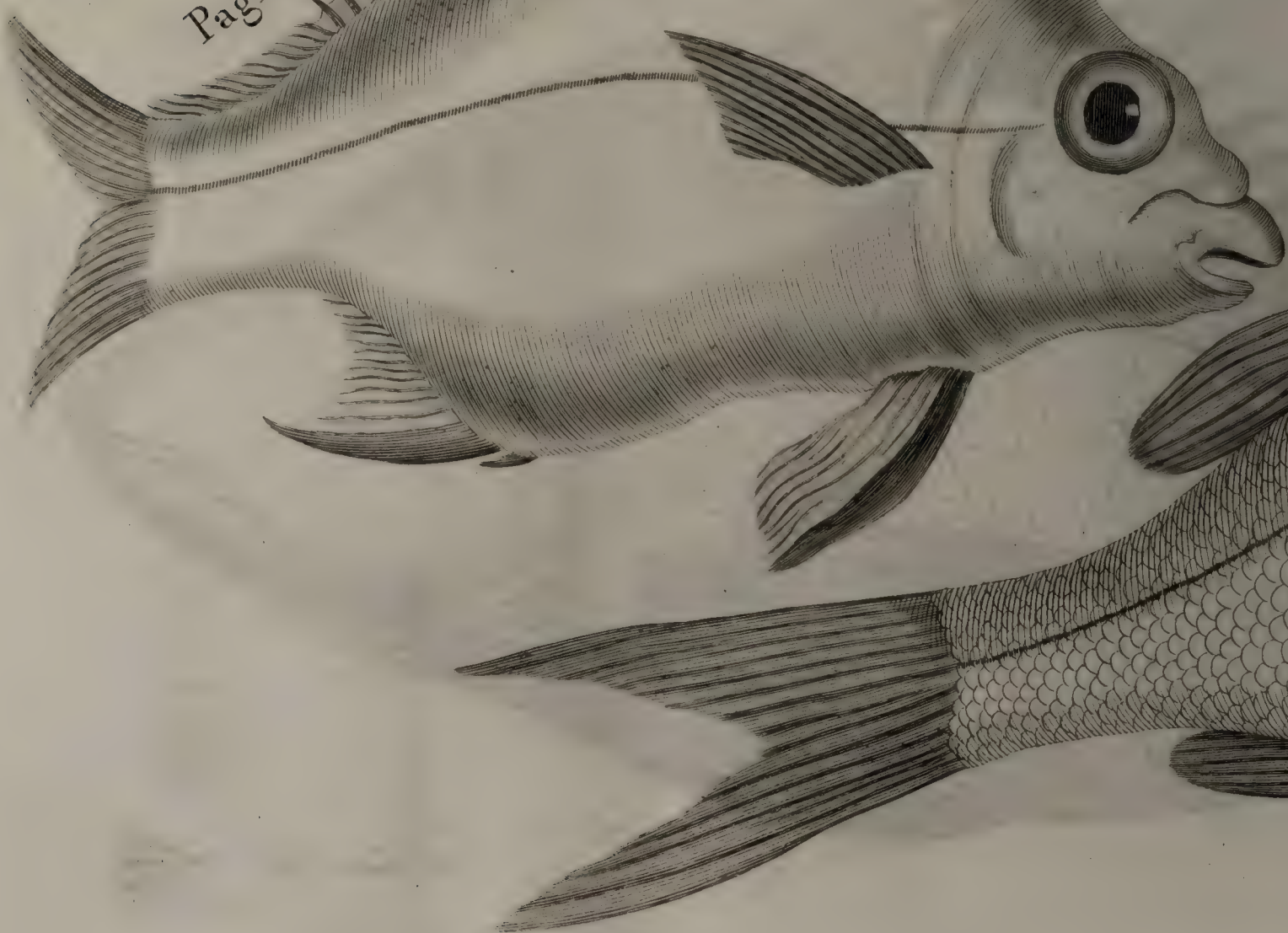
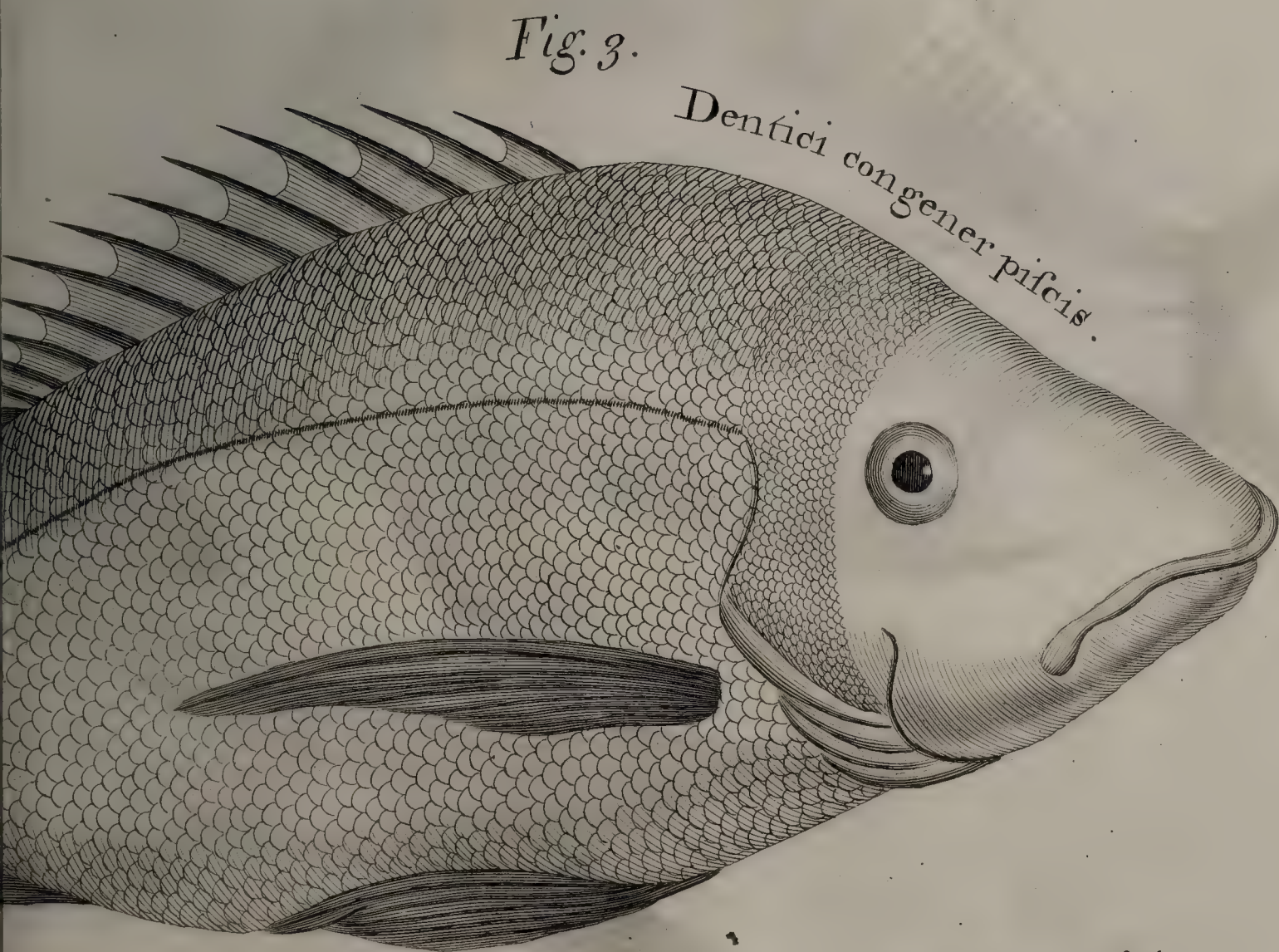
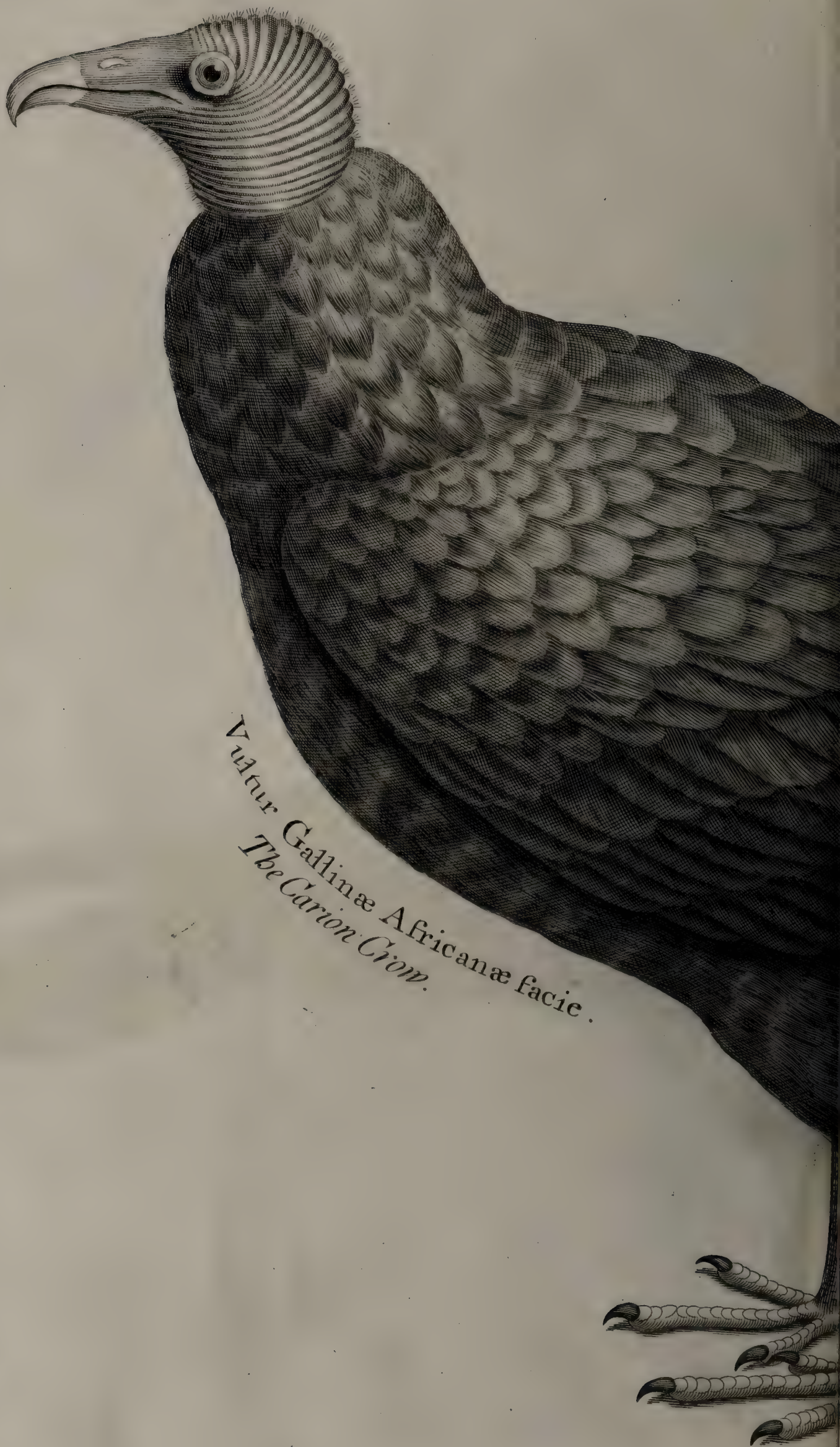


Fig. 1.
Pagrus totus argenteus. The Stone bafse.









Vultur Gallinae Africanae facie.
The Carion Crow.



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Fig. 1.

Noctua minor, ex pallido et
fusco varia.



Fig. 3.

Ispida ex atro et
albo varia.





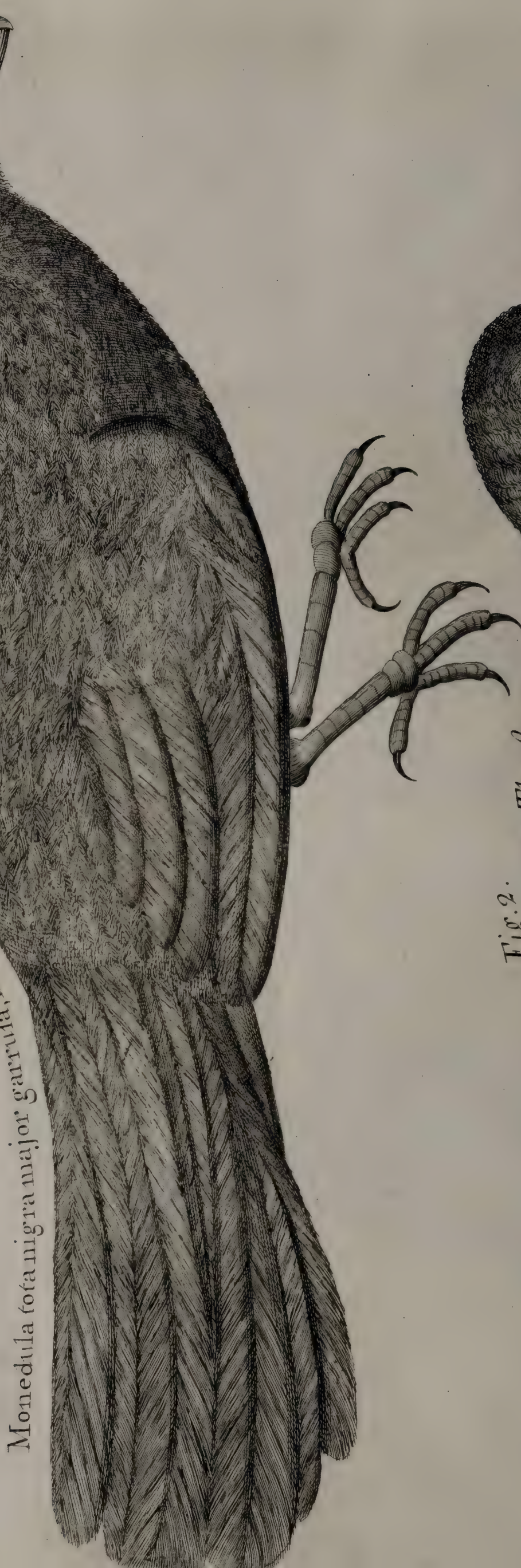
Fig. 2. *Picus varius medius.*
The Wood Pecker.

Crabcatcher.





Fig. 1.
Monedula fufa nigra major. The great-Blackbird.



Monedula fufa nigra major. The great-Blackbird.

Fig. 2.
The Thrush.

Merula fufca.

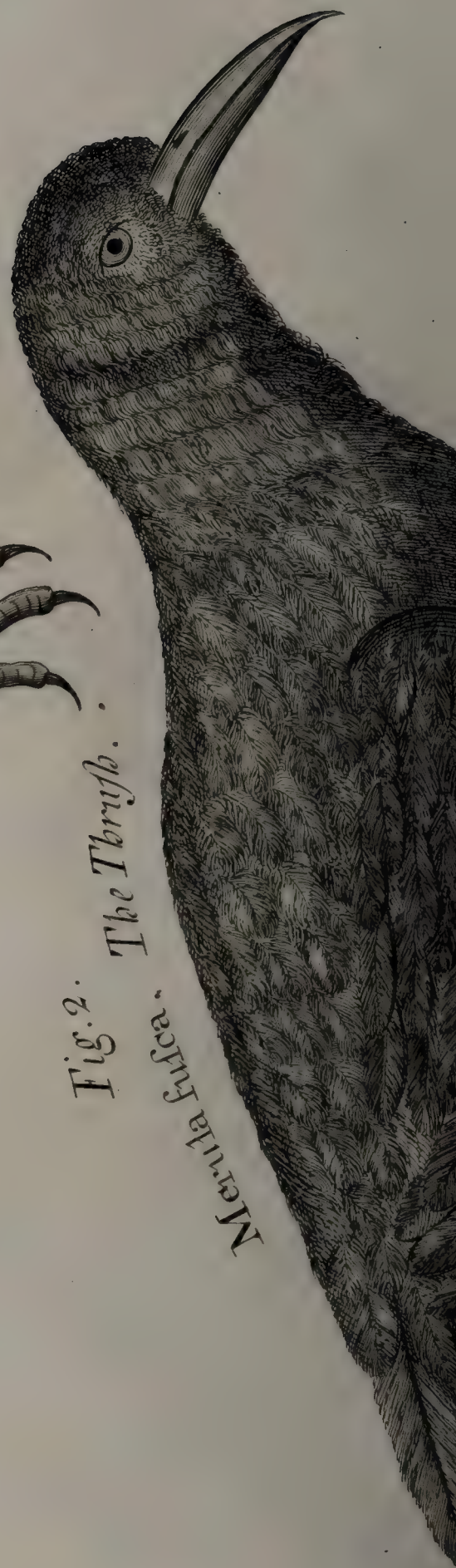




Fig. 3.

Turdus minor cinereo-albus non maculatus.
The singing bird, Mock bird, or Nigbtngale.



Fig. 1.

Icterus minor nidum suspendens.
The watby picket, or Spanish Nighthawk.

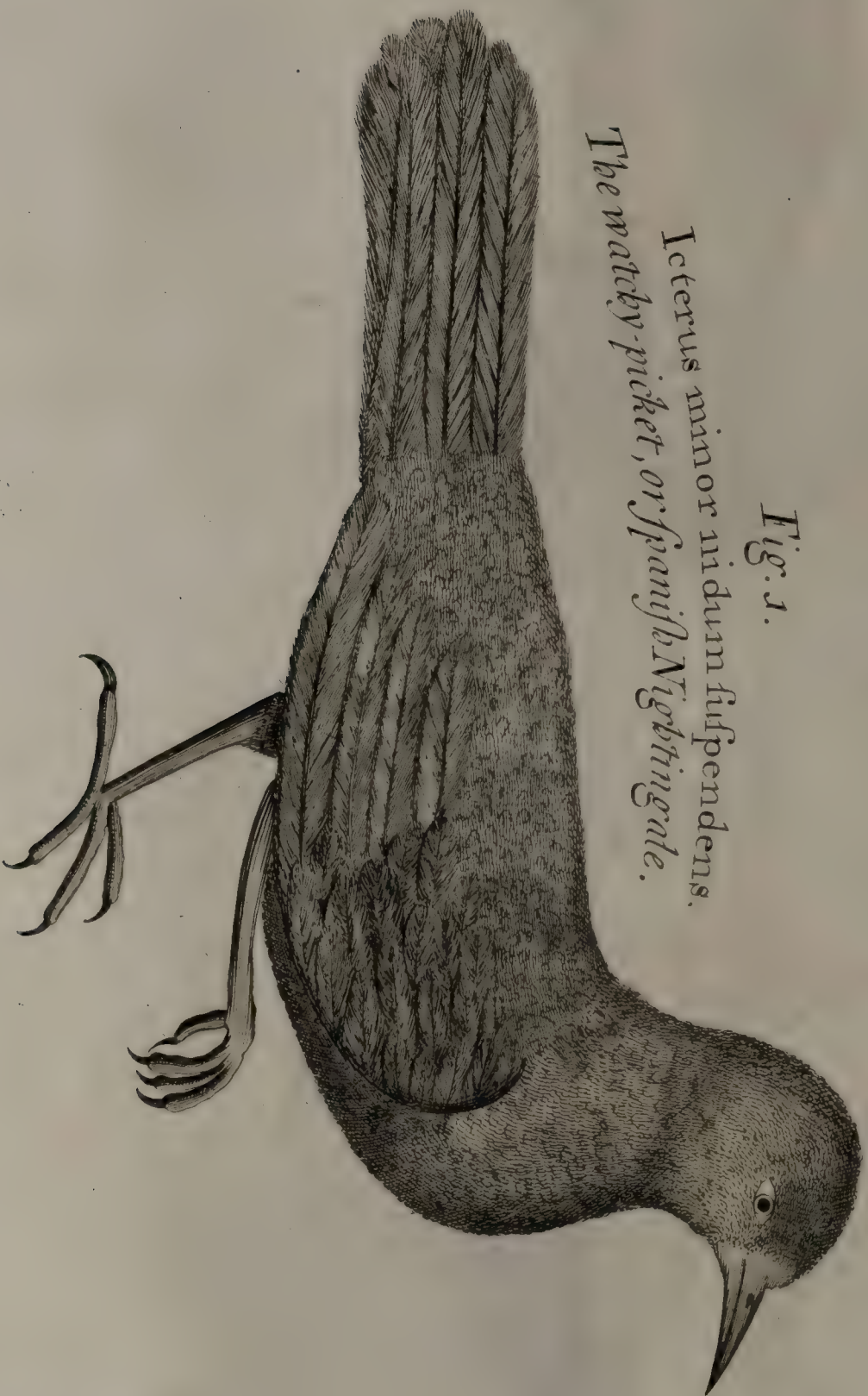




Fig. 2. The small Blackbird.

Monedula tota nigra.



Fig. 3.

Paster coeruleo-fuscus.
The Bonanobird.

Cuculu

Fig. 3.

Icterus minor nidum suspendens alter.

Another sort of The Watchy Picket or Spanish Nightingale.

Cuculus major rostratus
Another sort of

Fig. 1.
major. The Rainbird.



Fig. 2
longiore et magis recto.
Rainbird.





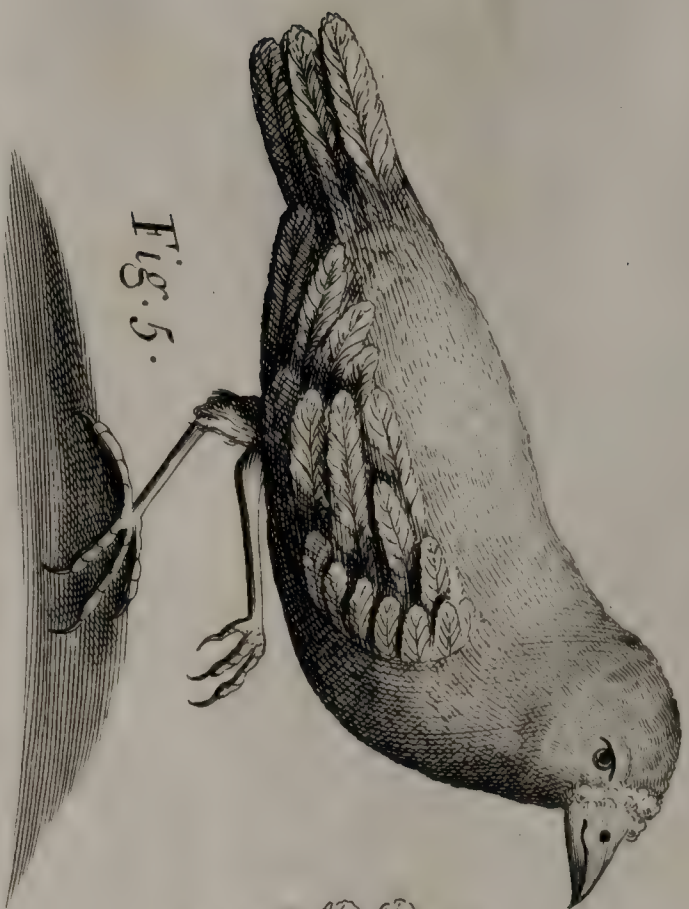


Fig. 5.

Alauda pratorum minor rostris brevior.
The Savanna bird.



Fig. 1.

Sitta seu picus cinereus major, capite nigro.
The Loggerhead.

Fig: 2

Sitta seu picus cinereus major, rostro curvo.
Another sort of Logger head.



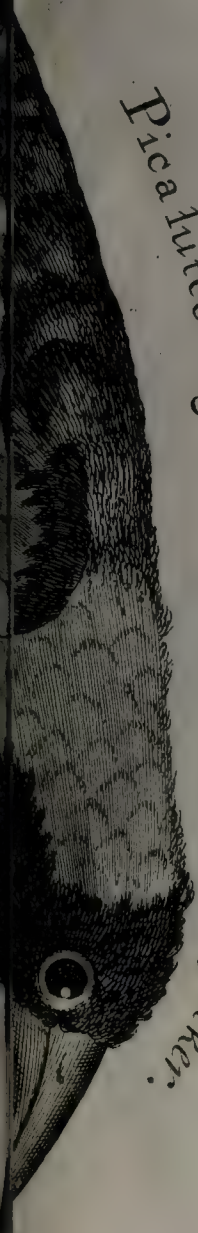
Fig. 3.

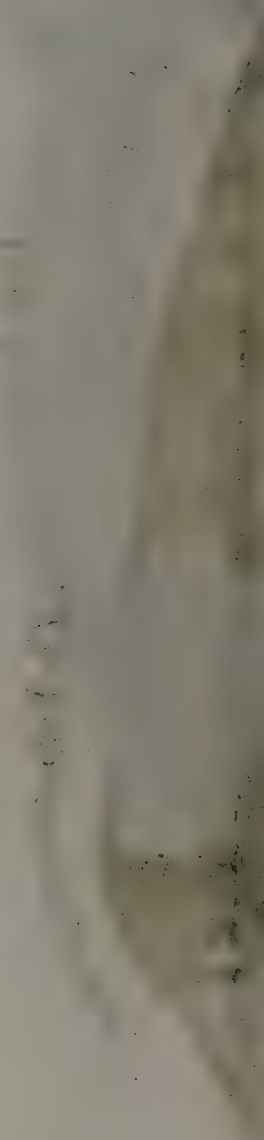
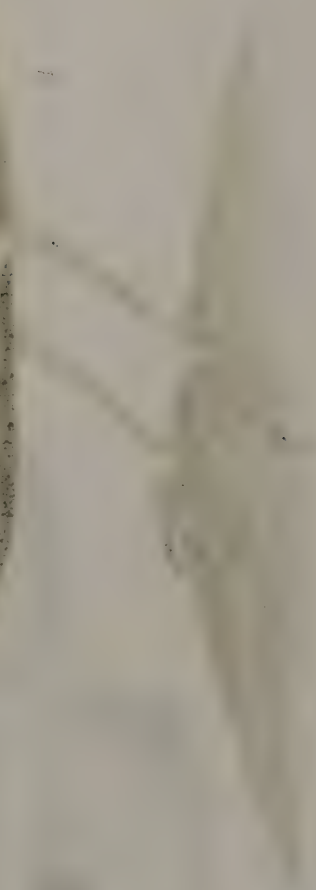
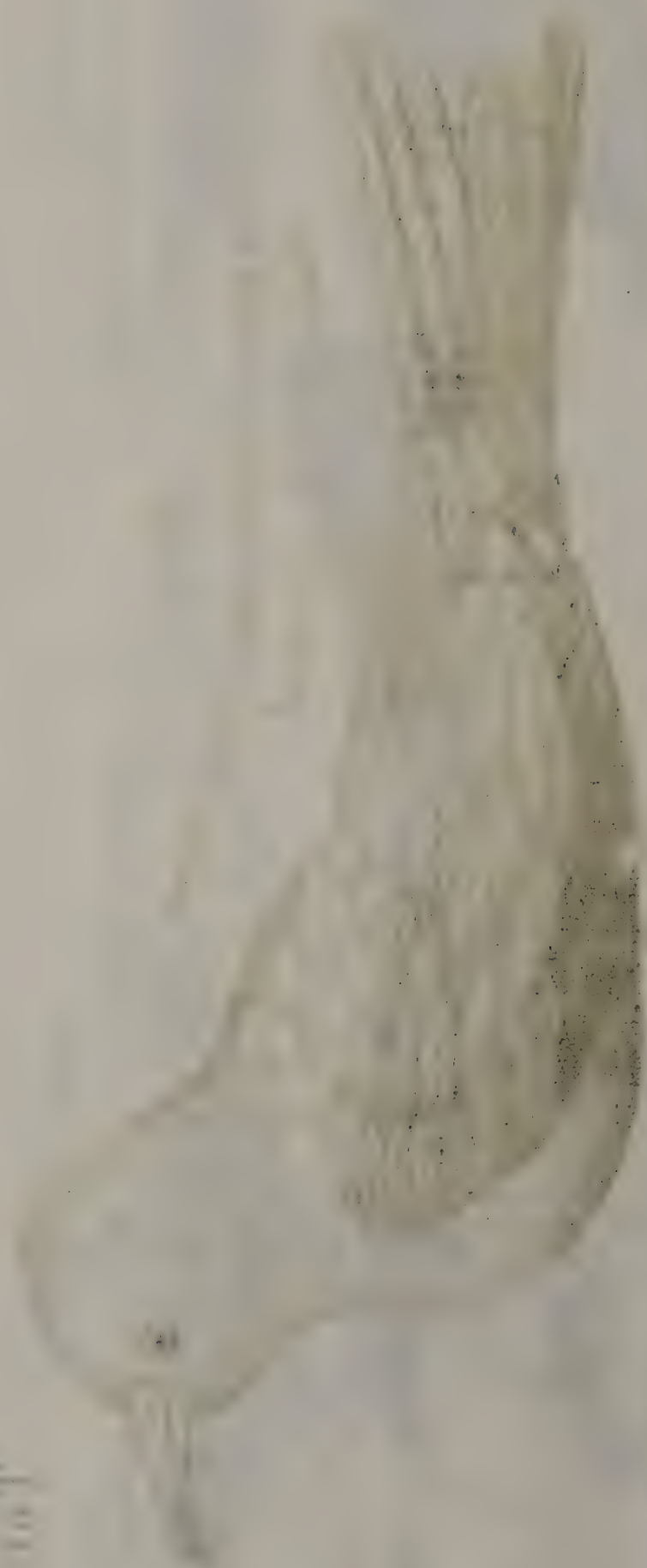
Luscinia seu philo mela e fusco et luteo varia.

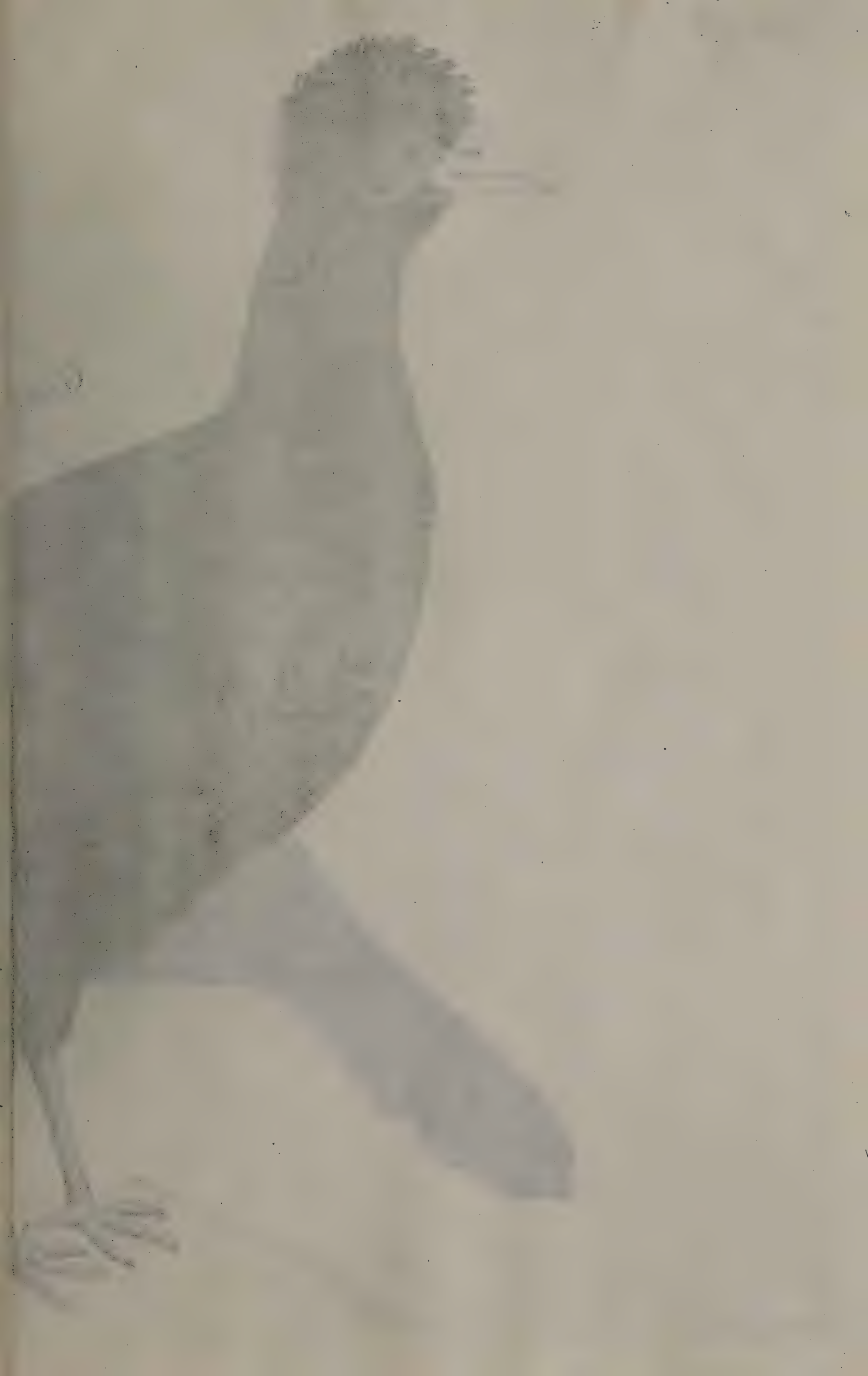


Fig. 4.

Pica luteo-nigra varia. The Yellow wood pecker.









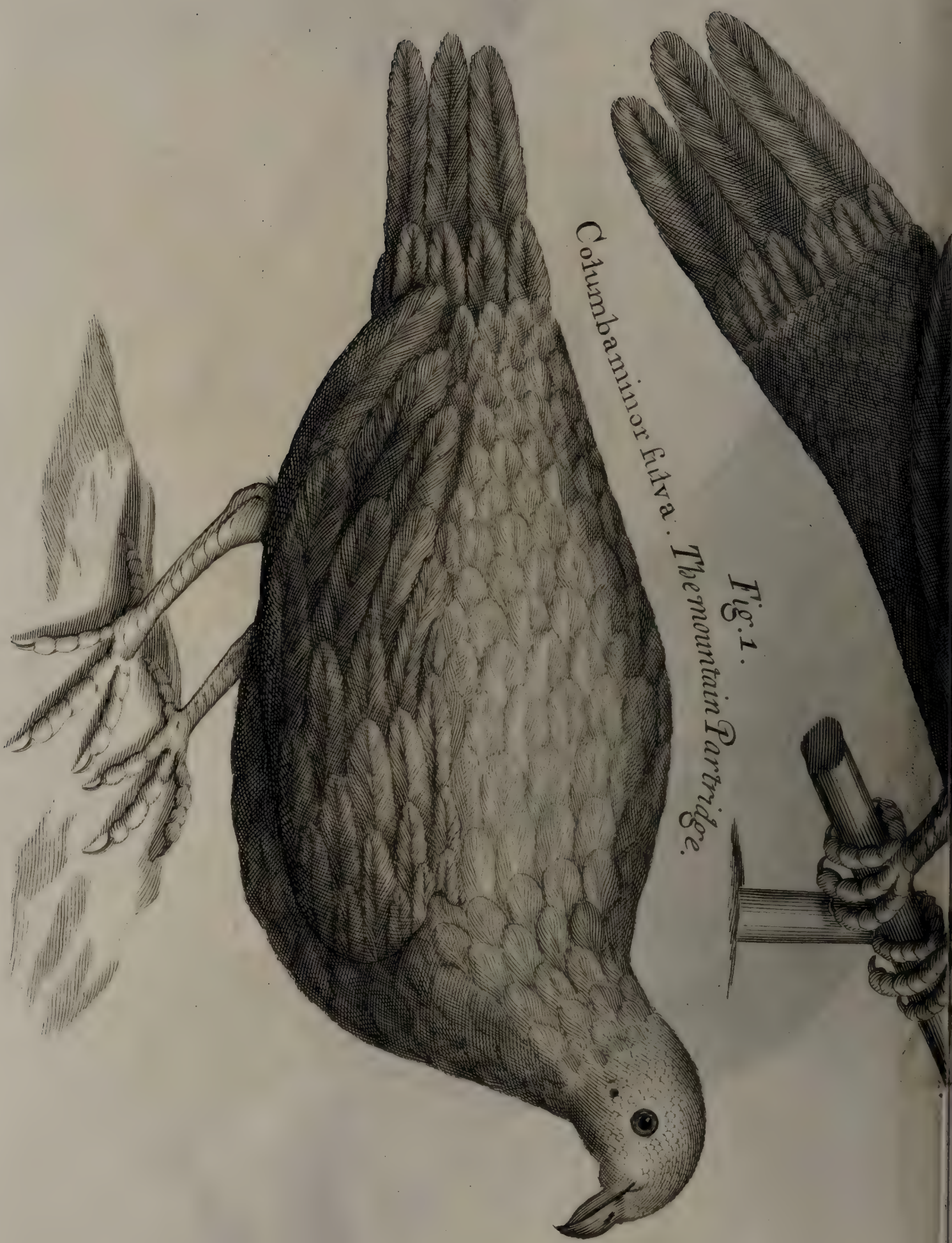
Gallus

dicus.









Columbina minor fulva.

Fig. 1.

The Mountain Partridge.

Fig. 3.
Turtur minimus guttatus.
The Ground dove.



Fig. 2.
Columba minor capite albo.



The baldpate.
Tab. 261.



Columba minor ventre candido.
The white bellied dove.

Fig. 1.



*Turtur. Willughb. The Ear dove.
Fig. 2.*

Fig. 2.
Ardea stellaris minor. A small Bittern.





Fig. 1.

Rubecula viridis elegantissima.
The green sparrow, or green humming-
bird.

Fig. 3.

Ardea coerulescens-nigra.
The black gaulding, or blue gaulding.



Fig. 2.

Mellivora avis maxima.
The larger humming bird.



Fig. 3.

Mellivora avis maxima.
The largest humming bird.



Fig. 4.

Melivora avis maxima, mas.
The long-tail'd humming bird.



Fig. 1.

Melivora avis minima.
The least humming bird.



Fig. 5.

Ardea cœrulea. An Heron.

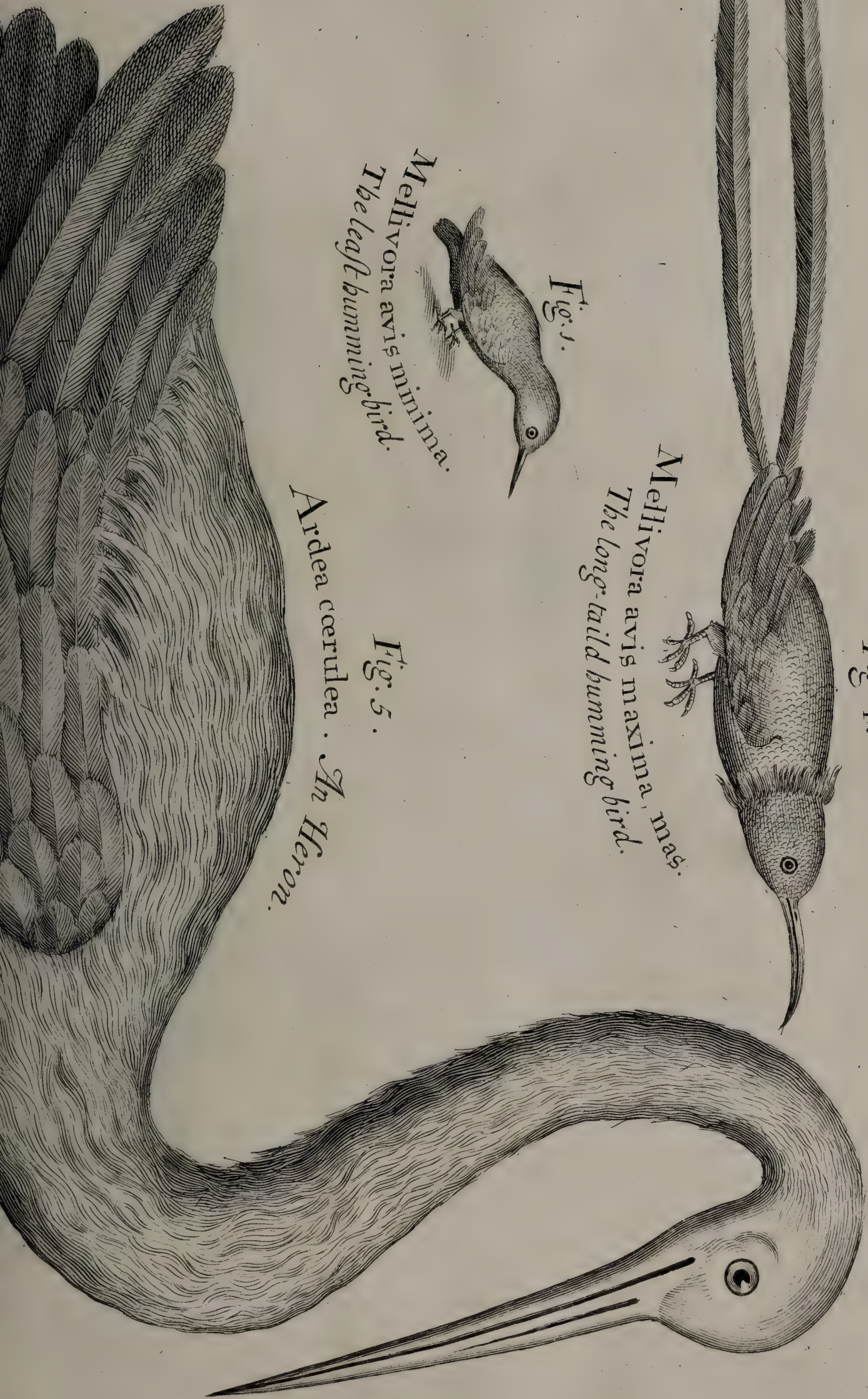


Fig. 2.

Musci capae pallide fuscae.

Fig. 1.

Musci capae fuscae & albo variae.

Fig. 4.
Gallinago minima ex fusco & albo varia.
The least Snipe.



Fig. 3
*Pluvialis viridis ex fusco et albo
varia, cauda longiore.
The greatest Snipe.*

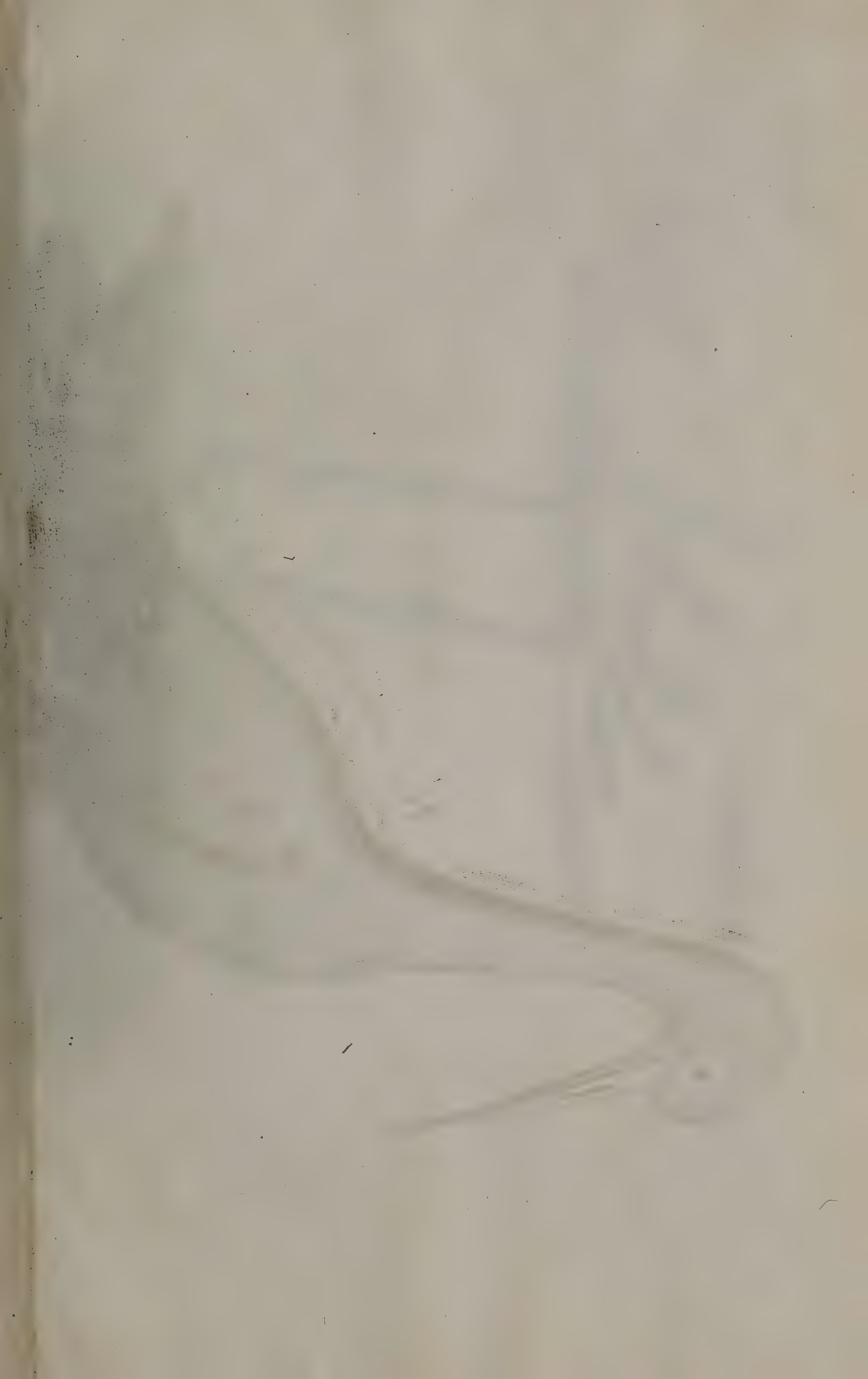




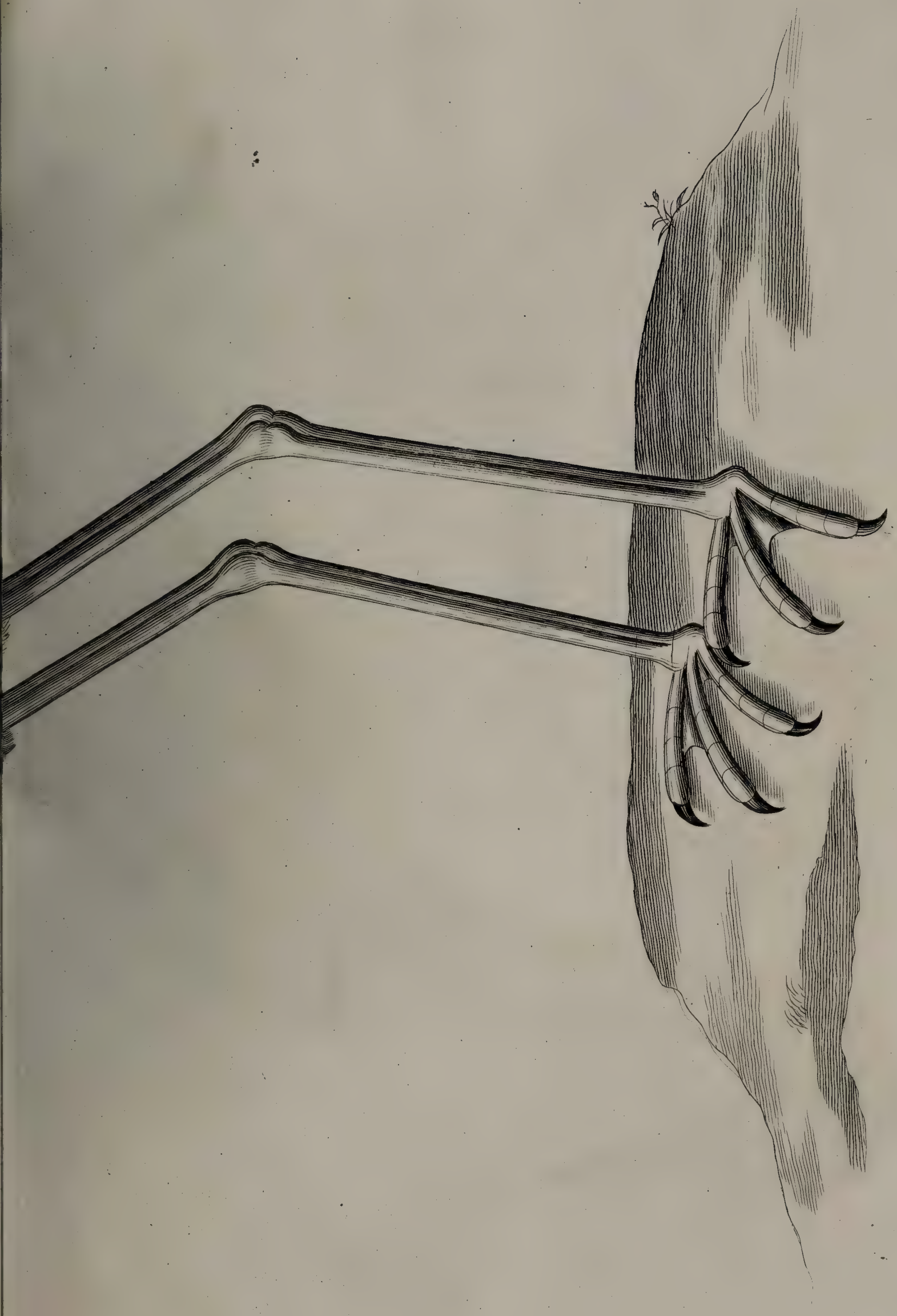


Ardea alba maxima.
The largest white Gauding.













Aldrov.
Glottis seu Pluvialis major...
The Curlew.

Fig. 1.

Phuvialis viridis Willughb.

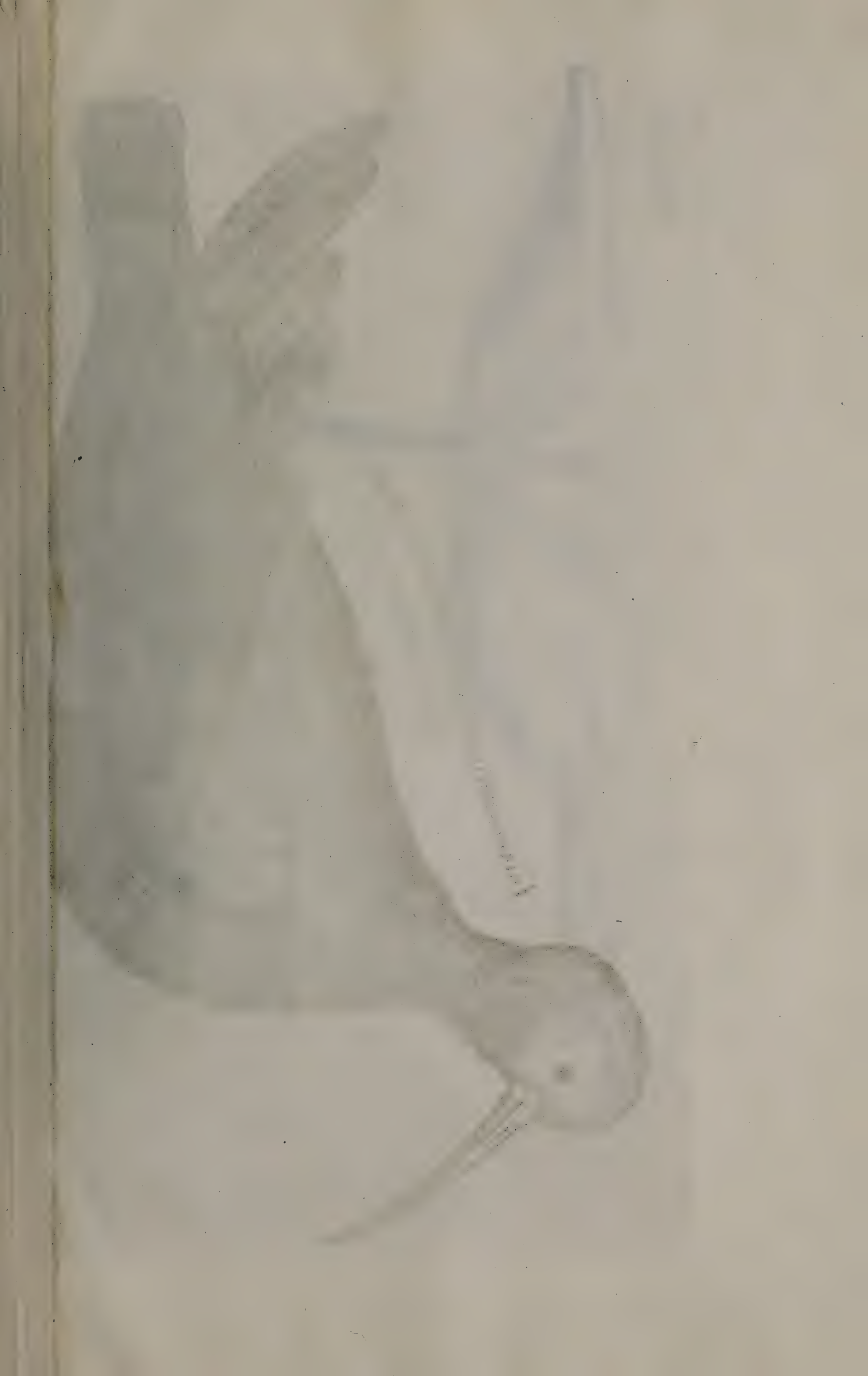
Phuvialis viridis Willughb.
Called the Grey Plover by the Inhabitants of
Jamaica.





Charadrius five Hatched.
The Sea Hawk.
Fig. 6.

W. Willughb. del.



Totanus dorso fusco albis maculis notato.
The Sea Plover.



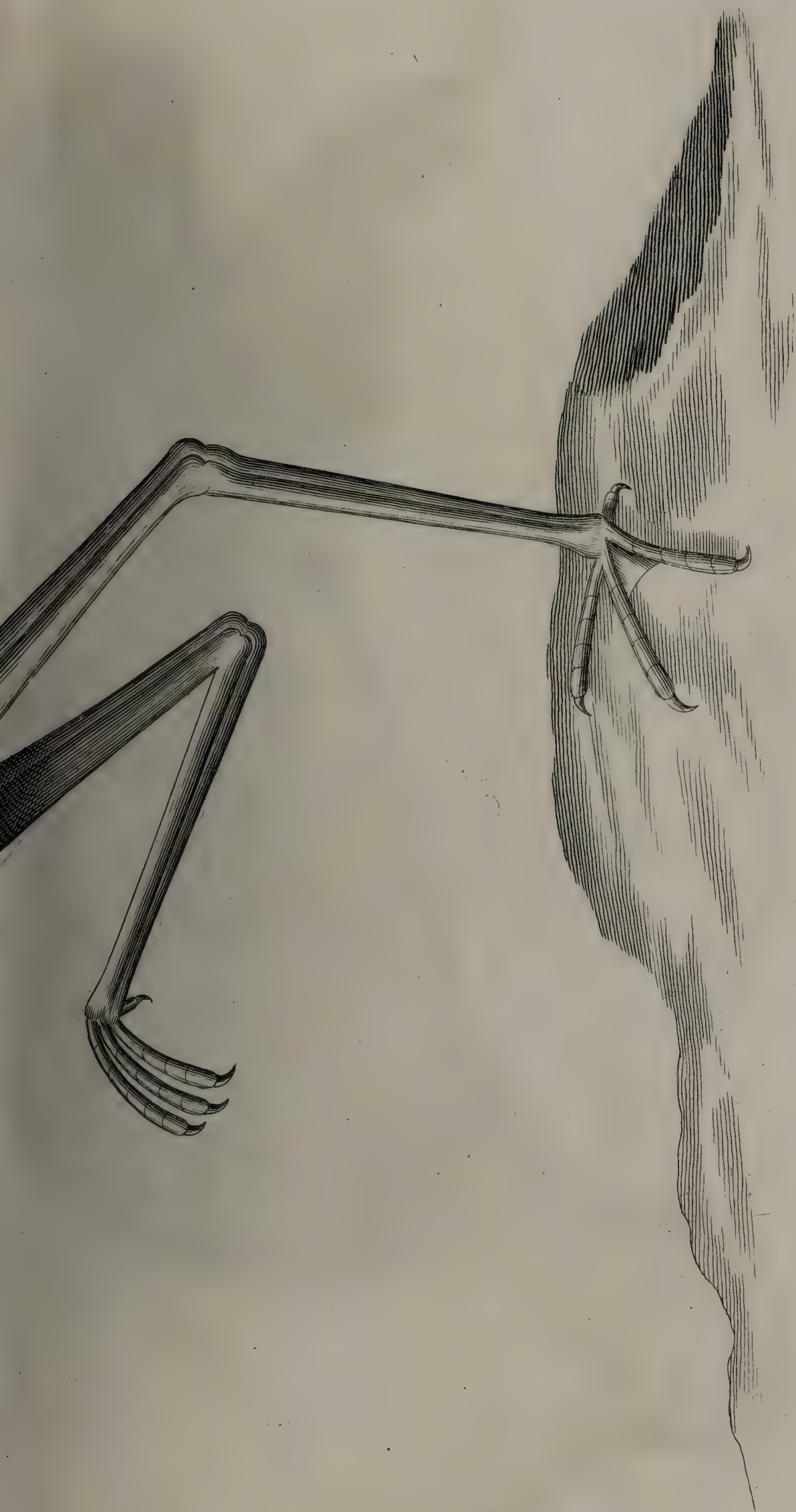


Fig. 1.
Colymbus five podicipes minor. Willughb.
The Diver.

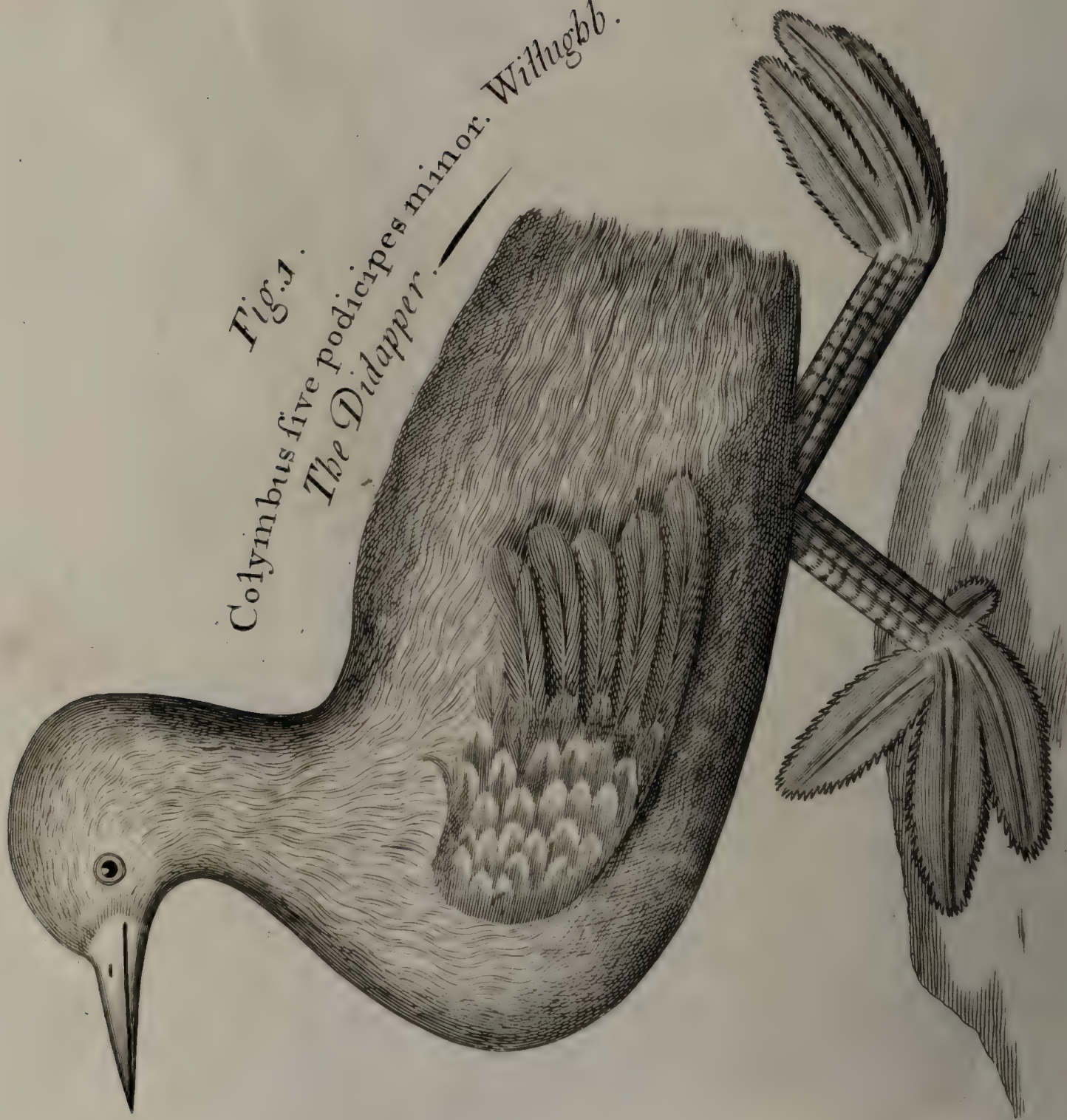




Fig. 2.
Anseri Bassano congener fuscus avis.





Anas fistularis arbor

mus Infidens. The whistling Duck.



1808



Fig. 9. Scin

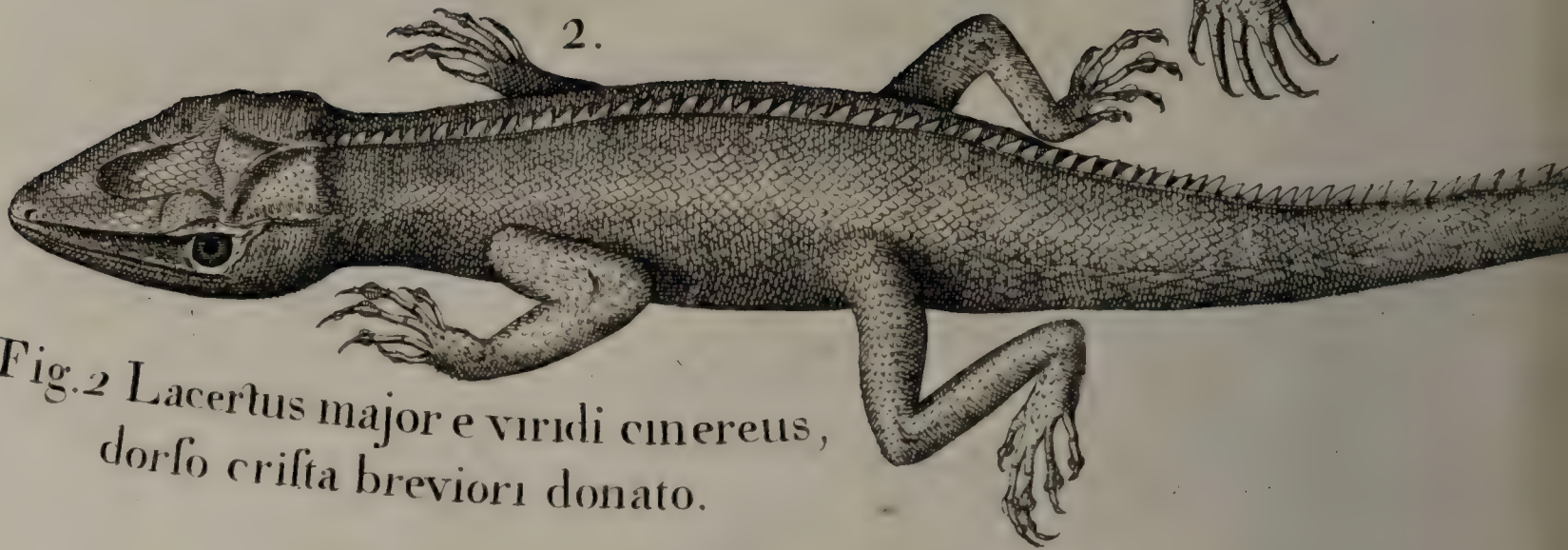


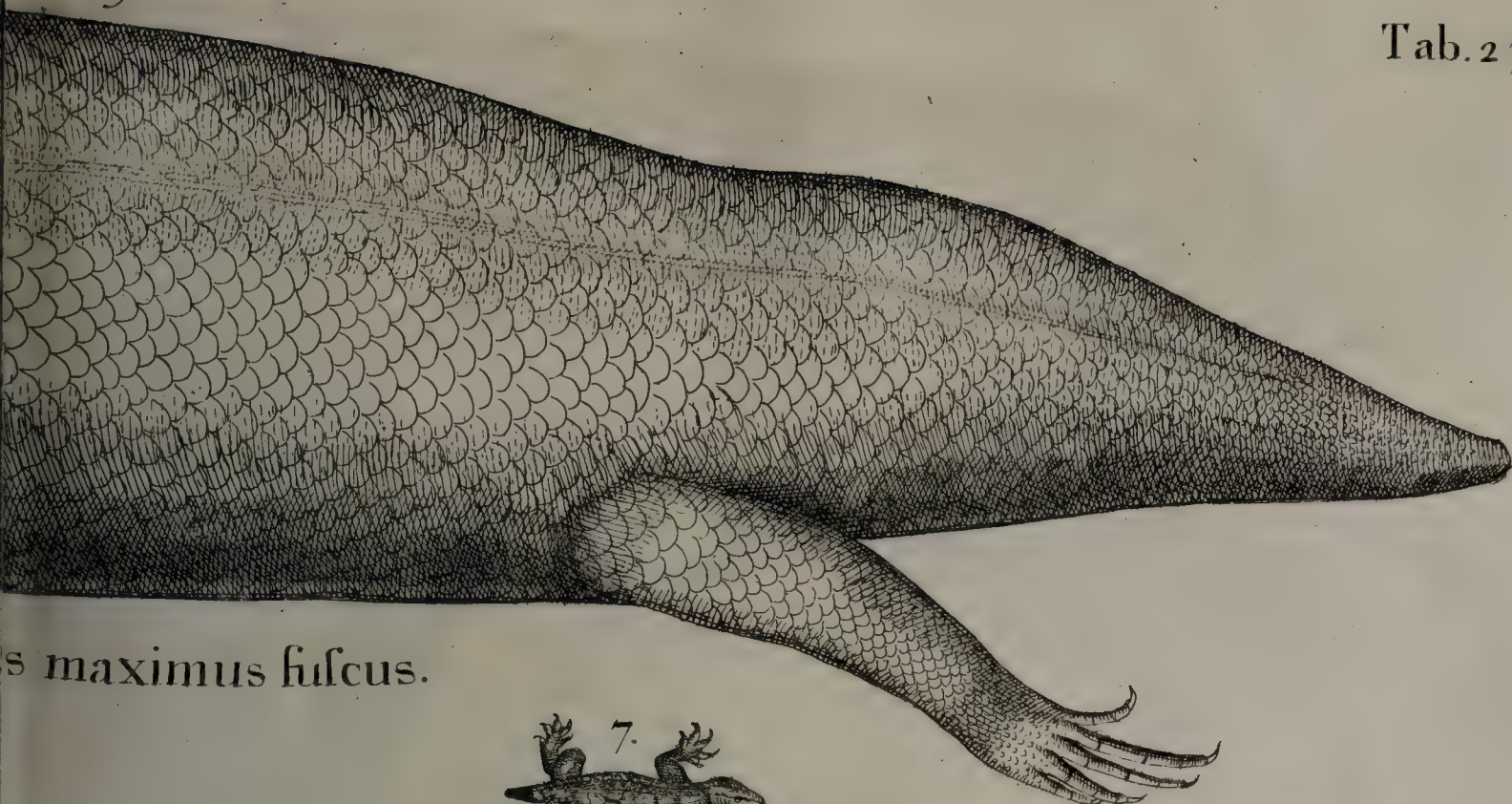
Fig. 2 Lacertus major e viridi cinereus,
dorso crista breviori donato.



Fig. 3. Lacertus major.



Fig. 7. 8. Salamandra minima fulca,
maculis albis notata.



s maximus fuscus.

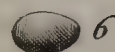


Fig. 4. *Lacertus cinereus minor*.



Fig. 5. 6. *Lacertus minor laevis*.

ereus maculatus.

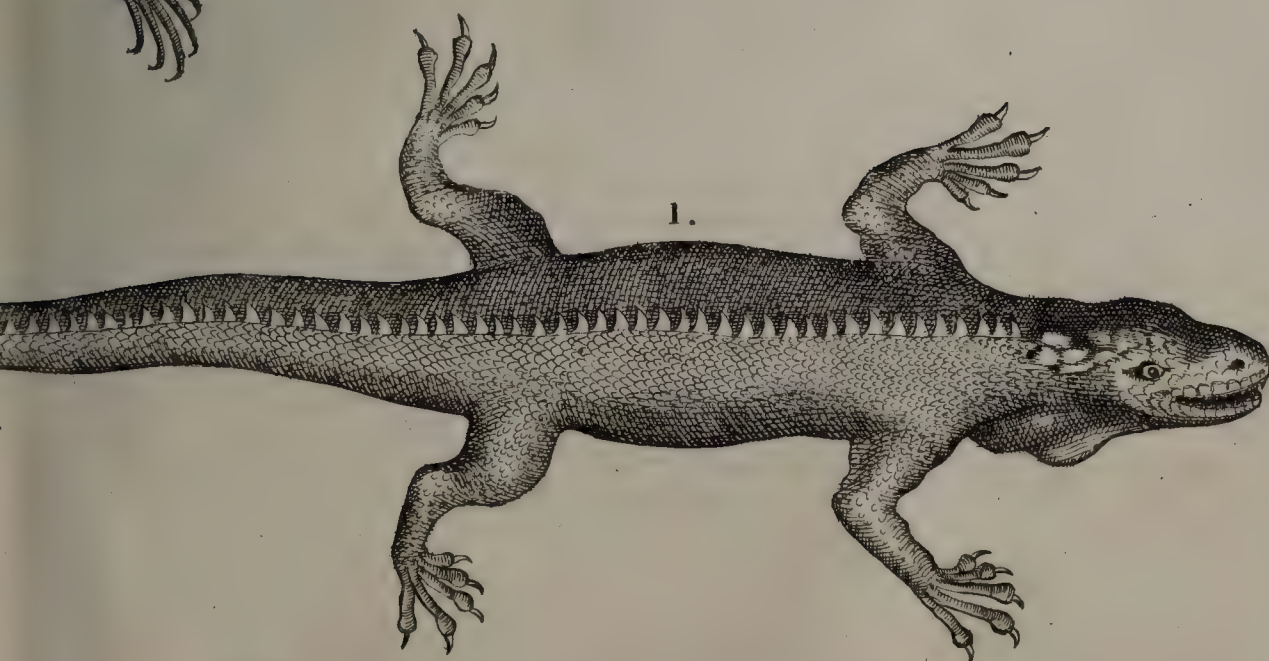
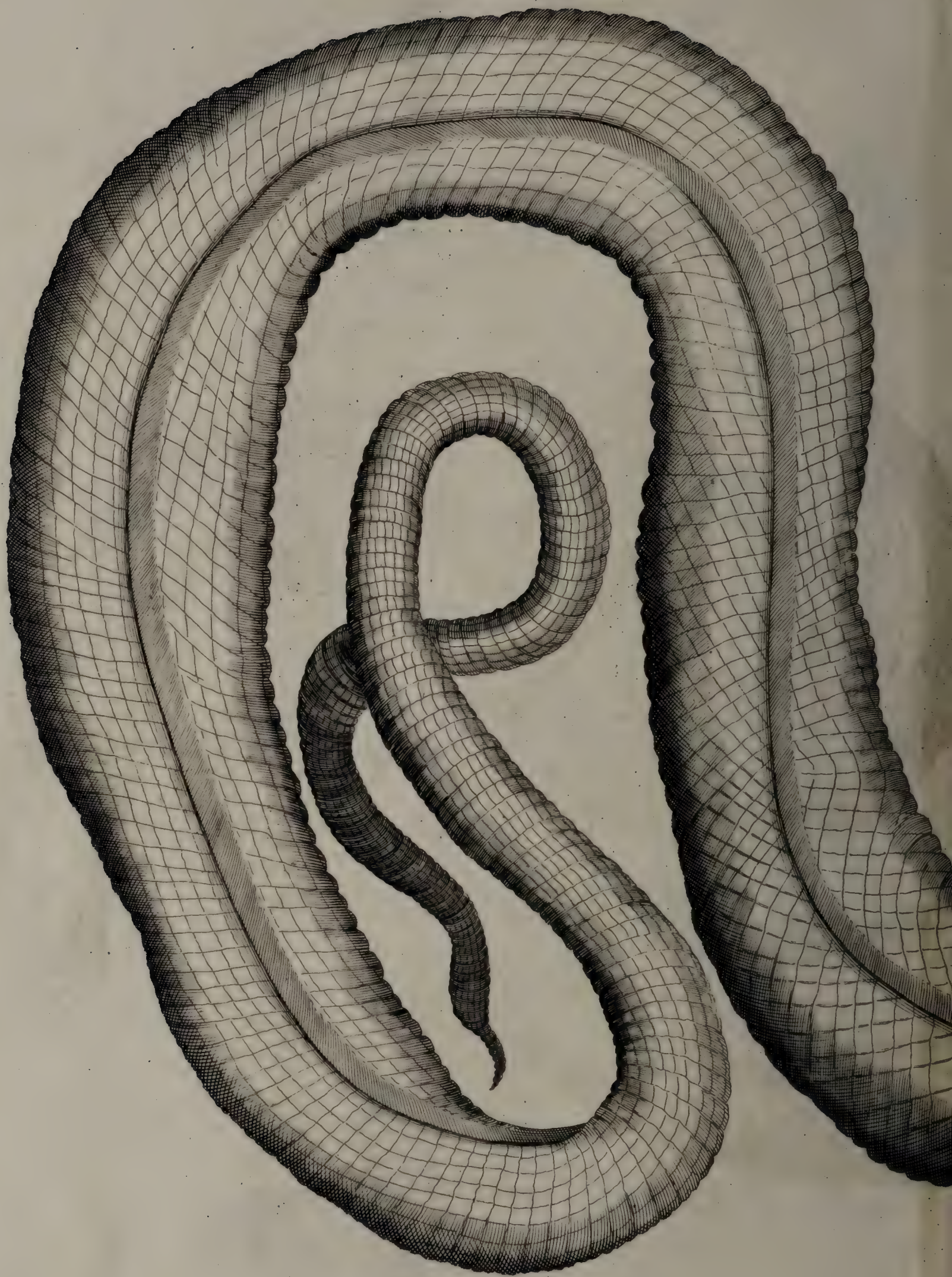
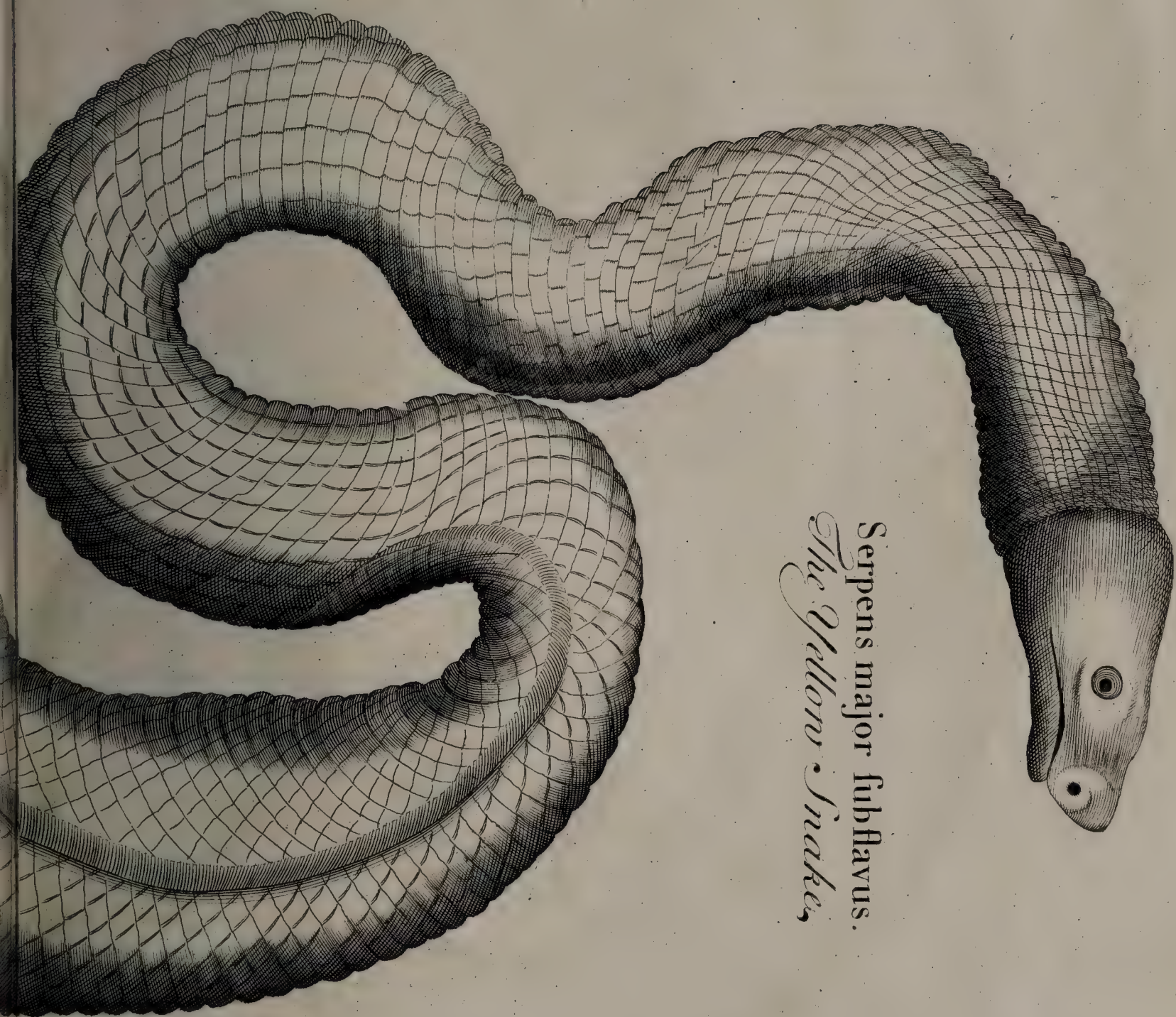


Fig. 1. *Lacertus Indicus Senembi*
& *Iguana dictus Raij*.



Fig. 1. Lizard in various poses. (Lizard in various poses.)





Serpens major subflavus.
The Yellow Snake,

